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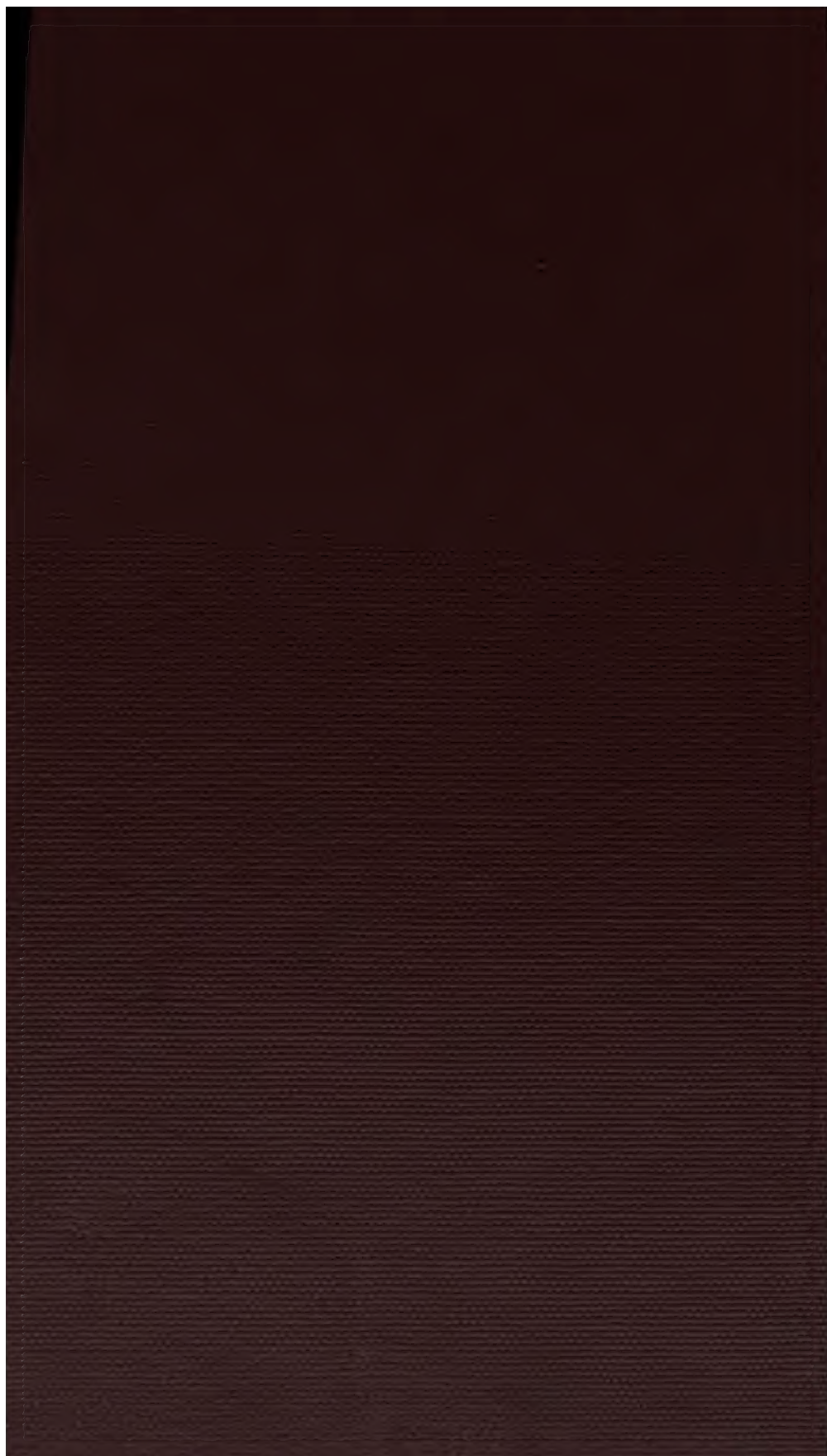
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FRANCIS. B. GREENE.

HISTORY
OF
BOOTHBAY, SOUTHPORT
AND
BOOTHBAY HARBOR,
MAINE.

1623 - 1905.

WITH
FAMILY GENEALOGIES

BY
FRANCIS B. GREENE,

Member of the Maine Historical Society, the Maine Genealogical Society
and the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS, CUTS AND PORTRAITS.

"A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."—Macaulay.

PORTLAND:
LORING, SHORT & HARMON,
1906.

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By Francis B. Greene, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

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TO THE MEMORY

OF

WILLIAM KENNISTON,

whose acquaintance I enjoyed for five years, and who, by his remarkable memory, keen wit and sentiment, ready fund of reminiscence and anecdote, and pleasing conversational qualities, first interested me in

THE STORY OF BOOTHBAY ;

and a man who deserved a kinder fate than that to which he fell a victim, I dedicate this volume.

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

From time immemorial it has been the custom of authors, when the volume was completed, to write an apology for its infliction upon the public and place it at the beginning of the book, calling it the preface. I submit to the custom to a certain extent, but not in an apologetic sense. If such a work as this is correct and trustworthy no apology is needed for its presence. It simply collects, compiles and preserves in print the essence of a town's past records and the relationship of its families. It is a plodding task for any one to undertake, particularly the genealogical work. It is compiling rather than composing. It does not require a high order of ability to perform the kind of work necessary, but it does require labor, patience and system. In unraveling some of the knotty problems the keen scent of a detective and the accuracy of an accountant, combined, would be desirable qualifications. Some experience in the every-day affairs of a municipality and a knowledge of how town records are produced are matters of inestimable value.

When I settled in Boothbay, in 1886, I had collected a small library on local Maine history. My traveling occupation had given, and continued to do so, some opportunities in this direction. My interest as well as my library on this subject has increased from year to year. In 1887 and 1888 I contributed several articles to the *Lewiston Journal* upon the early history of Lincoln County. At that time I first learned something of how important a part was played upon these shores in the early history of the District of Maine. At the same time I noted how fast the sources of information were fading and fleeting from us by the loss or defacement of both public and private records and the decease of aged persons in the community.

The first year and a half in town I lived at Boothbay Center, in a part of the residence of William Kenniston. He was a man of rare conversational powers and had a very retentive memory. Scarcely a day passed, when associated with him, but he would recall some of the early occurrences of his life, or repeat some of the traditions of the locality. The humorous or ridiculous side of an occurrence always appealed to him strong-

est, but, like all bright men, he had a serious and pathetic side to his nature. I became at once interested in the story of the town and began the collection of data.

In the fall of 1888 it fell to my lot to do considerable work on the town records, as a member of the petitioner's committee on the town division case. I then noted the fact that, though in worn and tattered condition, they contained the basis for a history of the town and a genealogy of many of its old families.

The collection of material has continued since, as time could be spared from business matters, until, in 1902, I announced through the columns of the *Boothbay Register* that I had concluded to prepare a history of the three towns which originally constituted the old one of Boothbay, as incorporated in 1764. At the same time a general invitation was extended to interested persons for assistance in the matter of old private records and documents, or any other information, to supplement what I then possessed. This announcement was generously responded to by citizens as well as those descended from our older families but now living elsewhere. Another source of assistance, springing from a general interest in the subject, as well as a fraternal feeling, came from the members of the Maine Historical Society.

Following this, at my request, each town voted to permit its clerk, at his discretion, to allow me the use of such records as I might want in the prosecution of the work, to be taken to my own home. This has been of great value and convenience to me. In 1904, at the annual meetings, each town voted to contract with me for a certain number of copies of the work; Boothbay and Boothbay Harbor taking 400 copies each and Southport 100 copies. These votes were nearly unanimous in each town.

As one might reasonably expect among any population, on any subject presented for consideration, there has been some indifference, but I have noted no real hostility. The object of the work simply has not appealed to some people as it has to others. When this view of humanities is taken it can easily be explained. Tastes differ and human inclinations are unlike. Authors of other town histories have complained that the adverse criticisms upon their work came almost entirely from persons who had assumed an indifferent attitude and rendered no assistance while it was progressing. I trust I may be saved these unpleasant experiences by requesting those who have not responded to repeated invitations to lend a helping hand in this work to be as inactive in criticism as they have been in assistance.

The sources of information from which I have drawn most largely, outside of local public and private records, are the collections of the Maine Historical Society, the York Deeds, the Massachusetts Archives, the Lincoln County Records, Williamson's History of Maine, Johnson's History of Bristol, Cushman's History of Sheepscot, Sewall's Ancient Dominions of Maine and other kindred works throughout Maine and Massachusetts.

I feel that public acknowledgments are due, for assistance rendered, to the following persons: Hon. William M. Olin, Secretary of State, Massachusetts; the late Hon. Leonard D. Carver, State Librarian, Augusta; Fred V. Matthews, Esq., Portland, for the result of his research relating to North Boothbay families; Mr. Emerson Rice, Hyde Park, Mass., for Boothbay references collected and indexed from the State Archives; to the clerks of the towns, Alpheus Dodge, Boothbay, Everett E. Pinkham, Southport, and Willard T. Marr, Boothbay Harbor, for aid and courtesies extended in the use of records over which they are custodians; for general information, covering family, church and military matters, to Messrs. John E. Kelley, John K. Corey and Albert R. Matthews, North Boothbay; Granville J. Seavey, John R. McDougall and W. Irving Adams, East Boothbay; Warren L. Dolloff, George B. Kenniston and William M. Smith, Boothbay Harbor.

On the subject of the fishery interest, which has been so long an important and leading industry in our town, I have been generously furnished many facts by Hon. Luther Maddocks, whose business connection with it has extended over a long and eventful period. In the town of Southport I have been ably assisted by two lifelong residents of that island, Messrs. Freeman Grover and William T. Maddocks, their information being general upon past events and present interests, as well as upon family history. Charles J. Marr, Boothbay Harbor, has also rendered valuable aid on Southport matters.

A most valuable aid has been received from an element in our population, relating to former customs in living and conducting business, as well as bearing upon the early families, who from their years and residence among us make them belong to the community in general rather than within the limits of either town, and a group of persons who are still enjoying to an unusual degree, health, strength and a clear, undimmed remembrance to a time when the entire locality was held fast to primitive conditions. These, with date of birth, are: Messrs. Paul Giles (1814), Thomas Orne (1814), Joseph McKown (1820), John Farnham (1824), Eliphalet Holbrook

(1824), John M. Hodgdon (1824) and Mrs. Cordelia Welch (1829). It may be said in this connection that from the first the columns of the *Boothbay Register* have been generously opened to my use by its proprietor, Mr. Charles E. Kendrick. Valuable information bearing upon the early Scotch families was furnished by Mrs. Catherine Graupner Stone, Berkeley, California.

That errors have crept in is practically certain. A work of so much detail and containing so many dates makes this well-nigh impossible to avoid. These are more likely to occur in the genealogical department than elsewhere. Many errors occur in the town records, and many of the ones I have detected have been corrected by substituting private ones. This I have done when the private ones presented a regular appearance. It has also been done when inscriptions in cemeteries differed from the town record. To the reader who knows how little was enforced in former times by statute upon the medical profession as to the return to town clerks of vital occurrences this course must appear proper.

A valuable feature of this volume is the presentation of the four maps which are redrafted from a publication of 1857, from a survey of the previous year. This affords a retrospect of just half a century. The work of redrafting was performed by Mr. Carl R. Holton, Boothbay Harbor, and presented to the author.

Now that the labor and effort in producing this volume have closed and it goes forth in printed form, if it meets the approbation of those for whom it was written—those who live in or feel an interest in this old territory—I shall feel satisfied.

FRANCIS B. GREENE.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, ME., Dec., 1905.

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HISTORY OF BOOTHBAY, SOUTHPORT AND BOOTHBAY HARBOR.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE HISTORY.

THIS history is specially devoted to that territory which constituted the original town of Boothbay, from which Southport and Boothbay Harbor have since been separated. Though municipally divided into three towns, its geographical formation is such that it must always continue closely related in business and social intercourse. Boothbay and Boothbay Harbor, together, include the greater part of that peninsula formed by the Sheepscot and Damariscotta Rivers, and take to themselves all the water front and coast harbors which are therewith connected. Sheepscot River, which rises about sixty-five miles back from the coast, broadens into a beautiful bay and harbor at Wiscasset. From that point to the sea is about fifteen miles. The excellence and unusual advantages of the Sheepscot waters, to the point where Wiscasset Village is located, have always been recognized, and brought that town into prominent consideration in the early twenties as a location for the State capital. At the very point of reaching Boothbay territory, namely, Cross River, the Sheepscot more than doubles its width, and gradually broadens until that point on Southport, known as Hendrick's Head, is reached, when it opens to the sea. On the west and southwest of the main this bay is studded with many islands, the largest of which is Southport, now an incorporated town, bridged to Boothbay Harbor. The other principal islands on that side of the main, included in Sheepscot waters, are Barter's, Sawyer's, Isle of Springs, Indiantown and Hodgdon's Islands.

Draining a territory of similar extent and parallel, easterly, with the Sheepscot River is Jefferson Lake and its principal inlets. This lake is about ten miles in length, though comparatively narrow, with its outlet the "Damariscotta Fresh Falls," which is the water power at Damariscotta Mills, but always thus designated in early history. Southerly, two miles, the "Damariscotta Salt Falls," also an early designation, is reached. From this point, that of Damariscotta Village, the river is navigable for shipping. When the Boothbay line is reached, as is the case opposite in the Sheepscot, the Damariscotta fully doubles its width by means of Wadsworth, Burnham and Pleasant Coves. Farther to the south are narrows on either side of Fort Island. Opposite East Boothbay Village the width becomes that of a capacious harbor, and well protected from the sea. Just southerly from this point the river opens to the ocean. The harborage of the entire locality shows a wonderful provision of Nature. Four large harbors, of acknowledged excellence, either of which situated at a distance from the others would be highly appreciated, indent the shores, and are known as Boothbay Harbor, Linekin Bay, East Boothbay and Ebenecook. All possess suitable depth, have good holding grounds and are practically free from shoals and ledges. The boundaries of this territory are natural, excepting the line between Boothbay and Edgecomb. By the trend of the bay at Oven's Mouth to the eastward and the similar opposite formation of the Damariscotta to the westward, the line runs across almost the narrowest part of the town from west to east. This distance is about two and three-eighths miles.

An abstract from the charter, covering this feature, follows :

"Beginning at the most Northerly part of a Bay called the Oven's Mouth, and from thence to run an East South East Course to Damariscotta River; thence Southerly down said River to the Sea or Western Ocean, then to run Westerly on the Sea Coast as the Coast lies to the Mouth of Sheepscot River, then to run Northerly up Sheepscot River between Jeremy Squam Island and Barter's Island to the Cross River at the head of said Barter's Island and from thence over the Water to the most Northerly part of the Oven's Mouth aforesaid with all the islands in Damariscotta River below or to the

Southward of the first described line, and also All the Islands lying within Six Miles from the Main Land to the South, between the aforementioned Rivers of Sheepscot and Damariscotta, be and hereby is erected into a town by name of Boothbay and the Inhabitants thereof shall have and enjoy all such Immunities and Privileges as other Towns in the Province have and do by law enjoy."

The greatest width on the mainland of the original town was attained by measuring due east and west from Farnham's Head, just south from East Boothbay Village, to the westernmost point near the summer residence of Dr. Edgar D. Moffatt. This distance is four and five-eighths miles. A width taken through Boothbay Center is but three and three-fourths miles; while a measurement taken from a point opposite Tibbetts Island, in Back River, to the Damariscotta lacks but one-fourth mile from the widest point given. From where the stage road crosses the Edgecomb line to Spruce Point is eight miles; from the same place to Ocean Point is nine miles. From McFarland's old stand, now Sawyer's, to Carlisle's Point on the Damariscotta is six miles; while from McFarland's to the Edgecomb line is six and five-eighths miles.

The latitude, taken at Boothbay Center, is $43^{\circ} 52' 33''$ north, and the longitude west of Greenwich is $69^{\circ} 38' 22''$. From the United States Coast Survey Charts the following distances are found in statute miles :

Boothbay Harbor to Bath, via Five Islands and Squirrel,	$20\frac{1}{4}$
" " " " " " "	17
" " " " most direct route,	$13\frac{1}{2}$
" " " " usual route,	$15\frac{1}{2}$
" " " Wiscasset,	$15\frac{1}{4}$
" " " Squirrel Island,	$2\frac{3}{4}$
" " " Ocean Point,	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Squirrel Island to Ocean Point,	2
" " " Murray Hill,	$4\frac{1}{2}$
" " " Ram Island Light,	$2\frac{1}{2}$
" " " Damariscove Harbor,	5
" " " East Boothbay,	7
" " " Cape Newagen,	3
" " " Fort Popham,	$10\frac{1}{4}$
" " " Seguin Light,	10
" " " Monhegan,	17
" " " Damariscotta,	$20\frac{1}{2}$
" " " Bath,	$16\frac{3}{4}$

Mouse Island	to Bath,	14½
Southport	" "	12¾
Isle of Springs	" "	11¾
Sawyer's Island	" "	11¾
Goose Rock	" "	8¾
Riggsville	" "	8¾
Westport Junction	" "	7
Westport	" "	5
Upper Hell Gate	" "	2½
Arrowsic Bridge	" "	¾

The coast of this territory is included in the First District of the United States Lighthouse Establishment on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. The Post Roads Survey, made by the Government in 1812, from Washington, D. C., to various parts of the country, gives the following distances in miles and hundredths :

Boston to Washington,	440
" " New York,	231
" " Philadelphia,	323
" " Providence,	42

EASTERN ROUTE TO EASTPORT.

Boston, Old State House, to Salem,	14.37
" " " " Ipswich,	28.18
" " " " Newburyport,	39.07
" " " " Portsmouth,	64.26
" " " " York,	73.32
" " " " Portland,	118.05
" " " " Brunswick,	145.36
" " " " Bath,	152.68
" " " " Wiscasset,	167.19
" " " " Thomaston,	203.45
" " " " Belfast,	232.86
" " " " Ellsworth,	282.59
" " " " Eastport,	397.36

Other points upon the old post line may be calculated from the ones given. A traveler by land could not shorten the distance as above given.

NAMES OF LOCAL AND GENERAL APPLICATION.

1. ADAMS POND.—Situating wholly in Boothbay; about three-fourths of a mile in length by one-fourth in breadth; has a good depth of water; is fed by springs; furnishes a good mill privilege at its outlet, now owned and occupied by Dodge

& Giles with a sawmill. This stream empties into the easterly body of water known as Back River, near the sites of the old shipyards and the Pinkham mill. From this pond is taken the supply for the Boothbay Harbor water system. Samuel Adams and his sons originally owned the mill privilege and most of the land about this pond,—hence the name. Highways extend entirely around it. Before the settlement of Samuel Adams it was called Long Pond.

2. **BACK NARROWS.**—A name originally given to the narrow, back passage of the Damariscotta, between Webber or Fort Island (sometimes called Narrows Island) and the mainland; now also applied to the neighborhood in that locality.

3. **BACK RIVER.**—A name given to the water on the westerly side of the mainland of Boothbay, northerly from Hodgdon's Island, as early as 1666, in a deed from Robin Hood to Henry Curtice. It also applies to the water lying above the old Pinkham mill site and Oven's Mouth. The neighborhood bordering on the above first-mentioned water is also known by this appellation, and this name was given the post office when established there.

4. **BARTER'S ISLAND.**—A part of Boothbay; bridged to Hodgdon's Island and from thence to the mainland; is about three and three-fourths miles long and varies from three-eighths to about one mile in width; has one small fresh pond near its southern extremity; takes mail from Trevett post office; received its name from the early families of Barter, who were the first settlers.

5. **BAYVILLE.**—A village of summer cottages at the head of Linekin Bay, formerly owned by the late Thomas Boyd, and started by him as a summer resort soon after 1880. Is three miles by highway from the Harbor steamboat landings; has a summer postal service; is a part of Boothbay Harbor. Its name was suggested by its location on Linekin Bay.

6. **BOSTON ISLAND.**—A part of Southport, formerly known as Ebenecook Island, owned by Boston parties and used by them as a summer residence; name probably derived from residence of its owners; contains about twelve acres; situated on the northwesterly side of Ebenecook Harbor.

7. **BOOTHBAY CENTER.**—The most central part of the original town, before divisions were made, in all respects; geographically, as the roads run, and, in early times, about the center of population. The first and second churches were built there and it has always been the place for holding the Boothbay town meetings. The post office there was known as North Boothbay until the division of the town in 1889, since which time, or soon after, it has taken the name of Boothbay. It contains two churches, a graded school, two stores, two smithing establishments and several residences. Eight roads, branching to all parts of both towns, center there within one-half mile of the post office.

8. **BOOTHBAY HARBOR.**—Before the division in 1889 this name was accurately applied to the water harbor in front of the town, and locally to the village at the head of the harbor. Since division it is the legal name of the town and its principal post office. The town, as set off, attains its greatest width at a point near its northern line, where it is about three and one-fourth miles wide. Its easterly line strikes near the center, from east to west, of the northern end of Linekin Bay; running from thence northerly about three-fourths of a mile, and then westerly to the middle abutment of Sawyer Island Bridge; thence around southerly, easterly and northerly by the water to the point of starting. It contains (1905) three churches, five school buildings, in which are thirteen schoolrooms where schools are regularly in session; opera house, including the several lodge rooms; steamboat landings, custom house, two post offices, stores representing nearly all kinds of merchandise, restaurants and bakeries; six hotels, besides many boarding houses open in summer; all of the sardine canning establishments within the territory included in this work, the cold storage plant, two marine railways, six livery stables and a part of the boat-building and ice-storing establishments of the locality. Other fishing concerns of various kinds are divided between the three towns.

9. **BUCKLAND'S NECK.**—A name given to that part of Linekin Neck which is situated south of a line drawn from the head of Little River westerly to Linekin Bay, in deeds and

other documents made during the latter half of the seventeenth century. In 1674 George and Richard Bucknell (sometimes appearing as Buckland) were living there and from them it is supposed to have taken the name. The southern part of this neck is now known as Ocean Point. It is a part of Boothbay.

10. **BURNHAM COVE.** — A westerly projection of the Damariscotta waters into the main, just north of Pleasant Cove, where the Burnham families settled at an early date. Situated in Boothbay.

11. **CABBAGE ISLAND.** — An island containing about four acres, situated about one-half mile southerly from Wallace's Point, in Linekin Bay. Derivation of name unknown. A part of Boothbay. Name changed by the Legislature, on petition of owners, to Independence Island, in 1905.

12. **CAPE HARBOR.** — A small but excellent harbor at Cape Newagen, formed by Cape or Jerry's Island lying just outside and furnishing a breakwater to that harbor. Entrance from easterly and westerly sides.

13. **CAPE ISLAND.** — Sometimes called Jerry's Island, situated just outside Cape Harbor, above named; contains about seven acres; a part of Southport. Formerly owned by Jerry Nelson.

14. **CAPE NEWAGEN.** — This is the first and oldest name attached to this locality. In the earliest times this name was applied to the entire region covered by this volume. After the Dunbar settlement, and prior to its incorporation as a town, Southport was usually referred to as Cape Newagen Island. Levett's reference to it in 1623, which is the first given in history, seems only to apply to the point or cape. To this first impression common usage has practically returned, and Newagen now means distinctively the cape, and the post office which is located there, and has no broader signification. Like most early names it is found in several different forms. Newaggon, Nekrangan, Bona-waggon and other slight variations from the present form may be seen in old documents. Included in Southport.

15. **CAPE COD.** — A local name given to McKown's Point after the Nickersons opened business there. The geographical

formation and likeness, and the fact that this firm came from Harwich, Mass., a Cape Cod town, are suggestive of the origin of the name. Included in Boothbay Harbor.

16. **CAMPBELL'S BROOK.**—The outlet stream from Campbell's Ponds into Campbell's Cove. This brook furnished a mill power in early times and appearances indicate that mills were located at two places on it. The derivation of the name is unknown, for it is found used in John Reed's will more than thirty years before the ancestors of the present family of Campbell located in Boothbay. Situated mostly in Boothbay.

17. **CAMPBELL'S COVE.**—A narrow arm of the sea extending from West Harbor about one and one-half miles northerly into the main, receiving Campbell's Brook at its head. It was dammed and bridged with stone where it empties into the Harbor in 1879, thus making one of the finest ice ponds in Maine, producing an excellent quality of the product and affording opportunities for winter shipping. It was a hiding place for local shipping during the Revolutionary War as well as that of 1812, being in those times surrounded by a heavy, old growth of wood. Situated entirely in Boothbay Harbor.

18. **CAMPBELL'S PONDS.**—The head waters of the brook of that name, filling considerable of the space between the Back River road and the Sheepscot waters. For many years they have been owned by the Knickerbocker Ice Company and utilized as the ice ponds for that concern. Situated in Boothbay.

19. **CARD COVE.**—A cove opening to the southwest, formed by Ocean Point and Negro Island.

20. **CAPITAL ISLAND.**—Originally known as Pig Cove Island, it being situated in Pig Cove. Name was changed by those who purchased it for a summer resort to Capital. Its purchasers were mostly residents on the Kennebec River. It surveyed twenty-four acres. It has a hotel, numerous private cottages, a steamboat landing and summer postal service. A part of Southport.

21. **CARLISLE POINT.**—The northeastern extremity of the neck of land formed between the Damariscotta and Pleasant Cove, and selected as a settlement by Josephus Carlisle,

ancestor of the family of that name in these towns. Situated in Boothbay.

22. CEDARBUSH ISLAND. — Located just off West Southport, and furnishing the breakwater which makes Marr's Harbor. A part of Southport.

23. CHRISTMAS COVE. — A cove about one-half mile in length, situated on the southwestern side of Southport, opening into Sheepscot Bay.

24. CORBIN'S SOUND. — The name of the ancient settlement where that of Ocean Point now stands, which was destroyed when the surrounding country was laid waste in the second Indian war. Known by this name in records bearing date as early as 1674. Probably the name is that of a principal resident applied to the water passage between the mainland and Ram and Fisherman's Islands. Included in Boothbay.

25. CROSS RIVER. — The connection between the main Sheepscot and Back River, just north of Barter's Island.

26. CUCKOLDS. — Two dangerous ledges about three-fourths mile southerly from Cape Newagen.

27. DAMARISCOTTA. — This name has applied since the earliest records to the river separating Boothbay, Edgecomb and Newcastle, on the west, from Bristol, Damariscotta and Nobleboro, on the east. The Damariscotta "fresh falls" and "salt falls" were early terms used in this region. Frequently the name was applied to the settlements on either side of the river; for, in the absence of well-defined towns, settlements in early times took the name, all the way along, of the river on which they were situated. It was the same on the Sheepscot River. For this reason considerable that is of historic interest, that rightfully belongs to Boothbay, was termed in early days either Damariscotta or Sheepscot matter. In later days, as these names have become restricted to narrower limits, the impressions of these events have retreated with the names. Therefore a misconception is produced, because Boothbay had no distinctive early name, as a whole; but her history is merged in that of the two rivers which flow on either side.

28. DAMARISCOVE. — This island, in the matter of settlement by the English, is practically contemporary with Cape

Newagen, Corbin's Sound, Pemaquid and Monhegan. If a difference in age of settlement of any consequence exists it is probable that Damariscove and Monhegan are older than the other places. This island is about two miles long, with an average width of about one-fourth of a mile. At high tide it is divided into two distinct islands. The northern part was formerly called Wood Island, on account of its heavy growth of wood.

The earliest records show the name in two words, varied somewhat in spelling, but usually in the following form, "Damarill's Cove." Capt. John Smith in 1614 mentions the group of islands in that vicinity as "Damaril's Isles." This grouping of those islands always occurred in early times. Williamson speaks of the "Damariscove Islands," and others of the "Damariscove Group." The reason for this is probably explained in the fact that in early times they were owned as a group by one party, and that party was probably Humphrey Damarill, seaman, who died in Boston about 1650, and claimed to own part or all of the main island. It is thought he did business there before 1614, that he owned the group of islands, hence the name, "Damarill's Isles"; and that he chose the one with the cove or harbor on which to do business and which was made a headquarters, hence "Damarill's Cove," later becoming Damariscove, and the other islands taking on individual names.

An excellent harbor opens to the ocean about south, southwest from the settlement, which is about one-half mile from the entrance. On the western side, about halfway from the entrance to the settlement, is a stone wharf, built several years ago by parties who thought the granite valuable which the island indicates in some quantities. The harbor has about twenty feet of water, toward the settlement from the wharf, being free from shoals, so that vessels may lay close in shore. Estimates place the area of this island at about three hundred acres. It is part of Boothbay.

29. **DECKER'S COVE.**—A cove extending into the northeasterly part of Southport from Townsend Gut. It takes its name from the Decker family who owned land about it in early times. It has been utilized for many winters as a safe

and suitable place for laying up yachts, tugs and steamers temporarily out of service.

30. DOGFISH HEAD.—The northwestern projection of Southport, forming the western weather barrier to Ebenecook Harbor. It is high, bold land, and is being opened as a summer resort.

31. DOVER.—A local name given to that body of land lying southerly from Oven's Mouth and between the two bodies of water constituting Back River. The name originated from the fact that its earliest settlers came from Dover, N. H., and some of their ancestors had come from Dover, Eng. Included in Boothbay.

32. EAST BOOTHBAY.—The second largest aggregation of trade and business establishments, together with residences, within the territory considered. All the shipyards, a large part of the boat-building shops, seven stores, restaurants and smithing establishments are there. A church, graded school building and public hall are centrally located. Mails are received and go out by way of Boothbay Harbor stage. The larger part of the passenger travel connects with the Bath steamers at the Harbor. The Portland steamer touches there as its terminal point. The early local name of the village was Hodgdon's Mills, as was the post office from its establishment in 1831 to 1876, when the name was changed to East Boothbay. This village is the principal business center in Boothbay.

33. EBENECOOK HARBOR.—A commodious and well-sheltered harbor, affording good water and anchorage, situated at the northwesterly part of Southport. The name is of Indian derivation.

34. ECHO LAKE.—A small pond situated easterly from Pisgah, which has for some years been used as an ice pond. It drains a considerable territory and empties into Lobster Cove. The acoustical peculiarities of the region suggested the name. Included in Boothbay Harbor.

35. EPITUSE.—A name mentioned in 1685 in a deed of Damariscove, by which it is inferred that the mainland of Boothbay may have once borne this name. It is used in a sense to indicate that land northerly from Damariscove is

meant, and, at that date, all the important islands in the vicinity had distinctive names, while the mainland is not known to have possessed one.

36. **FARNHAM HEAD.**—A bold projection of land running from the northeastly part of Linekin Neck into the Damariscotta, just below East Boothbay Village. Settled by the Farnham family.

37. **FISHERMAN'S ISLAND.**—Formerly known as Hippocras. The Hypocrites, in the immediate vicinity, probably derived their name from this; and the larger island took on its present name at some subsequent time. It contains about 165 acres. It is a part of Boothbay.

38. **FORT ISLAND.**—Also sometimes called Webber's or Narrows Island. Situated at a commanding point in the narrows of the Damariscotta River, about two miles northerly from East Boothbay Village. The old blockhouse and fortifications of earth and stone were constructed there in the War of 1812, the remains of which are now visible. It contains from forty to fifty acres and is a part of Boothbay.

39. **FORT POINT.**—The point on the above island where the fortifications were built.

40. **GREEN ISLANDS.**—Two small islands in nearly direct line between Dogfish Head and Boston Island. The smaller contains one and the larger three acres in area. They are part of Southport.

41. **GREEN LANDING.**—A point just southerly from East Boothbay Village, purchased several years ago for the purpose of summer resort development by Mr. Frank L. Weston, Boston.

42. **HALEY.**—The former name of the post office now known as West Boothbay Harbor. It was established October 24, 1882; name changed March 26, 1902. Received its name from Eben D. Haley, South Gardiner, who was an owner and manager of the Maine Ice Company's works.

43. **HARBOR ISLAND.**—A small island a short distance from McFarland's Point, in Boothbay Harbor.

44. **HENDRICK'S HARBOR.**—The early name, and still used on charts, for Marr's Harbor at West Southport.

45. **HENDRICK'S HEAD.**—The extreme westerly point of Southport where the Government light is located. The origin of the name is unknown.

46. **HYPOCRITES.**—Name probably derived from Hippocras. Two dangerous ledges a short distance east from Fisherman's Island. ✓

47. **HODGDON'S COVE.**—A cove opposite Southport landing making up into the mainland of Boothbay Harbor.

48. **HODGDON'S ISLAND.**—Situated between the mainland of Boothbay and Barter's Island. The channel on either side is bridged, and another bridge leads on to Sawyer's Island from its southern extremity. It contains about seventy-five acres. It received its name from the Hodgdon family. A general store has been kept for many years there by S. G. Hodgdon & Son. The post office of Trevett was established there in 1882. It is part of Boothbay.

49. **HODGDON'S MILLS.**—See East Boothbay.

50. **INDIANTOWN.**—An island in the Sheepscoot, west of the mainland of Boothbay Harbor, one point of which is only 275 feet distant from the main shore; surveys eighty-four acres; is about three-fourths of a mile in length, and is part of Boothbay Harbor.

51. **INGLESIDE.**—The name given the residence and grounds of Joseph McKown at the Boothbay Harbor end of the bridge uniting that town with Southport.

52. **ISLE OF SPRINGS.**—Formerly Swett's Island, and earlier still, at the date of its purchase by John Swett, was called Thirty Acre Island. Name changed to Isle of Springs after its sale in 1887 to the association which has developed it as a summer resort and who now own it. It surveys eighty-seven acres; has a hotel, known as the Nekrangan House, and about twenty summer cottages; is a regular steamboat landing of the Eastern Steamship Company. Is a part of Boothbay Harbor and has a summer postal service.

53. **JOE'S ISLAND.**—Situated in Sheepscoot Bay, at West Southport, southerly from Marr's Harbor. Contains about fifty acres. It is part of Southport.

54. **KENNISTON HILL.** — The hill easterly from Boothbay Center, situated on the farm originally settled upon by David Kenniston soon after 1785, and retained by the family until 1888. It has an altitude of 180 feet.

55. **KNICKERBOCKER.** — The ice-storing establishment at West Boothbay, formerly owned by the Knickerbocker Ice Company.

56. **LABRADOR MEADOW.**—A meadow tract, containing a wooded growth, in the interior of Southport, about one mile in length by one-fourth mile in breadth.

57. **LEWIS COVE.**—A small cove on Linekin Bay making into the mainland of Boothbay Harbor, on what was formerly known as the Allen Lewis place, where that party had a wharf and fishing stand.

58. **LINEKIN BAY.**—That body of water between Linekin Neck and Spruce Point, the harborage qualities of which are only second to Boothbay Harbor proper. It has a length of about three miles by a breadth of one to one and one-half miles. The charts show the line between Boothbay and Boothbay Harbor as nearly dividing this bay lengthwise. It received its name from the Linekin families who lived upon the neck of the same name.

59. **LINEKIN NECK.** — A body of land about three and three-fourths miles from its northern extremity, at East Boothbay Village, to Ocean Point, its terminus. Its width will average nearly one mile. In early times the part southerly from the head of Little River was known as Buckland's Neck. It was nearly all owned at one time by the Linekins, from whom it took its name. The Linekin post office was established in 1880. It contains several stores; has a continuous settlement its entire length; once contained nearly all the menhaden oil factories of the locality; of late years has made steady and rapid development as a summer resort. Is included in Boothbay.

60. **LITTLE RIVER.** — A narrow cove extending from Damariscotta Bay, northwesterly, into Linekin Neck about one mile, nearly cutting it in two parts. Whoever will care-

fully note the chart of this locality will observe that Linekin Neck came near being two islands.

61. **LOBSTER COVE.**—Extending above Lewis Cove to a point east from Pisgah.

62. **LOWER MARK ISLAND.**—A small island belonging to Southport, about one-half mile off shore, at the southwestern extremity of that town. Contains about four acres.

63. **MARR'S HARBOR.**—The name in general use for what was formerly known as Hendrick's Harbor.

64. **MEADOW COVE.**—A cove of the Damariscotta just north from East Boothbay Village.

65. **McCOBB'S HILL.**—A bold elevation at the northwesterly extremity of Campbell's Cove, on the farm of the late Samuel McCobb. It reaches an altitude of about 175 feet and its ledges next the cove are very precipitous. In early days the waters of the cove came to these ledges, but in the thirties a road was graded at their foot with stone and earth. Situated in Boothbay Harbor.

66. **McFARLAND'S POINT.**—The southern extremity of Boothbay Harbor Village, extending westerly. It was formerly owned by the Pipers and Reeds, but took its present name the first years of the nineteenth century from John Murray McFarland, who established there the largest business in town in the way of fishery and general trade.

67. **MILL COVE.**—A cove between the main harbor and West Harbor. It receives a brook at its head which drains the basin extending northerly and easterly from that place. This brook affords a small mill privilege, and a mill was once located there, hence the name.

68. **McKOWN'S POINT.**—Originally called Oliver's Point, and so referred to in 1842 in the Townsend charter. Sometimes called Cape Cod, which is on account of its shape and the fact that members of the Nickerson family, who came to Boothbay from Cape Cod, first did business on this point before going to the Harbor village. The lobster hatchery, erected by the United States Government in 1903, is located there. It takes its name from William McKown, who settled there about 1800 and owned the entire point for many years.

69. **MOLLY'S HEAD.** — A bold ledge projection into the ocean from the southwestern side of Southport, forming Christmas Cove.

70. **MONTGOMERY'S POINT.** — The land just north from East Boothbay Village projecting into the Damariscotta.

71. **MOORE'S ROCK.** — A huge granite mass of regular formation just northerly from West Street, Boothbay Harbor. A place affording excellent views in all seaward directions. It was formerly on the premises of William Moore, an original settler under Dunbar.

72. **MOUSE ISLAND.** — An island situated in Boothbay Harbor, containing about twenty acres. It has the Samoset House and stone cottage located there. It is a regular landing of the Eastern Steamship Company, and that company has, for several years, made this the regular transfer and distributing center to all the other summer locations touched by their boats. It is part of Southport and has a summer postal service.

73. **MURRAY HILL.** — Situated southwesterly from the village of East Boothbay. It has an altitude of about 200 feet descending gradually to the head of Linekin Bay. It has several summer cottages and is well calculated for such a purpose. It is a regular landing of the Eastern Steamship Company during the season, and receives mail at East Boothbay. It is included in Boothbay.

74. **NEGRO ISLAND.** — Situated a short distance from the mainland westerly from Ocean Point. Contains about sixteen acres. It is part of Boothbay.

75. **NORTH BOOTHBAY.** — Before division of the town it was a name definitely applied to the post office at Boothbay Center, now known as Boothbay. Since the division it brings that part of the town near its southern extremity, therefore the old term of North Boothbay is much less used than formerly, and no post office exists with that name.

76. **OAK POINT.** — A point well wooded with oaks, jutting sharply out from the Boothbay Harbor mainland, nearly opposite the Southport landing.

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77. **OAK GROVE.**—The name applied to the location and grounds of W. H. Reed, West Boothbay Harbor, on which the Oak Grove House stands, together with the store and post office. It faces West Harbor, southerly, while Campbell's Cove borders on the west. One and one-half miles from the Harbor steamboat landings.

78. **OCEAN POINT.**—The southern extremity of Linekin's Neck. Evidently the very spot of the ancient settlement of Corbin's Sound. It has two hotels, a general store, restaurants and a summer colony of cottages. It is a regular landing of the Eastern Steamship Company; has a summer postal service and is included in Boothbay.

79. **OUTER HERON ISLAND.**—Sometimes called Southern Heron. Contains about 150 acres. About six miles at sea from the Harbor landings. Obtained the name from the great number of herons observed there by the early visitors to it. A part of Boothbay.

80. **OVEN'S MOUTH.**—This name is taken from a double projection to the southward from the water passage connecting the two parts of Back River, in the form of coves, extending into the Dover district, so-called. The formation evidently suggested the name, which was well established by records as early as 1719. It forms a boundary on the north of Boothbay.

81. **PARADISE POINT.**—A small cape or point extending into Linekin Bay, at its northeastern extremity, near East Boothbay Village, at which place its mail is received. This point is wholly devoted to summer residences. Included in Boothbay.

82. **PARISH LOT.**—The lot on the hill easterly from Boothbay Center, originally appropriated to the early Presbyterian church of the town. Situated in Boothbay.

83. **PIG COVE.**—The cove extending westerly from Capital Island into Southport.

84. **PIRATES COVE.**—Another name for Lobster Cove.

85. **PLEASANT COVE.**—A cove extending nearly two miles from the current of the Damariscotta River into the mainland of Boothbay, in a southwesterly course. One of the principal early settlements of the town was about this cove.

86. **PISGAH.** — The name given the hill easterly from the village of Boothbay Harbor by the Rev. John Murray, when his parsonage was completed and he settled in it. It was as a name given to a country seat, and in line with the customs of the country from which he came. In his record book of marriages the place where the ceremony was performed is invariably given, and, if at the parsonage, is always "Pisgah" — never Mount Pisgah. He sometimes headed his correspondence in the same manner. The prefix has been attached to the name since Mr. Murray's time. This hill is a natural feature of great value to the village, affording a location for the standpipe to the water system as well as for the United States Weather Signal Station. It has an altitude of 184 feet.

87. **POWDERHORN ISLAND.** — Contains about three acres; lies southwest from the Isle of Springs, and was sold by Mr. Swett with that island to the association.

88. **PUMPKIN ROCK.** — An irregularly shaped island of ledge, seven and one-half miles from the village of Boothbay Harbor, southeasterly. A part of Boothbay.

89. **RAM ISLAND.** — Northerly from Fisherman's Island, with a narrow channel of water between, lies Ram Island, five acres area, on which is located the Government light. Northwesterly from the Isle of Springs are the two Ram Islands, one of four and the other of three acres. All are included in Boothbay.

90. **REED'S ISLAND.** — Situated easterly from Linekin Neck, where Little River opens from the ocean. Contains three acres. A part of Boothbay. Took its name from Benjamin Reed, who formerly owned it.

91. **SAWYER'S ISLAND.** — An island in the Sheepscoot connected with Hodgdon's Island by bridge; also bridged to the mainland of Boothbay Harbor, the center abutment of which bridge is the town line. It contains about 175 acres. There are several good farms, a hotel, general store, chapel, school-house and several residences. A regular landing of the Eastern Steamship Company. Takes mail from Trevett. It is part of Boothbay.

92. **SHEEPCOT.**—A name contemporary in age with Pemaquid, Newagen, Damariscove or any of the other ancient localities in this region. Like Damariscotta it is a name that, to some extent, has usurped Boothbay's place in history. Sheepscot deeds extended even to the northern part of Cape Newagen Island at a very early day. Later the name, though continuing to apply to the river and bay, related to no settlement except that near the bridge in the western part of the town of Newcastle; but the connection of a fact and a name fixed in the mind, where the conditions have changed, is often misinterpreted by later generations. Some of the ancients belonging to Boothbay is ascribed to Sheepscot, because it is regarded as enacted at Sheepscot, but the point of its enactment was from twelve to eighteen miles farther south than the Sheepscot settlement of to-day.

93. **SOUTHPORT.**—The incorporated town which includes Cape Newagen Island, formerly so-called, and other islands set off from Boothbay and incorporated as Townsend, February 12, 1842, the name being changed to Southport in 1850. It has a boat landing where all boats to and from Bath touch. It is bridged to the mainland of Boothbay Harbor, across Townsend Gut, about two miles west from the village. It contains three post offices, known as Southport, West Southport and Newagen, and a summer postal service at three of its island resorts. It has nine summer boarding houses and five hotels, three general stores, boat-building and ice works.

94. **SPECTACLE ISLANDS.**—They lie at a point in the Sheepscot about equally distant from Indiantown, Isle of Springs and Boston Island, and contain about one acre each. Their formation suggested the name which has been applied to them for many years. They are part of Boothbay.

95. **SPRUCE POINT.**—A point of land consisting of about three hundred acres, which divides the waters of Boothbay Harbor from Linekin Bay. The land rises gradually from all sides toward the center, with bold shores and good water all about.

96. **SQUIRREL ISLAND.**—This island surveys one hundred and thirty acres. It is owned by an association and is exclu-

sively devoted to summer homes. It has hotel, store, restaurant, church, casino, post and telegraph offices and library. Connected with Boothbay Harbor by submarine telegraph cable; takes water from the Boothbay Harbor system, by submarine pipe laid from the end of Spruce Point to the island. At its steamboat landing all steamers on the Portland and Boothbay Harbor line touch each way, and all steamers of the Eastern Steamship Company to and from Bath during the season. It is part of Southport, but has a charter conferring special privileges. A petition to Governor Andros in 1687 shows the name to have then existed.

97. **THORPE ISLAND.**—Situated in the Sheepscot, northeasterly from Trevett, between Barter's Island and the Boothbay mainland. Contains about twenty acres. It is a part of Boothbay.

98. **TIBBETTS ISLAND.**—Situated in Back River, about two and one-half miles north of Thorpe Island. Contains about sixteen acres. Owned by George Adams, and now called Adams Island. A part of Boothbay.

99. **TOWNSEND.**—The name given by Colonel Dunbar to an indefinite territory situated between the Sheepscot and Damariscotta Rivers, where he settled a colony in 1730. It was named in honor of Lord Charles Townshend, second viscount, of England, and father to Charles Townshend, who later was the chief figure in imposing the stamp and tea taxes upon the Colonies. When the name was dropped by the incorporation of Boothbay in 1764, it still clung to the harbor, and to this day the older element all alongshore refer to us as Townsend. In 1842, what is now Southport chose it for the new town name, but it was changed as heretofore noticed in 1850, and the principal reason assigned was the confiction which was caused by the sticking of the name of Townsend to Boothbay Harbor by the seagoing public. The letter "h" has seldom appeared in the spelling of the name in America.

100. **TOWNSEND GUT.**—The passage by water between the mainland of Boothbay Harbor and Southport. It alone retains the name, in part, once applied to the entire region.

101. **TUMBLER ISLAND.**—A small island at the entrance to the inner harbor.

102. **WADSWORTH'S COVE.**—The most northerly cove extending from the Damariscotta into Boothbay territory. It takes its name from Deacon Wadsworth, who formerly lived there.

103. **WALL'S POINT.**—Named for Andrew Wall, who first settled there, and owned the entire point. It has grown by degrees to be known as Wallace's Point, which is clearly wrong. The proper name should be restored.

104. **WEST BOOTHBAY HARBOR.**—That part of the town which the name indicates. Formerly called Haley.

105. **WHITE ISLANDS.**—Mere rocks having the appearance of islands, southeasterly from the Hypocrites.

106. **WIDGINS.**—This, in a sense, is the nearest a mystical name we have to deal with. It is mentioned in Hubbard's Indian Wars as being a settlement in flames, seen by looking shoreward from Damariscove, whence the settlers had fled for safety in 1676, from an Indian outbreak. It is enumerated in connection with Corbin's Sound and Cape Newagen, and is thought to have been a settlement on either Spruce or McKown's Point.

107. **WOOD ISLAND.**—The northern end of Damariscove, which formerly was heavily wooded, and makes at high water the appearance of a separate island.

SAILING DIRECTIONS TO BOOTHBAY HARBOR.

Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts 313, 314, and 105.

FROM THE EASTWARD.—"Passing Ram Island Light-House, 1-8 mile off and heading W. 3-4 N., continue until Burnt Island Light-House bears N. W. 1-2 N., when, if at night, you will be in the white rays; by keeping inside of the white rays, and heading N. W. 1-2 N., you will be clear of all dangers; continue until the light-house is distant 900 feet, when N. by E. 3-4 E. carries into the harbor. On this course give Tumbler Island a berth of 600 feet. Boothbay affords excellent anchorage, with good holding ground, and is much frequented. Mean rise and fall of tide, 8 3-4 feet."

FROM THE WESTWARD.—"Bring Seguin Light-House to bear N. W., 1 1-2 miles, and Ram Island Light-House N. E. 3-4 E., and run N. E. 3-4 E. for Ram Island Light-House until the Cuckolds Bell Buoy bears N. N. W. 1-4 W., 1-2 mile. This course at night keeps within the white rays of Ram Island Light until past the red rays of Burnt Island Light, and when the latter light, showing white, bears N. by E. 1-4 E. change course to N. by E. 1-4 E. for Burnt Island Light; keep within the white rays until Ram Island Light opens out beyond Squirrel Island and bears S. E. 1-2 E., then run N. E. by N. until you have crossed the red and white rays of Burnt Island Light, giving it a berth of 900 feet, and enter the red rays; then haul up immediately to N. by E. 1-2 E. for the harbor, giving Tumbler Island a berth of 600 feet."

That the reader may make a comparison between the accurate directions, which are given our seamen now (1904), and the more general ones, before our coast was defined by lights, whistles, bells and other signals, an extract is here introduced from Blunt's American Coasting Pilot, edition of 1804, thus giving the improvement of just a century.

"DIRECTIONS FOR TOWNSEND HARBOR.

"If you come from the westward and make Seguin Island, you must leave it on your larboard hand, give it a birth of about half a mile, and steer N. E. about 2 leagues, which course will carry you to Squirrel Island; if it is day time you will see two large rocks (called the Cuckolds) on your larboard hand, to which you give a small birth, and when you pass them you will make Squirrel Island, which you leave on your starboard hand, directing your course N. 1-2 W. about 4 or 5 miles. The entrance of Townsend is narrow, and there is a small rocky island that is very low which you leave on your starboard hand; then you may haul to the N. E. or N. E. by E. but in a dark night and thick weather I would recommend to anchor under the lee of Squirrel Island."

LIGHTS AND FOG SIGNALS.

RAM ISLAND.—Established in 1883; tower of granite 20 feet high, from base of structure to center of lantern, 39 1-4 feet, white above; connected with shore by an open bridge. White dwelling on shore near the end of bridge. Bell on the northwesterly side of tower; red-brick oil house 500 feet S. E.

from light tower. It is 35 1-2 feet above mean high water and visible 11 1-4 nautical miles. This light is located on the northerly side of Ram Island, thus bringing it on the southerly side of Fisherman's Island passage into Boothbay Harbor from the eastward. The light is fixed red with two fixed white sectors; and the fog signal is a bell struck by machinery every twenty seconds, a double and single blow alternately.

BURNT ISLAND.—Established in 1821; white conical tower and white dwelling, connected by a covered way and porch. White pyramidal bell tower, 60 feet S. E. 1-4 S., and red-brick oil house 168 feet from light tower. The light is 61 feet above mean high water and is visible 13 1-4 nautical miles. This light is located on the southeasterly part of Burnt Island. It is a red light flashing every five seconds, with two fixed white sectors; and the fog signal is a bell struck by machinery a double blow every minute.

CUCKOLDS.—Established in 1892; white half-round stone pier, surmounted by half-round, white, brick fog-signal building with high conical roof, shingled, natural color. White one-and-one-half story wooden dwelling attached to pier and fog-signal building on northwesterly side, protected on easterly side, to half height of first story windows, by a bulkhead extending from stone pier to outbuildings in rear of dwelling. This is a fog-signal station only. It is fitted with a Daboll trumpet, the signal being blasts of three seconds, silent intervals of seventeen seconds. If the trumpet should be disabled a bell is to be struck by hand.

HENDRICK'S HEAD.—Established in 1829; rebuilt in 1875; white square tower and dwelling; pyramidal white bell tower, near water's edge to westward; all connected by covered ways; red-brick oil house 247 feet N. E. 7-8 N. from light tower. The light is 42 1-2 feet above mean high water, and is visible 11 3-4 nautical miles. It has a flashing white light every thirty seconds; its fog signal is a bell struck by machinery every twenty seconds.

WATER POWERS.

In Wells' Water Power of Maine, published in 1869, by a return of the board of selectmen of Boothbay, the town is

accorded three water powers : first, the outlet of Adams Pond ; second, the outlet of Campbell's Ponds ; third, the Mill Cove stream. All these have had mills in the past, and, at Adams Pond, one still is in operation. Additional to these there was, in the early days, a mill on the stream which emptied into Pleasant Cove, owned by Benjamin Kelley.

In recent years a mill has been run at some seasons on the N. C. Reed place, a small power being furnished by damming the brook on his land. The stream from Echo Lake, which empties into Lobster Cove, also would furnish considerable power at some seasons ; and this was probably one of the considerations which caused several to settle at that particular place at the time of the Dunbar colonization. Situated as Boothbay was, being the southern end of a peninsula, which attained less than five miles at its greatest width, and less than seven miles to the north this width was narrowed about one-half, it seems little less than wonderful that provisions of nature were such that water powers existed, evenly distributed over the territory, to serve the colonists in their primitive wants,—to saw their lumber, grind their grain and work their wool and flax, thus covering the three great necessities of man, food, raiment and shelter.

GEOLOGY.

Three separate appropriations were made by Maine in the years 1836-7-9, for a geological examination of the State, to be conducted by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, Geologist to the State of Maine. Dr. Jackson held membership in several foreign mineralogical societies and stood eminent in his profession. The principal points of Maine were visited by him, and three annual reports were made. This work was published and is now very rare and much sought for by libraries and others. In the second report is found the following :

"The surf preventing us from exploring the islands around, we ran into Townsend Harbor at Boothbay. This place is one of the most frequented harbors on the eastern coast of the State, and is a favorite resort for invalids during the summer season on account of the purity of the air and the facilities for bathing in clear sea-water. This harbor is well protected from the swell of the sea, and has an excellent light-house placed at its entrance, upon Burnt Island.

"The rocks of Boothbay are not very interesting, being mostly coarse varieties of mica slate, gneiss and granite, the latter rock being found in veins traversing the gneiss. We next ran to Cape Newagen, which we found to be composed of gneiss rocks, the strata running northeast and southwest, and dipping to the northwest. There are also veins of granite of a light color intersecting the strata."

The report upon Boothbay and Cape Newagen is much the same as it appears relating to other parts of Lincoln County, as the county is now constituted. Edgecomb and Broad Cove, in Bristol, showed a more valuable granite than other points.

CHARTS, PLANS AND PUBLICATIONS.

But one plan of Boothbay is known to have been made, which is supposed to have embraced the entire town, including the islands. This was the work of Dr. Daniel Rose, and bore his name, though the appropriation designated John McClintock as the contracting party with the town, and references show that it bore date of December 15, 1815. A reference to it in John Swett's deed of Thirty Acre Island, in 1816, from the State, shows that section to have been included. Another reference to it in a deed of the farm lately owned by W. C. Clisby, near O. M. Delano's, being the property owned by members of the Alley family in early times, shows that place to have been marked on the plan "Lot No. 52." Inquiry has failed to unearth this plan, or even to find any person who remembers having seen it. The numbering of the lots commenced at Cape Newagen and went north.

The United States Geological Survey charts issued in 1893 are very accurate in the matter of mapping the locality, covering in a comprehensive manner the general contour of the territory, including the ponds, streams and roads. The Coast and Geodetic Surveys made by the Government are very full and complete.

No work specially treating of the Boothbay region has ever been published. There are disconnected articles and references, widely scattered, which relate more or less fully to certain features, which may properly be termed incidents in history, but nothing general or connected has ever appeared. It was in recognition of this fact that the present work was prompted.

SOIL AND TREES.

The soil on the elevations throughout the region is shallow and of gravelly composition; in lower lands it is also gravel mixed with clay, tending, on the Damariscotta side, to a clay suitable for brickmaking. The uplands are early lands, as a rule, and the valleys when properly cultivated are productive. Nearly all the various trees of the State are found within the limits of this territory, but soft woods largely predominate.

CHAPTER II.

ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS.

THE purpose of this chapter is to give some of the leading characteristics of the native inhabitants who occupied these lands before the advent of the Europeans. Something in the way of description of that race, their modes of living, numbers, divisions into tribes, and where, in our immediate vicinity, are the plainest designated points of their occupancy. The contest between savage and civilized life for supremacy in this territory will not be presented, for that more naturally belongs to the story of the struggles, the victories and defeats of the colonists, extending over a period of nearly a century and a half.

The Indian inhabitants of Maine were divided into two great confederacies; the Abenagues and the Etechemins; and the Penobscot River was the line of demarcation.¹ The Abenagues dwelt westerly and the Etechemins along the banks and east of this river. The former were divided into four large tribes; the latter into three.² The Sokokis, the smallest tribe among the Abenagues, were settled upon the Saco River; and their principal abode was Indian Island, just above the Lower Falls, also a settlement in the present town of Fryeburg and another on the Great Ossipee. The Anasagunticooks dwelt along the Androscoggin River, on the west side, from its sources to Merrymeeting Bay; their principal resort being at Pejepscot, now Brunswick. The Canibas lived on the Kennebec River, from Norridgewock to the sea, and Kennebis, the paramount lord of the tribe, lived on Swan Island; but there were several other points along the river where settlements of some size were indicated, notably at Norridgewock and Teconnet, now Winslow. The Wawenocks occupied the remaining space between the two great rivers, Kennebec and Penobscot, their principal settlements being on the Sheepscot and Damariscotta, of which more particular mention will be made.

1. Will. Me. I, 463; 1 Kendall's Travels, p. 61; Heckewelder, p. 109.

2. Parkman's Jesuits, p. 321; Will. Me. I, 465.

Among the Etechemins the Tarratines were the most powerful and we shall have more occasion to notice them hereafter than the others; they lived along the Penobscot, one settlement being at the mouth of the Kenduskeag, where Bangor now stands, another three miles above, on the west side of the river, nearly opposite the present village of Eddington Bend; their principal resort, however, was on the peninsula of Majorbiguyduce, now Castine; and if Capt. John Smith did not err, probably they had one settlement on the west of the Penobscot, between that river and the mountains, in the vicinity of where Camden stands to-day. The smallest tribe of the Etechemins was known at an early date and often referred to as the Openangos, but later as the Passamaquoddys or 'Quoddy tribe; they have lived around the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay and the Schoodic River. The last and most eastern tribe was known as the Marechites. They bordered upon the Micmac territory of Nova Scotia, and were the least intelligent as well as the least known of the Maine tribes. They lived along the St. John River and had two leading resorts, one at the mouth of the Madawaska and the other some eighty miles farther down, at Meductic Point.

While these were the main divisions of the two great confederacies, in several instances these tribes were to some extent sub-divided. For instance we have record of the minor tribes, like the Pejepsots and the Machias Indians and others.

About 1614 and 1615, when the Europeans made their first estimates of the Indian population of Maine, based largely on the calculations of Capt. John Smith, it was placed as follows: The total number of Abenague warriors, 5,000, allowing to the Sokokis 900, to the Anasagunticooks 1,500, the Canibas 1,500 and the Wawenocks 1,100. The Etechemins were estimated at 6,000 warriors, divided thus: Tarratines 2,400, Openangos 1,400, and Marechites 2,200. The total Indian population of the territory now constituting Maine being then placed at from 35,000 to 40,000. The sources of information at that time were such that great confidence has been placed in the estimates by all writers upon this subject.

The Abenague tribes were all subject to the Bashaba, his rule extending from the Penobscot to Cape Cod. He dwelt

with the Wawenocks, at some point within their territory, and they were his immediate subjects. Imagination has been very fertile with some writers on this matter, and Norumbegua, Arambec and Arumpeag, as each author has fancied to term it, has figured as the mythical city of this ancient race—sought, but never found. The fact doubtless is that it never existed. The Indian had his resorts and temporary abiding places. These places he went from, and came back to, and lived in often, but not continuously.

In the early part of 1615 a war broke out between the Tarratines and western Indians. It raged with great violence for two years and was the beginning of the end of the Abenagues of Maine. In 1617 a plague or pestilence, the exact nature of which has never been known, broke out among the Indians to the westward of the Penobscot and continued into the next year. By this they were cut down by hundreds at all points along the coast and up the rivers, wherever their settlements extended; the disease seeming to hover over the vanquished and claim them alone for its victims.¹ One great peculiarity of the disease that afflicted them was that where it raged the worst English fishermen mingled with them, even sleeping in their wigwams, and were unaffected. It has been thought that the two years' war that just preceded it, during which time the western Indians were driven from their hunting, fishing and planting grounds, forced them to that precarious kind of diet that their systems became impoverished to that extent that they fell an easy prey to the malady that followed. It is certain that the eastern Indians were not much, if any, affected by it.² Years after the early explorers found many places where several had died together, perhaps all of a family, and had been unburied.

This wholesale scourge was referred to by the English King in one of his patents, at the time, as a visitation of God, and a providential interference with the race favoring European colonization.³ In the war the Bashaba was slain and the title

1. As late as October, 1763, a pestilence of an unknown nature broke out among the Indians of Martha's Vineyard and the following January there were left but 86 persons from a tribe that numbered 320 at the beginning of the scourge. Hutch. Hist. Mass. I, 28.

2. Annals of Warren, p. 17; Johnson's Pemaquid, p. 43.

3. Young's Chronicles of Plymouth, p. 183.

never reappeared among the tribes. As may well be supposed from the location of the Wawenocks they were more nearly exterminated than either of the other tribes; but it was nearly the middle of the following century before the remnant broke up and left their native country, merging themselves in the tribes of Canada. During all this period they acted generally under the influence of either the Massachusetts Indians or the Tarratines, their former foes, in their hostility to the colonists. The Anasagunticooks first went to Canada and joined the St. Francois Indians early in 1747, followed soon after by the Sokokis. The Canibas withdrew the remnant of their tribe to Norridge-wock, where after many years with dwindling numbers they, too, went to Canada. Soon after 1747 the Wawenocks, having but few families left, went to Canada and joined their brethren at Becancourt.¹

The Etechemins withstood the war and the ravages of the plague, but were much cut down in numbers. The remnant of the Tarratines, now known as the Penobscots, are at Indian Island, Old Town. The 'Quoddy tribe are on the shore of their old bay at Pleasant Point in the town of Perry, both wards of the State of Maine. The remainder of the Marechites are near Frederickton, N. B.

The principal dwelling places of the Wawenocks must have been those spots here and there alongshore which have shown the greatest amount of offal deposit. They had no fortifications or earthworks, no buildings with durable foundations, nothing that marked the surface of the earth in other than a temporary fashion, except where had accumulated huge piles of shells from clams or oysters, mingled with the bones of birds and game, various implements and cooking utensils, lost or cast away, with sometimes the skeletons of their own dead.

Ordinarily in the vicinity of one of these places, which shows to have been an Indian resort, has been found an Indian burying ground. Search where one may for these localities and they invariably will be found on a southern slope, with high, well-wooded land, as a weather shield, lying to the north and west, with a pond, spring or stream of good pure water near, and, at a convenient distance, productive clam flats, which

1. Will. Me. I, 469.

to the present day are famed for both quantity and quality of this bivalve.

There is every reason to believe that the Indian has always been a migratory being. He is that now. He was probably the same before ever a European set foot on American soil. In winter when the interior was closed down under ice and snow he came to the seashore, where he had all that that locality produced for sustenance, clams, oysters, fish and birds; and in these regions, before civilization had placed its mark upon the territory, all the game worked seaward, too, in winter, on account of the great depth of snow back from the ocean.¹ In spring the Indian followed the salmon and shad up the rivers, and hunted the forest game, which also at that season worked back along the rivers and streams.

The two great centers of Wawenock settlement were where the Damariscotta oyster shell deposit exists and about the lower Sheepscot waters, though there were many minor ones. Indications point to this Damariscotta locality as the Norumbega or Arambec of the ancients, and also as being the residence of the Bashaba, more strongly than any other place. These beds form a cliff varying from six to twenty-five feet above high water mark; they are from eighty to one hundred rods in width, and extend one hundred and eight rods in length, and were estimated by Dr. Jackson as containing 45,000,000 cubic feet.² There are several reasons why this place is indicated as the chief point in old Mavooshen.³ It shows to have been the center and abode of a mighty horde of eaters, much greater in extent than any other in America, and one of the largest in the world;⁴ it was as nearly central in their territory as any place that could be selected; the quality of the food was better than any other section has shown, being oysters instead of clams, and the ruling element usually takes the best in either civilized or barbarian life; lastly, when the Popham and Gilbert colony was visited by a delegation from the Bashaba,

1. As an indication that this is correct it may be said that this fact still exists in Washington County, the only county in Maine having unsettled territory to any extent near the sea; and deer are always more numerous on the borders of civilization, where there are some cleared spots, than they are in the depths of a dense forest.

2. Geological Report III, 57.

3. The aboriginal name for the Wawenock territory.

4. Fiske's *Discovery of America* I, 4; Second Annual Report of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology, p. 18.

consisting of his brother Skidwares and Nahanada, extending an invitation to visit him, a locality northerly from Pemaquid was indicated by them,¹ and not the lower Sheepscot, where the next greatest aggregation of offal deposit exists.

A similar, though smaller, deposit is to be found on the Hawthorne or Barton farm in the town of Cushing.² Another is found in Bremen, on the farm formerly owned by Jacob Keene; again on the Benjamin Palmer place at Broad Cove; and also on the northerly end of Loud's Island, formerly known as Muscongs. Westerly from the Sheepscot, in Robin Hood's Cove, Georgetown, may be found a similar deposit. All these places have the requisites previously mentioned: a high, wood-sheltered background, a southern slope to the sun, with good fresh water and productive clam flats near at hand.

In our own locality each reader is somewhat familiar with the physical features of the country. On ancient Cape Newagen, now Southport, there are several minor spots about Ebenecook Harbor, but the one most in evidence is the southern slope from Dogfish Head, where the entire soil in some places, particularly where the old Maddocks fish stand was built, and all about where the old flake yard was, is composed of pulverized shell deposit to the depth of several feet. This was in mounds in Palgrave Maddocks' time, but was leveled to a smooth and regular field by his sons and grandsons. Across the cove from the Maddocks stand, near the Cameron landing, is another of the old resorts; but the most famous in our vicinity are the indications about Sawyer's Island and Indiantown.³

At the head of the cove which penetrates Sawyer's Island from the north, more than half the distance across it, were in early times quite well-defined cooking pots, cut in the rocks, which in later years have crumbled and sloughed off. It is supposed that they were used for cooking maize and vegetables by immersing hot stones in the pot holes when filled with water and the articles to be cooked. On Swett's Island Indian remains

1. Me. Hist. Coll. III, 307.

2. It may be said that all these other deposits are principally of clam shells and other offal. Few if any oyster shells are found. Cushman's Sheepscot, pp. 310-318.

3. Indiantown is thought by many to have applied as a name to the entire lower Sheepscot locality in and about Ebenecook Harbor; but this name for many years has been narrowed in its significance to the single island now bearing that name.



CAPE NEWAGEN.

The oldest place by record within the original Boothbay territory.
Visited by Captain Christopher Levett in 1623.

were exhumed, where the skeleton showed that the buried was in a sitting posture, facing the rising sun, an almost universal custom, indicated by nearly every exhumation that has been made, and which has been interpreted as symbolic of their belief in a resurrection.¹

On Indiantown during the fifties, while plowing in a field where the soil was largely composed of this deposit, a piece of a two-edged knife or sword was unearthed, imbedded in a human skeleton, while near by were uncovered six other skeletons, the blade of a long-bitted iron axe, a stone axe with a grooved neck instead of an eye, a piece of old-time saw plate, a short piece of iron chain, and a table knife of ancient pattern.² This shell deposit at the south end of Indiantown Island is about ten feet in depth in places. It is unmistakably an artificial rather than a natural deposit, for, like that at Damariscotta, the earth beneath it is of the same composition as that about it, and the bottom of the deposit is above high water mark. All along the lower Sheepscot are vestiges of this ancient race, but much plainer when they were young, so the old men tell us. "Time's effacing fingers" have nearly swept the lines.

The Wawenocks, as might be supposed, being the tribe which were the immediate subjects of the Bashaba, had many superior traits of character. They and the Canibas showed less hostility to the colonists than the two western tribes; but the Abenagues as a whole, regardless of the many black crimes recorded against them, lacked much of the natural savagery of the Tarratines. Maine's leading historian says of the Wawenock race:³ "They were a brave, active, personable people,—faithful in amity; and when uninfluenced they disinclined to make war upon the English. They defended their prince with much valor until overcome."

The signification of the name Wawenock is "very brave—fearing nothing." So numerous were they about the Sheepscot in early times that Douglas, an old writer, terms them in his

1. The religion, church service, marriage ceremony and manner of burial among the Indians have all changed in the last two centuries or thereabout, and for many years have taken on the Catholic forms. This has been the case ever since the French Jesuits gained an ascendancy over the Indians in matters of religious belief.

2. *Ancient Dominions of Maine*, p. 27.

3. *Will. Me.* I, 468.

description "the Sheepscot Indians."¹ They were well formed men and women, not so large as the Tarratines but better featured. They subsisted entirely on cooked food and would eat nothing raw. Like all others of their race they loved gewgaws and finery, high colors and ornamental articles of dress. In war they painted their faces with red pigment into terrifying appearances, wearing glittering medals of copper or silver on their breasts, and pendant jewels in their ears and sometimes in their noses, with feathered turbans for a head gear. They lived in many cases to great ages, and deformity or idiocy was unknown among them. Their best wigwams ranged from twenty to forty feet in length by about fifteen in width. The ridgepole and plates were supported by crotched sticks driven in the ground. They were covered with bark and battened, but without doors or windows. The entrance was covered by a curtain, frequently being either a bear or deer skin. Each wigwam had a smoke hole near the center and the fire was built on the ground beneath it. Beds of evergreen boughs and twigs were ranged in a sort of windrow form along the sides, upon which they slept at night and sat upon while doing their work on garments or snowshoes during the day. They had but one regular meal and that was at evening. At other times they ate according to the demands of appetite. No bird, fish or animal which they were able to capture was ever thrown away if they needed food. All were eaten. They did not know how to make bread until they learned from the French and English. They formerly pounded their corn in stone mortars, and boiled their water in wooden troughs and trays by inserting red-hot stones. They usually smoked or broiled meats and fish, boiled or stewed vegetables, and roasted nuts in the hot ashes.

The Indians of Maine all believed in a Great Spirit, called by the Abenagues, Tanto; and by the Etechemins, Sazoos. Their paradise was always in the direction of the setting sun. The principal Indian names of individuals of rank belonging to the Wawenock and Canibas tribes, which were best known to our English colonists along these shores from 1605 to the end of that century, and which may be found by searching the early York Deeds and local history, were Moxas, Wegun-

1. Will. Me. I, 468.

gavet, Robin Hood, Menawormet, Nichodehant, Samoset, Quesemenecke, Sebenoa, Obias, Damarine, Sasanoa, Wiwurna, Skidwares, Nahanada, Amenquin, Dick Swash, Jack Pudding, Josle, Agilike, Wittinose, Erle Dugles, Matahando, Sheepscot John and Hopehood. The last named was son of Robin Hood, and the most desperate, cruel and relentless leader from these parts. He was killed while leading a raiding band through New Hampshire, in 1690, by some Canadian Indians who mistook him for a Mohawk, with whom they were at war.¹

1. It is probable that the Wawenock territory would be more exactly described if its eastern limits were set at and upon Georges or St. George River, than as extending to the Penobscot waters. It is likely that the Tarratines occupied the Penobscot and had some settlement along its western banks.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY VOYAGES AND EXPLORATIONS.

PARKMAN briefly covers the Spanish case when he says :
"Toward the close of the fifteenth century Spain achieved her final triumph over the infidels of Granada, and made her name famous through all generations by the discovery of America. Every ship from the New World came freighted with marvels which put the fictions of chivalry to shame ; and to the Spaniard of that day America was a region of wonder and mystery, of vague and magnificent promise. Thither adventurers hastened, thirsting for glory and for gold, and often mingling the enthusiasm of the crusader and the valor of the knight-errant with the bigotry of inquisitors and the rapacity of pirates. The extravagance of hope and the fever of adventure knew no bounds."¹

Spain confined herself, principally, to that part of America near the equator, notably to Central America, Peru, Mexico, the West India Islands and Florida. The only official Spanish expedition to the northern Atlantic coast of America was undertaken by Gomez, sailing from Corunna, soon after February 10, 1525, with the intention of making the intermediate coast his objective point. De Leon and Ayllon, of his own country, had discovered and explored Florida in 1512 and 1520, as far as 33° north. John Cabot, in 1497, and Sebastian Cabot, who was a friend and correspondent, in 1498, had visited Newfoundland and Labrador ; therefore, Gomez sought an unworked field.² He was absent from Spain about ten months, in which time he sailed along the coast from Florida to Newfoundland. Ribero's map, which followed this voyage, depicts our coast in a general way, so it would be recognizable. The triangular form of Penobscot Bay is clearly given, studded with islands, and the shores of Maine were called the land of Gomez. This name, and others that he gave to prominent

1. *Pioneers of France*, p. 9.

2. *Me. Hist. Coll. Doc. Ser.*, Vol. I, p. 274.

points on that voyage, lasted, in some cases, many years. Portuguese and Spanish fishermen were about Newfoundland, and perhaps as far west as the Maine coast, as early as that date, probably early as 1504, and continued to come to these shores well up to 1600.

The interests and efforts of France were centered farther north. As a matter of private enterprise, Denis, of Honfleur, explored the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1506; Aubert, of Dieppe, followed in 1508. In 1524 Verrazzano, a Florentine in the service of France, explored the coast from near the site of Wilmington, N. C., to Newfoundland. He skirted the coast along, touching near the site of Portsmouth, and then made his cruise along the shores of the Gulf of Maine. He stated that while at the South he found the natives agreeable and gentle, here, on the Maine coast, they were in an irritable state, rude and ill-mannered. No navigator of his time knew better than Verrazzano just what localities had been visited up to that date by voyagers and fishermen, and he interpreted it at once as an indication that the Indian race, in these parts, was disaffected from treatment they had received from European visitors. He noted another peculiarity of the Indians on this coast, which strengthened his suspicions; while at the South the natives were pleased with any trinket or ornament, here they wanted nothing but fishhooks, knives, or some iron or steel instrument that would cut, and appeared as though they had learned the use of such articles. He concluded that European barter with the natives had commenced before his visit.¹

Francis I, of France, directed two vessels to be fitted for western exploration, and placed them in command of Jaques Cartier, who sailed from St. Malo April 20, 1534. His land fall was near Cape Bonavista, Newfoundland, near where Cortereal reached in 1500. He passed through the Straits of Belle Isle and entered Bay Chaleur, ascending the St. Lawrence as far as Anticosti. In 1535 Cartier made a second voyage, this time going up the St. Lawrence to Stadacone, now Quebec, and after a little tarry proceeded still further to Hochelaga, now Montreal. Again Cartier sailed with Roberval. It is said that in 1545, during January and February,

1. *Me. Hist. Coll. Doc. Ser.*, Vol. I, p. 266.

an average of about two vessels a day sailed from French ports for Newfoundland. La Roche, in 1598, under a commission from Henry IV, sailed west to Sable Island. In 1556 Andre Thevet sailed from Florida along the North Atlantic coast to Newfoundland. He mentions "Norumbegue," which, he states, the natives called "Agoncy." He speaks of the region in detail, clearly indicating Fox Islands, Camden Hills and Islesboro, which, he says, the natives called "Aiayascon," and that it was inhabited only by birds and fishermen. From this trip he sailed to Labrador, and home to France by way of the Azores. He describes no other part of his voyage with the interest that he does in the case of Penobscot Bay. De Monts, the French explorer, accompanied by Champlain, reached the present Liverpool, in Nova Scotia, in 1604; he rounded Cape Sable into the Bay of Fundy, later anchoring in the attractive harbor, which he granted to Poutrincourt, and he, in turn, settled it the following year as Port Royal, now the city of Annapolis, N. S. De Monts' charter from Henry IV, of France, embraced the territory between the 40th and 46th parallels of latitude (from the Delaware Bay to the Gulf of St. Lawrence). He cruised about the bay for a time, visited and named the St. John River, became somewhat acquainted with the Openango and Marechite tribes, which we have had previous occasion to notice, and then settled down for the winter of 1604-05 on Neutral Island, which is situated in the St. Croix River, and had been selected by Champlain for the purpose. Of the seventy-nine who commenced the winter, thirty-five died by the opening of spring from exposure and the scurvy. In the previous September, in a little bark of fifteen tons, he sailed west to Mount Desert, which he visited and named, and entered the Penobscot River, by him called the Pentagoet, and again, in these old records, the mystical name of Norumbegua is sounded. June 18, 1605, almost the exact time that Weymouth was about Pentecost Harbor, De Monts sailed west, past the mouth of the Penobscot, where he had been the previous autumn, erected a cross at the Kennebec, taking possession of that country by the act, and so proceeded westward to Cape Cod, returning to St. Croix August 3d.

Thus far only French and Spanish voyages have been noted ; but England, though apparently lagging in the enterprise of discovery and colonization, was destined to show a lasting though a latent energy. In 1497 John Cabot, accompanied by his son Sebastian, under a grant from Henry VII, made a voyage of three months, touching Labrador only, and returned to England. The next year Sebastian again crossed the ocean, his first land fall being near Davis Strait. He then sailed southward along the coast, stopping at Newfoundland awhile, and probably sailed along the Gulf of Maine to Cape Cod. The Cabots were seeking both territory and a northwest passage to Cathay, and their knowledge of geography and navigation, and the principle of what is termed "great circle sailing," led them to make those far north land falls. In the Privy Purse account of Henry VII occurs an item each year, for 1503-4-5, where cash gifts were made to parties who had brought him relics and wild animals and birds from Newfoundland, yet not a word in identification of the person or the voyage. It simply shows the communication to have been greater than has been commonly supposed between the old world and the new at that period. Similar entries of making like gifts also occur between the date of Cabot's voyage and 1503. But for half a century after Cabot voyaged for his King, little, on the part of England, was done in following up the fisheries, in comparison to what was being done in the same line by the French, Spanish and Portuguese. This is surprising, inasmuch as Cabot reported the cod in such schools off Newfoundland as to impede his progress ; but at that time, England controlled the Icelandic fisheries and this may account for not persevering to a greater extent, about the Newfoundland waters, early in the sixteenth century.

The Portuguese brought both cattle and swine to Sable Island and they are reported to have multiplied greatly in a native condition.¹ An English navigator, John Rut, June 10, 1527, sailed from Plymouth, with two vessels, the *Mary of Guilford* and the *Samson*. The *Mary* reached Newfoundland August 3d, and reported finding "eleven Norman vessels, one from Brittany, and two Portugal barks, all a-fishing." Rut

1. Hakluyt, p. 601.

sailed along the coast and mentions Norumbegua. As this name actually applied to the Maine coast, and sometimes in a broader sense to all New England, this is the first recorded instance where Englishmen put their feet on Maine soil. Nowhere else on either continent has the fishing business been carried on so extensively and successfully, over a long term of years, as along the northern Atlantic coast, from Maine to Newfoundland. In 1577 there were reported one hundred fishing vessels about the Newfoundland waters. By 1600 England was sending annually about one hundred vessels there.¹ It was but a few years after this before the English fleet of fishermen was numerous along the Maine coast.

Bartholomew Gosnold sailed from Falmouth, England, March 26, 1602, with thirty-two men, and made land May 4th, somewhere north of the Isle of Shoals. He skirted the coast along to Cape Cod, where, on June 18th, he re-embarked for England. The next year merchants from Bristol, England, fitted up a ship of fifty tons, giving the command to Martin Pring. They sailed from Milford Haven, April 10, 1603, shortly after the death of Queen Elizabeth. They sighted the Azores and fell in with the American coast at Fox Islands, in Penobscot Bay, on June 7th. The cod and haddock which they took were esteemed better than those taken farther north. Pring examined our coast line more carefully than any one who had preceded him, and carried back a careful draft and an account of it. They sailed for England in August.

No other English navigator is mentioned until the voyage of George Weymouth, in 1605. He sailed from the Downs, March 31st, and on May 11th came in sight of the American coast near Cape Cod. He ran northwardly three days, from the 14th to the 17th of the month, and anchored about noon of the latter day on the north side of a prominent island, which he named St. George, but which is now known by its aboriginal name, Monhegan. On the 19th he sailed northward two or three leagues, among the islands, toward the mountains he viewed in the distance, and anchored in an excellent harbor, which he named Pentecost Harbor. It has been a broadly discussed question, and much has been written upon it, where this Pen-

1. Sabine's Rep. on Fisheries, pp. 200-216.

tecot Harbor was, and what river Weymouth ascended after he left his anchorage. There seemed to be a settled impression that it was St. George's Harbor for many years, but the river he ascended was thought to have been the Penobscot. To this view Belknap, Williams, Eaton and Williamson inclined. The writings of these authors being among the earliest published, and practically on the ground, other historical works, that only mentioned the matter incidentally, accepted their views, without a knowledge of the locality. The report of Captain Williams and the publications of Belknap are principally responsible for this view, however.

At a later date McKen, Sewall and others, seeing that this was untenable as a theory, when compared with Rosier's narrative, the chronicler of the voyage, launched the Kennebec River theory, with Boothbay Harbor as the Pentecost of Weymouth. The historians, Bancroft, Abbott and Palfrey, accepted the Kennebec and Boothbay idea, and for some years this voyage became the largest subject for discussion in all Maine's early history. When carefully examined the Kennebec view was more inconsistent with Rosier's chronicle than the Penobscot had been. In 1859 Captain George Prince, of Bath, drew public attention to the matter in a careful and exhaustive paper before the Maine Historical Society, in which he set forth that all inconsistencies might be eliminated if the earliest view of the harbor, St. George's, be taken, and the St. George River substituted for the Kennebec or the Penobscot, in either case. The direction of the mountains, being those of Camden; the description of the islands forming the harbor; and the coves along the St. George, on either side; the river, "trending westward into the main"; all tallied with Rosier. It is probable that the matter would have been settled at a much earlier date had not Rosier described the river as a "large river." With that impression uppermost, Captain Williams, who looked the ground over in the interest of Belknap, reported the Penobscot was the only "large river" that could be considered. Had he only thought that in the country from which Weymouth and Rosier came the Thames and the Severn are considered large rivers; and had he critically examined that part of the narrative where the author estimates this

"large river" as extending only forty miles into the main, then Captain Williams, as well as Captain Prince, might have reconciled the St. George as fitting the description. Members of the Maine Historical Society, it is believed, as a unit, accept the Prince theory, as do students of the subject everywhere.¹

One act of Weymouth's voyage, which will always cause it to stand out prominent in history, was the capture of five Wawenock Indians, by treachery, and taking them to England. The names of the captured were Nahanada, Skidwares, Assecomet, Dehamida and Tisquantum. For this act Weymouth is to the present day held up to the execration of mankind; while Lord Popham and Sir Ferdinando Gorges are viewed as Christian gentlemen of unblemished character. The extenuating facts that may be urged in behalf of Weymouth's memory are, that he caused the kidnapping of these natives for no monetary gain. They were not sold into slavery or ill-treated, further than such punishment as would naturally be incidental to capture and transportation away from home and friends. He was on a voyage in the interest of Gorges and Popham, and when he returned to England these stolen Indians were divided between his employers, Gorges taking three into his household, and Popham the other two. Gorges says, in his brief narration:

"They were all of one nation, but of several parts and several families. This accident must be acknowledged the means under God of putting on foot and giving life to all our plantations."

The real use to which the Indians were put in England was to teach them English, and then to obtain from them a description of their country and its natural resources. They were all returned later and, unquestionably, were well cared for while in England. Captain Weymouth has been held before the public by many writers with all the odium of a slave-stealer, and his memory is blotted by this act; but he was only the agent of principals on the other side of the Atlantic. The agent's purpose was secondary to that of the principals, but the nature of the act forced the first move on him. That accomplished, the principals accepted the result of his work for the

1. *Me. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. V, pp. 307-323; Vol. IX, p. 302; Vol. VI, pp. 291-307. *Same, 2d Series*, Vol. II, p. 235.

carrying out of their object; and Gorges, Christian gentleman that he was, only termed it an "accident."

When the treatment of the captured, and the fact that they were sent back to be landed on the shores of their nativity, is all considered, the act does not take so dark a hue as it has many times been given. The intent was the essence of the crime then, as always; and the intent was not bad. It worked, however, to the disadvantage of the English. The forcible, treacherous act of kidnapping was started in the minds of the natives, and, while nearly three-quarters of a century was to intervene before they should wage a disastrous war upon the white population, there was ever after a feeling of suspicion and distrust of the English on the part of the Indians.

By act of King James I, who was now the English ruler, two patents were granted on April 10, 1606, with a view to colonization. This was the most vital action in this direction thus far taken by the English Government. They were known as the First and Second Colonies of Virginia.¹ The first consisted of London gentlemen, Gates, Somers, Hakluyt, Wingfield and their associates; and the other was composed of Gorges, Hanham, Gilbert, Popham, Parker and their associates, from Plymouth and elsewhere. The country granted was from 34° to 45° north latitude, or from about the point of Cape Fear to the central part of Maine. The First Colony was permitted to begin a settlement anywhere below 41° north, and the Second Colony could commence anywhere above 38° north; but one having commenced, the other should not begin a settlement within one hundred miles of the first planting. It will be only with the Second Colony of Virginia, sometimes called the Plymouth Company, that we shall have to do as we proceed.

In August, 1606, the Second Colony sent out to their territory, for the purposes of colonization, Capt. Henry Chalon. He had thirty-one men, and took along Dehamida and Assecomet, intending to return them to their native shores. This is strongly presumptive that the locality that Weymouth had visited, and Rosier had described, was the intended destination. A little later one of the patentees, Capt. Thomas Hanham,

1. Will. Me., Vol. I, p. 196.

with more men and supplies, and the Indian Nahanada, followed Chalons. The latter, however, was not to be found by Hanham, so after some search he returned to England, accomplishing nothing further than giving the country and the opportunities for colonization a favorable word painting. Chalons, meantime, on November 10th, had been captured by the Spaniards, taken to Spain and his vessel condemned.

While disappointment came to the North Virginia Company, the Southern Company was making some progress. In April, 1607, with three ships and one hundred men, the settlement of Jamestown was effected, which was never entirely broken up. The spirit of rivalry at about this time is in evidence between the two companies in the matter of colonization. On May 31, 1607, George Popham, brother to the Chief Justice, and Raleigh Gilbert, nephew of Sir Walter Raleigh, sailed from Plymouth with two ships, the *Gift of God* and the *Mary and John*, with one hundred and twenty men, and provisions, utensils and other necessities adapted to planting in a wilderness. With them was Skidwares, another of Weymouth's captives, returned to his home and friends. Early in August they made land, evidently in the vicinity of Mount Desert, and sailed westerly to an anchorage under Monhegan. They were among the islands in that vicinity for a few days, one of Strachey's descriptions being as follows:¹

"From twelve of the clock noon they kept their course due west and came neere unto three islands, lying low and flat by the water, shewing white to the water as if it were sand; but yt is white rock, making shew afar off almost like Dover Cliffes. There lyeth so-west from the easter-most of the three islands a white rocky island, and those other three islands lye one of the other east and west."

It is generally accepted that in the above the islands Damariscove, Outer Heron and Fisherman's are described, and the white rocky one is Pumpkin Rock. The text preceding and following the above supports this view. On August 9th, it being Sunday, they went ashore at some island, presumably

1. William Strachey was not connected with this expedition. He was not even on this coast; but he was Secretary of the South Virginia Company from 1609 to 1612, at about which time he returned to England. About 1618 he prepared his "Historie of Travaile into Virginia," some chapters of which were devoted to the Northern Colony. The data was probably from interviews with or journals of some of the members of that voyage.

Monhegan, perhaps another, and held divine worship. At whatever island it may have been, it was evidently the first Protestant church service ever held north of Jamestown, Va. While in the vicinity of the three islands referred to they were becalmed, but during the night a furious southern storm broke upon them. This they rode out till daybreak when Strachey tells us further :

"Soe soone as the day gave light, they perceaved that they were hard abourd the shore, in the bay that they were in the daie before, which made them look out for some place to thrust in the shipp to save their lives ; for towing the long boat, yt laye suncke at the stern two howers and more, yett would they not cutt her off, lyving in hope to save her ; So bearing up helme, they stood in right with the shoare, when anon they perceaved two little islands, to which they made, and there they found (God be thancked) good anchoring, where they road untill the storme broak, which was the next daie after. Here they freed their boat, and had ashore to repaire her, being much torn and spoiled. These are two leagues to the westward of Sagadehoc. Upon one of them they went ashoare, and found four salvadges and one woman. The islands all rockye and full of pine trees."

They selected the point of the peninsula, known by the Indians as Sabino, on the western side of the Kennebec River, then called the Sagadahoc. This point is now well known to all as Popham Beach. It is well for the reader to consider for a moment the early distinction which that place received. The two great companies, chartered under James I, had each made its selection of a locality, in the same year, 1607, upon which to build a city, which should in future times be the center or nucleus of a New World's population. Popham went down early, and is now, for its natural beauty, used as one of the many summer homes along the Maine coast, with but few inhabitants ; while of Jamestown Fiske justly says : "Of that sacred spot, the first abiding place of Englishmen in America, nothing now is left but the ivy-mantled ruins of the church tower and a few cracked and crumbling tombstones."

While Popham superintended the building of the fort and houses, Captain Gilbert explored, with a few of his men, as far west as Cape Elizabeth and about Casco Bay, also up the Kennebec to a point thought to be between Augusta and

Waterville, and during the month of September went to Pemquid, by arrangement with Nahanada and Skidwares, to go with them and visit the Bashaba; but on arriving there, being belated, those Indians had gone before them, and they returned to the settlement. While the others were getting ready for winter, Capt. Robert Davies was dispatched back to England in the *Mary and John* for supplies, expecting to return in the spring. After his departure they finished the fort, built fifty houses, a church and storehouse, and "a pretty Pynname of about some thirty tonne, which they called the Virginia." Captain Davies arrived the following season, "with a shipp laden full of vitualls, armes, instruments and tooles," but he found President Popham dead, besides many others. It had been a rigorous winter in both America and Europe, far beyond the average in severity, still a good quantity of sassafras had been gathered, a large stock of furs had been obtained in trade with the Indians, and matters were not necessarily in the discouraging state that they have been depicted, had it not been that their leadership was gone. The ship brought over letters to Gilbert announcing the death of his brother, to a part of whose property he was heir. This influenced Gilbert to return to England, and the result of this western effort may be summed up in Strachey's closing:

"Therefore they all ymbarqued in this new arrived ship, and in the new pinnace, the Virginia, and sett saile for England. And this was the end of that northerne colony uppon the river Sachadehoc."

No official voyages to this locality are recorded until 1614, when Capt. John Smith, of South Virginia fame, appears giving some attention to the Virginia of the north. He set sail from England, March 3, 1614, with a ship and a bark and forty-five men, and reached Monhegan, where he anchored in its harbor, the last of April. He built several boats at Monhegan to range the coast with, leaving his vessel in that harbor. He took eight men with him on his excursions, and with his usual energy explored and surveyed the coast, which he mapped two years later, producing the best map of this coast that had appeared up to that date.¹ Again the two faithful Indians,

1. Captain Smith's map included the coast from the mouth of the Penobscot to Cape Cod.

Nahanada and Skidwares, appear to advantage as friends to the English. Captain Smith says :

"The main assistance, next God, I had to this small number, was my acquaintance among the Salvages, especially with Nahanada, one of their greatest lords, who had lived long in England. By the means of this proud Salvadge, I did not doubt but quickly to have got that credit with the rest of his friends and alliants, to have had as many of them as I desired in any design."

While Smith lay at Monhegan he reports "right against him in the main was a ship of Sir Francis Popham," also to the westward, some leagues away, were two French vessels well laden with furs and ready for a homeward voyage. On July 18th Smith sailed for England in his bark, leaving Captain Hunt in his ship to finish the fare of fish. No sooner had Smith departed than Hunt sailed westward to the Massachusetts shore, kidnapped twenty-seven Indians, and sailed to Spain, where a part of them were sold for about one hundred dollars apiece. This act of Hunt's was one of the most injurious to the English, who were trying to colonize the country, that ever occurred.

Captain Smith dedicated his map and "Description of New England" to Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I, requesting him to change the barbarous names of the locality for such English that posterity would pronounce him their godfather.¹

New England first appears as a name at this point, as also does Charles River, Cape Ann and Cape Elizabeth. Pemaquid was named St. John's town, and Monhegan called Barty Island. The last two names did not stick, though the others have.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges, in 1616, sent Richard Vines to this coast with the express stipulation that he should winter here. This he did during the winter of 1616-17 with the Indians at the mouth of the Saco River.² Next we learn of Captain Rocroft in 1618, who came to these shores in the interest of the Plymouth Company. In a quarrel with some of his crew he put three of them ashore near where Vines had wintered. They worked east along the coast and reached Monhegan, where they spent the winter of 1618-19, in a suffering condition. Rocroft,

1. Mass. Hist. Coll., 3d, Vol. VI, p. 96.

2. From Vines, more than any one else, has been learned the severity of the epidemic among the Indians. That winter, while they were dying in hundreds all about him, not one of his crew was affected by the scourge.

without orders, sailed for Virginia, where in a quarrel he was killed by one of his own countrymen. Captain Dermer was sent out in the spring of 1619 to meet Rocroft, and largely for the purpose of conciliating the natives, who had, under the bad treatment they had received from the English, been growing very hostile. He failed to find Rocroft but touched at Monhegan and took off the three men who had passed the winter there. Dermer made Monhegan his headquarters, loaded with furs and sent his vessel back to England to market them, while he, in an open boat of five tons, with six or seven men, started for Virginia, going by way of Long Island Sound, the East River, New York Harbor and Sandy Hook. This was probably the first time this route had been taken.

At this point we have reached about the date when it is believed that several settlements were formed along the coast in our vicinity. The principal voyages on the North Atlantic coast have been mentioned; but, like Capt. John Smith in his "Historie," we have no doubt we have failed to mention "divers others that have ranged these parts whose true descriptions were concealed or died with their authors." We believe that enough has been presented, however, to convince the reader that the earliest movement along our immediate coast was not from that country to the south and west of us, along the Atlantic coast, which has become more populous than we have; but that the early visitation of these waters commenced far to the eastward of us, as far in fact as Newfoundland, and worked this way. The fact that Monhegan, in several instances, was made a headquarters for prominent action, notably so in the case of Capt. John Smith, leads us to believe that that island, in the earliest days, was viewed in Europe, among navigators, as one of the principal landmarks on the American coast. We shall not again meet with Nahanada or Skidwares. Those noble and faithful natives, who have so often appeared, and with such prominence, were last mentioned by Captain Smith. When we think that just after his voyage, came first, to the Indians of our coast, a destructive war, followed by a blighting pestilence, we are licensed in the presumption that these two were among the fallen.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

THE exact date at which the first settlements were made, either in our immediate vicinity or in neighboring localities, is unfixed. What may justly be termed a settlement certainly did not exist before 1620. Between that date and 1623 there were several commenced, including Monhegan, Damariscove, Pemaquid and Cape Newagen. These four places varied but little in their dates of birth as colonies. By ingenious interpretations of the recorded return to England of the Popham colonists, in the spring of 1608, many have come to believe that a part of these recolonized at Pemaquid, or elsewhere east of the Kennebec. Both documents and reason disprove this. "They all returned," is told us by the documents of the times. Reason adds that these leaderless, homesick men went back to England, and the passage was none too quick to please them. Popham, the head and life of the colony, was dead. Gilbert had learned by the vessel just arrived from England that he was heir to an estate, and, lacking positive characteristics, preferred the ease that goes with an inheritance to the honor that attaches to a successful pioneer. It must be remembered that the previous summer these colonists had ranged these parts for a feasible location, and decided in favor of the advantages of the place which they selected. They had built houses, fort and storehouse, besides making other improvements. They had passed the first winter, always the most severe; a vessel laden with provisions, clothing, implements and all the necessary supplies for their support had come to them in the spring. They had already commenced a lucrative trade with the natives. Their sufferings were mostly behind them, not ahead. But they returned and defeated, by lack of resolution, all the efforts made by themselves and all that had been made by the company that sent them. Can it be supposed that men in this frame of mind left what was estab-

lished and commenced anew on Damariscove or Monhegan, or at Pemaquid?

During the summer of 1614, when Captain Smith made Monhegan and its little harbor his headquarters, while he boated alongshore from Penobscot Bay to Cape Cod, entering every river of consequence, sounding some twenty-five harbors and visiting about forty Indian villages, had he not a perfect opportunity to ascertain as to settlements? But he tells us: "When I first went there the Northern Colony was dissolved and there was not one Christian in all the land." This should be final up to 1614. After this, for some years, Smith and others made vain attempts to raise a colonizing company in England to settle in America. It had been reported that the severity of the winters in this country made wintering here a practical impossibility. It was to test this very point that caused Gorges and Popham to send Richard Vines, with a crew, as we have seen, in 1617, with the express stipulation that they should pass the winter here. If a settlement had existed anywhere along the New England coast would this effort have been made? Again we noted where Rocroft put three of his seamen ashore, near the mouth of the Saco River, and that they wandered back, easterly, along the coast, and passed the winter alone at Monhegan, being taken off in the spring of 1619 by Captain Dermer, who was looking for Rocroft. These men were on the very place that had been made for years the most prominent landmark on the coast, and where, if anywhere, a settlement would naturally have been found. In coming from the westward they had passed Damariscove and Cape Newagen, and they were within sight of the smokes that would have arisen from the settlers' cabins at Pemaquid, had there been such there. But there was evidently nothing in the way of habitations of settlers along the shore, and, therefore, they betook themselves to the safest place in their knowledge, and where, at the opening of the ensuing spring, they would be most likely to be visited by the fishermen, who annually came across, and by that means get back to England.

The southern branch of the corporation of 1606 obtained new patents, which were more definite in scope of territory and authority over it, at two different dates, 1609 and 1621.

Believing such action a necessity at the north, the Plymouth Company, through Gorges, petitioned the crown for a new patent, which was granted November 3, 1620. This last company consisted of forty noblemen and gentlemen, who, in their associate capacity, were termed: "The Council established at Plymouth in the County of Devon, for planting, ruling and governing New England in America." The name, New England, here appears for the first time in high official form. North Virginia had been discarded as a name, and Captain Smith's appellation of six years before adopted. With this change the prefix was dropped from the Southern Colony, and it became simply New England and Virginia thence forward. The bounds of the new company were set in the patent between the 40th and 48th degrees of northern latitude, which on the coast line commences at the parallel of Philadelphia and extends along the mainland to the head of Bay Chaleur.¹ East to west this patent extended "throughout the mainland from sea to sea."

The powers delegated to this company were very full and complete in the matter of succession, filling of vacancies, appointing of governors and the administration of justice. It included also the exclusive trade and fishery interests; the privilege of importation free of duty from England for seven years; and the expulsion of intruders. The Council held exclusive powers in granting any of its territory as it saw fit. Its first grant was to John Mason, who subsequently became a patentee of the tract between the Naumkeag and the Merrimac Rivers, under the name of Mariana. This grant was dated March 2, 1621. Encroachments were already made on the New England territory, as defined in the patent, that portended conflict and bloodshed. The Dutch had settled, in 1614, within its southern bounds at Amsterdam (New York) and New Jersey; while the French, tenacious of the claims of their country, through the efforts of De Monts and Champlain, had rebuilt Port Royal after its destruction by Argall in 1613, and were also settled at Mount Desert. Gorges was much concerned about this northern interference, and was instrumental in procuring from the Council a grant of a large part of the northern country, with the St. Croix River as a western bound, to Sir

1. This did not include Newfoundland or Cape Breton.

William Alexander, Secretary of State from Scotland. The object was to enlist a Scotch interest, and thus crowd out the French. This grant was named New Scotland, but as the patent was in Latin it took the form it has ever held, Nova Scotia.

Both Mason and Gorges were men of broad ideas, and about this time they had extensive plans. They obtained of the Council on August 10, 1622, a grant of all the land lying on the seacoast and extending sixty miles inland, between the Merrimac and Sagadahoc (Kennebec) Rivers, with the adjacent islands. This was named the Province of Laconia.¹ On November 7, 1629, Mason alone was granted all of the above-mentioned tract that lay between the Merrimac and Piscataqua Rivers. This he named New Hampshire. This was by agreement with Gorges, who took from the Piscataqua to the Sagadahoc for his share, and this became the Province of Maine.

The *Mayflower*, with her distinguished colony, landed at Plymouth Rock, December 16, 1620. They had with them a charter for territory, but it was from the Virginia Company, and the point reached was out of the jurisdiction of the Virginians, therefore, on the return of the *Mayflower*, they made application to the Council of New England for a charter. This was granted June 1, 1621, in the name of John Pierce, "citizen and cloth worker of London,"² and reached Plymouth in November, 1621, in the ship *Fortune*. This patent always had an element of mystery about it. It is not known that the colonists of New Plymouth ever accepted it. It applied to any place within the entire territory, providing it did not interfere with some other settlement that had been commenced. Pierce and the colony at Plymouth had a falling out regarding it, but compromised by the payment of £500 to Pierce, and he assigned his interests in it to them. It then disappeared, and was not found until 1741, then in the hands of his heirs, who

1. Will. Mo. I, 225. Sanborn's New Hampshire, p. 3, reverses the order in which the names Laconia and Maine were applied; stating that the name Maine was given in 1623 to the earlier grant. Williamson is clearly correct.

2. John Pierce never came to America, so Johnson states. Some have thought he lived once at Pemaquid, but this is probably an error. His son and descendants lived at Marblehead, and their residence there, the similarity of family names, with other reasons, makes it strongly presumptive that he was the ancestor of the Pierce family so numerous in Boothbay and Southport. The four brothers, Joseph, Samuel, Sylvester and David Pierce, came to Cape Newagen from Marblehead before the Revolution.

pressed their claims under it against the inhabitants of Bristol. Richard, son of John Pierce, came to Pemaquid about 1623, in company with John Brown, whose daughter he had married, and who became a prominent historical personage on account of his early purchase of lands at Pemaquid, of Samoset, in 1625.¹

The beauties of Laconia ; its wooded highlands and fertile valleys ; its numerous harbors, swarming with fish of the largest size and finest quality ; its prospective mineral resources, were all flatteringly portrayed in England to induce settlers to the New England shores. All that these portrayals fell short of those of a western real estate agent, of modern times, was the extent to which the science of advertising and the typographical art were inferior. It is clearly evident that a strong and effective effort was made at that time. Settlements were started in 1622 at Piscataqua, now Saco, and Cocheco, now Dover, N. H. From St. George to the Saco, at intervals along the shore, were the rude beginnings of fishermen's huts and trading stages.² There is a probability that Monhegan had a slight lead over the other places, and that priority belongs to her.

Hubbard tells us that no colony was ever settled in any of these places "till the year 1620" ; and it was the eastern coast, not New Plymouth, of which he was writing. In the autumn of 1620 five of Gorges' men had an affray with the Indians near Cape Cod ; three were killed, and it is said "the other two barely escaped to Monhegan."³ Why should men at such a distance as that between Cape Cod and Monhegan, in a desperate plight as these survivors were in, try to escape there, unless the object was the safety that a settlement would afford. Prince calls Monhegan a plantation of Sir F. Gorges in February, 1621 ; and the April following mentions it as "a settlement of some beginnings." From 1622 to the first Indian war Monhegan was continuously settled with an English speaking population.⁴

Indications strongly point to John Brown, who purchased

1. An extended explanation of these complications appears in Johnson's *Hist. of Pemaquid*, pp. 48-59.

2. A landing with conveniences for curing fish and collecting furs of the natives, where the traffic of those days was carried on, was called a trading stage.

3. Prince's *Annals*, 99.

4. *Will. Me.* I, 226.

land of Samoset, July 15, 1625, together with his son-in-law, Richard Pierce, and some others less known, as being the first English settlers at Pemaquid. If this is so they probably reached that place in the earlier part of 1623, for very early that year the second ineffectual attempt of John Pierce, to send a colony across was made when his ship, the *Paragon*, returned to England after having reached the mid-Atlantic. They were probably at Pemaquid when Captain Levett was at Cape Newagen later that year.

Robert Gorges, son of Sir Ferdinando, was appointed Governor of New England in 1623. Among his councilors was Capt. Christopher Levett, a man of advanced knowledge in nautical and mathematical matters. He had been Woodward of Somersetshire to James I. His judgment, therefore, was deemed of practical value in selecting localities for planting settlements, as well as judging the value of timber for the King's navy. An entry on the Council's records reads: "May 5, 1623. Christopher Levett to be a principal patentee, and to have a grant of 6,000 acres of land." Again: "June 26, 1623. The King judges well of the undertaking in New England, and more particularly of a design of Christopher Levett, one of the Council for settling that plantation, to build a city and call it York."¹ Levett made his voyage that year, probably in the autumn. He reached the American shore at Isle of Shoals and found six fishing vessels there from England; he then sailed to Panaway, which was David Thompson's plantation at the mouth of the Piscataqua. At that place he met Governor Gorges, with whom he was to be associated, and together they went along the coast to the eastward, examining it carefully for a suitable place for a settlement. His next stop was at Cape Porpoise and then at Saco, where he remained five days on account of violent storms. The next point eastward where he touched was Quack,² and from there he sailed to Sagadahoc. Of this place he writes: ³ "For Sagadahoc I need say nothing

1. Sainsbury's State Papers, I, 45.

2. Quack was the name for the locality where Portland and adjoining towns now stand. It is supposed the name was taken from the Indian *Macquack*, meaning red. The ledges there during winter thaws discolor the snow beneath, on account of mineral deposit which they contain.

3. Captain Levett published in book form a report of his trip in 1628. One copy only of the original edition is known to be owned in America. That belongs to the N. Y. Hist. Society, but the Me. Hist. Society had a reprint in 1847.

of it, there hath heretofore been enough said by others, and I fear me too much. But the place is good; there fished this year two ships." After leaving Sagadahoc Levett came to our own locality. He writes thus:

"The next place I came to was Capmanwagan, a place where nine ships fished this year. But I like it not for a plantation, for I could see little good timber and less good ground; there I staid four nights, in which time there came many savages with their wives and children, and some of good account amongst them, as Menawormet, a sagamore, Cogawesco, a sagamore from Casco and Quack, now called York, Somerset, a sagamore, one that hath been found very faithful to the English, and hath saved the lives of many of our nation, some from killing, others from starving. They intended to have gone presently, but hearing of my being there, they desired to see me, which I understood by one of the masters of the ships, who likewise told me that they had some store of beaver coats and skins, and was going to Pemaquid to truck with one Mr. Witheridge, a master of a ship of Bastable, and desired me to use means that they should not carry them out of the harbor. I wished them to bring all their truck to one Mr. Coke's stage, and I would do the best I could to put it away; some of them did accordingly, and I then sent for the sagamores, who came, and after some compliments they told me I must be their cousin, and that Captain Gorges was so (which you may imagine I was not a little proud of, to be adopted cousin to so many great kings at one instant, but did willingly accept it), and so passing away a little time very pleasantly, they desired to be gone, whereupon I told them I understood they had some coats and beaver skins which I desired to truck for; but they were unwilling, and I seemed careless of it (as men must do if they require anything of them). But at last Samoset swore there should be none carried out of the harbor, but his cousin, Levett, should have all; and they began to offer me some by way of gift, but I would take none but one pair of sleeves of Cogawesco, but told them it was not the fashion of English captains always to be taking, but sometimes to take and give, and continually to truck was very good. But in fine we had all except one coat and two skins, which they reserved to pay an old debt with; but they staying all that night had them stolen from them. In the morning the sagamores came to me with a grievous complaint. I used the best language I could to give them content, and went with them to some stages which they most suspected, and searched both cabins and chests, but found none. They seeing my willingness to find

the thief out, gave me thanks, and wished me to forbear, saying the rogues had carried them into the woods where I could not find them.

"When they were ready to depart they asked me where I intended to settle my plantation? I told them I had seen many places to the west, and intended to go farther to the east before I could resolve; they said there was no good place, and I had heard that Pemaquid and Capmanwagan and Monhiggon were granted to others."

The next day Levett returned to Quack or York,¹ as he tells us, "with the king, queen and prince, bow and arrows, dog and kettle in my boat, his noble attendants rowing by us in their canoes."

There is a vast lesson on the early conditions to be learned from the foregoing copious extract. It tells us that Cape Newagen had been granted to others, and mentions particulars of the settlement there, not only giving us the name of Coke, as the proprietor of one of the trading stages, perhaps the principal one, but mentions that there were several, together with cabins, where the stolen furs were searched for. Levett had previously spoken of snowstorms on the way down, so we may judge it was late in the season, but the settlement had accommodations so that he stopped four nights, and evidently stayed ashore. These conditions indicate more than a temporary headquarters for an English fishing fleet. That it had been established long enough to become an important business point is confirmed by two facts, the one, that nine vessels fished from there, and the other, that the Indians, from several directions, were there to truck their furs at the stages. It also confirms the impression, which many have held, that the lower Sheepscot was a real center of Indian population.

Further than this the evidence of Levett is added to that of Prince and Hubbard and others relating to the settlement on Monhegan; and, being late as it was in the year, Brown and Pierce had had ample time to arrive and be planted at Pemaquid, and these were the parties which we have previously mentioned as, in all probability, commencing there that year.

But what a scene is this first one we are permitted to look

1. Some confusion may occur in the matter of proper names. Levett had designed to found a city and name it York, as we have seen. Quack was the place he selected, and this he named York. But the name did not stick. It was later transferred to ancient Agamenticus, the present town of York.

upon in the eventual Boothbay territory. The Governor, Gorges, son of one of the closest advisers of James I, and the man of all others considered authority on New World subjects; Captain Levett, his councilor, and one of the ablest English navigators; Samoset, the first to grant a deed to the English in American history, and a figure that never has appeared in history in other than a noble light; Cogawesco and his wife, king and queen of the Sokoki tribe; with numerous fishermen, sailors, fur traders, adventurers, all together for four days at Cape Newagen in November or December of 1623. This little point bordering on Cape Harbor was then one of the few and one of the principal places in America; but, alas for the ravages of time, it has since lost both distinctions.

Damariscove, like Pemaquid, lacks in the definiteness of early references more than either Monhegan or Cape Newagen; but that it was contemporary with them in settlement is certain from the many general references one may meet in consulting old authors and records. Thirty fishing vessels are said to have made that island their headquarters during the season of 1622, more than three times the number found about Cape Newagen the following year. There is reason to suppose that a seaman by name of Humphrey Damerill, who lived until about 1650, dying in Boston, owned the group of islands made up of Fisherman's Island, the Hypocrites, Damariscove proper, in early times sometimes divided and a part called Wood Island, White Island, Heron Island and Pumpkin Rock. As early as 1614, when Captain Smith mapped this coast these were called Damerill's Isles.¹ This idea of grouping them was followed at the time Williamson prepared his history,² but they were then called the Damariscove Islands. The fishermen's headquarters were on the main island, they employing that harbor for the purpose. The harbor or cove first gave the name to the island proper, Damerill's Cove, and in that form the name is met with in the earliest records. In later years it underwent a change of both form and spelling.

The Sheepscot settlement is more indefinite as to date than

1. Humphrey Damerill claimed to own part or all the main island at the time of his death. He probably had originally owned them all, hence the reason of grouping them in old writings.

2. 1633.

any of the other places mentioned. It was certainly settled on Mason's Neck, just south of the present Sheepscot Village, as early as 1630, perhaps a few years before. The name of Sheepscot is one of the earliest recorded in our vicinity, and formerly applied to all settlements on the river of that name, as well as to the river itself. Therefore it included settlements on the western side of the present towns of Edgecomb, Boothbay and Boothbay Harbor, as well as on Jeremisquam, now Westport. The name gradually narrowed in significance to its present neighborhood; but the reader of old-time matter is often misled by supposing that some recorded happening, which belongs to this immediate locality, refers to the present Sheepscot.

Sometime between 1630 and 1650 six families settled in the vicinity of the present village of Damariscotta. Among these were John Brown, Jr., son of John Brown of New Harbor, and Walter Phillips, the first recorder of deeds and documents in this region, and withal a prominent character in history.

John Parker settled on the southern end of Reskeagan Island, now Georgetown, in 1629; about 1650 the north part was occupied by Thomas Webber, and together they sold to Clark and Lake some territory there. These latter parties held title from the natives to the island of Arrowsic, and in 1658 laid out a town on the southern part, with ten-acre lots and regular streets. In 1639 Edward Buterman and John Brown, who had been living at New Harbor, bought for "a hogshead of corn and thirty sound pumpkins," a tract of land known by the natives as Neguasset, now Woolwich, of Robin Hood. Brown however sold out in 1646 and moved back to Pemaquid.

On October 27, 1661, Robert Gutch bought the site of the present city of Bath of Robin Hood. It is said on what is now known as Arrowsic and Georgetown there were, in 1670, thirty families, and twenty more on the west side of the river below the chops.¹ No other point near enough to be termed a neighboring colony, on the eastern coast, was settled as early as the above-mentioned places, except about the St. George River, which was probably contemporary.

1. *Ms. Hist. Coll.* II, 193.

CHAPTER V.

GROWTH AND GOVERNMENT OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

THE first attempt at government in New England was in 1623, when Robert Gorges was appointed Governor over the Colonies. West, one of his ablest councilors, was commissioned admiral and instructed to restrain all unlicensed vessels from fishing in New England waters. He made a vain effort to carry out his orders, but was unable to do so on account of the stubborn spirit shown by the fishermen and gave up further effort. The English Ecclesiastical Court sent over an Episcopal minister with a commission to superintend the New England churches as fast as formed, but he met with such a reception as caused him to return to England disgusted. Charges against Gorges were preferred in the House of Commons, to which he answered, but not in a satisfactory manner. Disappointed and to some extent disheartened, he got an individual grant of 24,000 acres at Agamenticus, and, through the agency of his grandson and Colonel Norton, settled it in 1624. After this, while still continuing to hold first place in interest and authority regarding the New England settlements, his chief individual interests centered in the new town, which received the first English city charter of any place in America, on April 10, 1641, under the name of Gorgeana.¹ The eastern limits to Gorges' patent, known as the Province of Maine, had been the Sagadahoc River; and while the jurisdiction of the Plymouth Council extended to Bay Chaleur, but one specific grant northerly and easterly of that of Gorges had been made, which was the one to Sir William Alexander. The country lying between the Sagadahoc and the St. Croix was really an open territory at this period. It was simply within the Plymouth Council's jurisdiction, but not specifically granted like many places to the westward.

1. Gorgeana was organized in 1652 into a town, the second in Maine, under the name of York.

At this time occurred the accession of Charles I to the English throne and his marriage to a French princess of the Catholic faith. This worked ill to all western interests, those of the New England Colonies in general, and to Gorges and Alexander in particular. By the marriage treaty, or, as one writer puts it, "a *bonus* to a marriage intrigue," Acadia was resigned to France. Gorges, however, went before the King and his Council when the French ambassador urged his country's claims. Sir Ferdinando based the English claim entirely on the early voyages mentioned in a preceding chapter, particularly on the great charter of 1606 and the Popham settlement immediately following, and claimed continuous occupation thereafter, if not by actual settlement, by continuous effort toward that end, and annual use as headquarters, without interruption, by the English fishermen. The New Plymouth Colony was not used to base the claim upon in any sense; simply those places along the coast of Maine, and particularly those points farthest east, like Pemaquid, Monhegan, Damariscove, Cape Newagen and Sagadahoc.

His efforts availed a postponement of this concession to France, but, in 1626, France and England went to war, peace followed three years later, but another three years passed before a treaty, that of St. Germain, was drawn, when Charles I resigned to the French King "all the places occupied by British subjects in New France, Acadia, Canada—especially the command of Port Royal, Fort Quebec and Cape Breton."

There had been up to this point (1632) at least twelve, probably more, grants made by the Plymouth Council along the shores of Maine; but three only of these will be presented, and to do so of these is necessary on account of frequent future reference to them.

1. January 13, 1630. A grant to William Bradford and his associates of fifteen miles on each side of the Kennebec River, extending from its mouth to the Cobbossee River, at the present site of Gardiner. This was afterward transferred to Plymouth parties and became known as the Kennebec Purchase.

2. March 2, 1630. A grant to John Beauchamp and

Thomas Leverett, of England, known as the Muscongus Patent or grant. It extended on the seaboard line from the Penobscot to the Muscongus River, and northerly to an unsurveyed line running east and west far enough, without interfering with any other grant, to be equivalent to a tract thirty miles square. It contained no powers of civil government. Eighty-nine years later it became known as the Waldo Patent, and eventually came into the possession of Gen. Henry Knox. It contained about 1,000,000 acres, and when adjusted it was found that the north line came in the south line of the towns of Hampden, Newburgh and Dixmont.

3. February 29, 1631. The Pemaquid Patent was made to two merchants from Bristol, England, Robert Aldsworth and Gyles Elbridge. It extended on the coast line from the Muscongus to the Damariscotta River, far north enough to include 12,000 acres, exclusive of settlers' lots, which were to be one hundred acres each for all settlers transported hither by the proprietors within seven years, and who would reside three years thereafter. This grant was made on two considerations, for past public services and the present in building a town. It included Monhegan, Damariscove group and other islands within three leagues of shore.

At about this date (1630) it has been stated there were eighty-four families, besides fishermen, about Merrymeeting Bay, Sheepscot, Pemaquid and St. Georges. Damariscove and Monhegan were probably included in Pemaquid, and Cape Newagen in the Sheepscot settlement.¹ Williamson presents a table of the total population in 1633 as viz. :²

Piscataqua Settlement,	200
Agamenticus,	150
Saco and Black Point,	175
Casco, or Lygonia Patent, and Pejepscot,	75
Kennebec Patent,	100
Sagadahoc, Sheepscot, Pemaquid, St. Georges and the Islands,	500
Isle of Shoals and other places,	200
	<hr/> 1,400

1. Gov. Sullivan's Hist. of Me., pp. 187 and 191. His information was from the Council files.

2. Will. Hist. Me. I, 267.

At this point in our narrative it may be well to draw attention to the grant made Endicott and his associates, which culminated in March, 1629, in the grant of a royal charter, creating a corporation destined to be the most far-reaching and powerful yet formed in the New World, and known as the "Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay in New England." Their territorial limits were from three miles north of the Merrimac to three miles south of the Charles River, and westerly to the Pacific Ocean. It may be well to note that but a few years had passed since a northwest passage to Asia had been sought by navigators of all nations crossing the Atlantic, and even now, in these grants on the Atlantic seaboard of New England, which took their width westward to the Pacific, that coast was not thought to be much west from Hudson's River. The affairs of this corporation were to be managed by a governor, deputy governor, and a council of eighteen assistants, to be elected annually by the company. Very full powers of government were obtained from the crown, the most important of all being that the government need not reside in England. Very soon after this grant was completed six ships fitted out for Massachusetts Bay with 300 men, 80 women and 26 children, bringing also 140 head of cattle, 40 goats, with arms, ammunition and tools.

To return to the treaty of St. Germain: by the artful drafting of the third article, there was indefiniteness enough in the western limits of the territory ceded to France to produce on our eastern frontier a continual menace. M. de Razilla was sent by France to take command of the country, which he did. The following year a French vessel, early in June, put into Penobscot River, claiming to be in distress. They arrived at the Penobscot trading-house, which the New Plymouth Colony had established there. In an unguarded moment they fell upon the guard, rifled the place of all its valuables, amounting to about £500, and made their escape. In 1634 the Massachusetts Bay colonists established a trading-house at Machias. Almost immediately it was attacked by La Tour and two of the defendants killed and the others made prisoners, the stock of furs made prize of, and a return made to Port Royal. Mr. Allerton, of New Plymouth, was sent in a vessel to claim and

bring home the prisoners. Upon his arrival at Port Royal he asked La Tour if he had any authority for his course, when that party promptly replied :

"I have taken them as lawful prize ; — my authority is from the King of France, who claims the coast from Cape Sable to Cape Cod ; I wish the English to understand, if they trade to the eastward of Pemaquid, I shall seize them ; my sword is all the commission I shall show ; when I want help I will produce my authority. Take your men and begone."

The first fort at Pemaquid was built in 1630 or 1631, more as a protection against renegades and pirates, then infesting the coast, than against the Indians, who at that time seemed well disposed toward the settlers. In 1634 this fort, which was simply a stockade and located about where the others have been, was captured by the pirate, Dixy Bull, who carried on for a time a reign of terror along the New England coast, particularly in the vicinity about Pemaquid. Governor Winthrop sent four vessels into Pemaquid waters to try and capture Bull, but he eluded them. He operated some on the Kennebec River, but was later captured, taken to England, and said to have been executed.¹

At about that date all the bread eaten by the settlers along the Maine shores was brought from England as meal, or from Virginia as grain. If as grain, it was sent to Boston for grinding, as a windmill, which had been first erected at Newtown, Mass., was removed to Copp's Hill, Boston, in August, 1632. No water mill was erected in Massachusetts until 1633, then it was at Roxbury.² It is thought that very soon after this a mill was built at Pemaquid, for many years ago two small millstones were found at the head of New Harbor, made of granite, and could only be accounted for in this way.³

The great storm of 1635 was, probably, the most severe ever experienced on our coast. It occurred on August 15th and was attended with peculiar circumstances. It was a northeaster and blew with unabated fury for some six hours. The tide rose to about twenty feet and high water was at the proper time ; it then partially ebbcd, when it was succeeded by a

1. Winthrop I, 115.

2. Belknap's Hist. N. H. I, 25; Drake's Hist. Boston, 141-44. Holmes Annals.

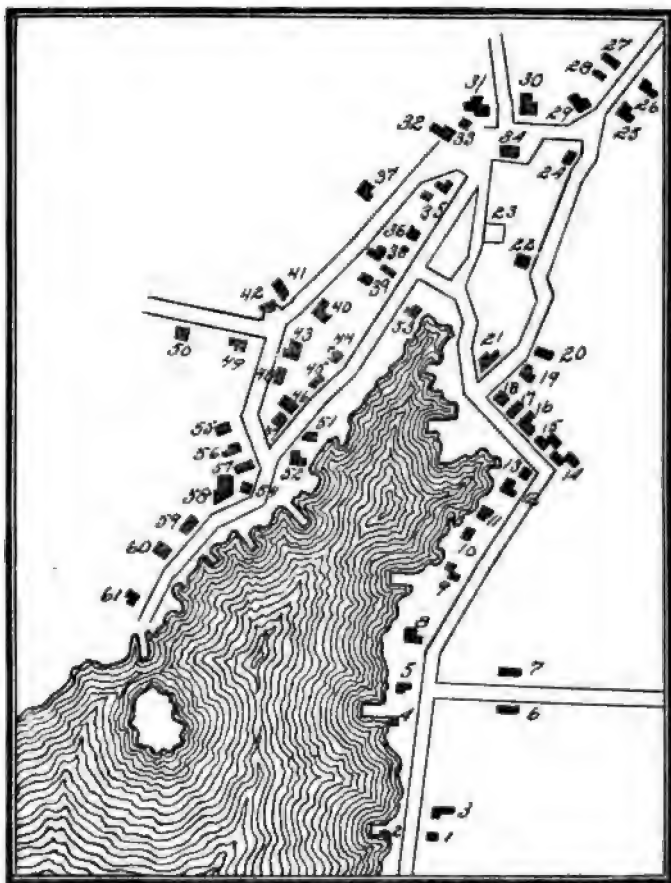
3. Johnson's Pemaquid, p. 67.

tidal wave higher than before, doing great injury everywhere. Crops and the forests suffered severely from the gale. At this time took place the first wreck of consequence in New England history. The *Angel Gabriel*, 240 tons and carrying sixteen guns, and the *James*, 220 tons, sailed from Milford Haven for New England. The Mather family, so prominent in our early history, was on the *James*. They parted company on the voyage, and at the date of this storm the *James* was at Isle of Shoals, while the *Gabriel* was at Pemaquid. A part of the crew and passengers of the *Gabriel* were lost, while the live stock and cargo were a total loss. The *James* lost all her anchors and put to sea again, but the next day, in a battered condition, reached Boston Harbor.

That year (1635) the Plymouth Council's charter was revoked. Clamor on the part of the public had been from the first against it, because it was suspicioned that it carried with it a monopoly of trade. This would have been true, perhaps, had the outlay in settling been less, and had the settlement been made up of a more stable class of people; but, as it was, many of the settlers were unstable and indolent, shifting from place to place, and hardly able to sustain themselves, say nothing of being able to be fed upon. In fact, many were hired to come and assisted to stay in the new country. But facts were of no avail. The annulment of the charter was called for to appease public clamor and petty jealousies. The Council decided as a preliminary step to divide the whole patent into twelve grand divisions, and, in the presence of His Majesty, draw lots for them, trusting that these individual grants might be confirmed after the charter was annulled. The drawing occurred February 3d, and on April 1st they informed the King that they were ready for action. Their last meeting was the twenty-fifth of that month. The King then appointed Gorges Governor General over New England.

During the summer of 1635 Razilla sent D'Aulney to Bignyduce (Castine) to rifle the trading-house and take possession of the country as far south as the fortieth degree of latitude. The New Plymouth Colony sent Captain Girling with a large vessel to retake their Penobscot property, but though he expended his ammunition he was unable to accom-

- 1 Store—Allen Lewis
- 2 Fish House—Allen Lewis
- 3 Allen Lewis
- 4 Fish House—J. C. Auld
- 5 Joseph C. Auld
- 6 Schoolhouse
- 7 Rufus Campbell
- 8 James Campbell
- 9 Sail Loft—Arber Marson
- 10 Widow Linekin
- 11 John Auld
- 12 Charles Sargent
- 13 Blacksmith Shop
- 14 Jason Fuller
- 15 Daniel W. Sawyer
- 16 William Harris
- 17 Harris Store
- 18 Paul Harris
- 19 Sewall S. Wylie
- 20 Samuel Wylie
- 21 John Andrews
- 22 John Adams
- 23 Cemetery
- 24 Isaac C. Sherman
- 25 Elbridge G. Love
- 26 Gun House on Old Muster Field
- 27 William Montgomery
- 28 Store—W. Montgomery
- 29 Willard Holton
- 30 Widow Greenwood
- 31 Mrs. Sarah A. Emerson
- 32 Benjamin Blair
- 33 Post Office
- 34 2d Cong. Church
- 35 Dr. Alden Blossom
- 36 Dr. Jackson
- 37 Jacob Orne
- 38 Cong. Parsonage
- 39 Nathaniel Greenleaf
- 40 Marshal Smith
- 41 Leonard McCobb
- 42 Schoolhouse
- 43 Lydia P. Beath
- 44 Stephen Sargent
- 45 Hodgkin's Blacksmith Shop
- 46 Brick House
- 47 Store—Leonard McCobb
- 48 Weymouth House
- 49 David Newbegin



BOOTHBAY HARBOR IN 1856.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 50 George Newbegin | 56 Isaac W. Reed |
| 51 Parker Wilson | 57 Custom House |
| 52 Store—P. Wilson | 58 Boothbay House |
| 53 Samuel Alley | 59 Store—D. Newbegin |
| 54 Store—W. H. & C. E. Fisher | 60 Andrew McFarland |
| 55 Shoe Shop—P. Wilson | 61 Nathaniel C. McFarland |



plish his object, and he returned home. D'Aulney and La Tour both informed the Massachusetts authorities that, without further orders, they would in the future claim no lands west of Pemaquid. Governor Gorges on March 28, 1636, opened court at Saco. Civil and criminal cases were tried, and certain orders, of the nature of a legislative statute, passed. The jurisdiction extended from the Piscataqua to the Sagadahoc. This is the first instance of organized government in the Province of Maine, though three years earlier Thomas Elbridge, son of the proprietor, tried some cases at the Pemaquid fort.

On April 3, 1639, Sir Ferdinando Gorges obtained from King Charles a provincial charter, the limits of which in territory were from the mouth of the Piscataqua River, up that river and Salmon Falls River northwestward 120 miles; from Piscataqua Harbor northeastward along the seacoast to Sagadahoc, thence through that river and the Kennebec northwestward 120 miles, and thence overland to the northerly end of the first-mentioned line. This was to be called the Province or County of Maine. It possessed large powers and privileges and provided carefully in matters of government. It seems to have been the custom at that time, when a scheme of government had become evolved in the mind of some one with sufficient influence, to make a new grant regardless of previous ones. At this time patents and grants were everywhere conflicting with others. This one just recited as made to Gorges included the whole of the Lygonia Patent of a few years earlier. The grant to Massachusetts Bay overlapped that of Mason, while the last one to Sir William Alexander included the whole of that of Muscongus. Thus one might pursue this matter at length. Historians have been confused and contradicted each other in the matter of the Laconia Grant, and some have claimed, extensive as it was, that it could not be determined upon by the grantees or their agents, who vainly searched for it three years, and returned the report: "*Non est inventa Provincia.*"¹

About 1641 there seems to have been a strong return tide to England among the colonists. It is said that beginning with that date, for the ensuing twenty years, there were as

1. Chamberlain's, "Maine: her Place in History," p. 44.

many lost to the colonies by return as there were gained by recruits.¹ The cause for this was largely due to the threatened civil war in England, which broke out in 1642, culminating in the execution of King Charles I, in 1649. This affected prices of all commodities. Cows that sold in 1640 for £20 could be bought for one-fourth that amount in the next two years, and many other things in like proportion.

A peculiar situation seems to have been almost continuous in our immediate locality. None of Gorges patents or grants had extended east of the Kennebec River. The Kennebec grant itself had taken fifteen miles each side of that river, but this hardly reached the Damariscotta, while the Pemaquid grant came only to that river as a western bound. Even though the Kennebec grant in range might include the territory on the Sheepscot, and between the Sheepscot and the Damariscotta, this particular territory always seemed to be an appendage to Pemaquid — adopted on account of its waif-like condition. Pemaquid had become the hub of the region about it, and while there seems to have been as many as formerly at Cape Newagen and Damariscove, and not far from this time a settlement had been commenced at Corbin's Sound (Ocean Point) and Hippocras (Fisherman's Island), still Monhegan, in 1635, was depopulated. The Pemaquid proprietors had their agent, Abraham Shurte, remove the inhabitants to the mainland.

Capt. Sylvanus Davis, covering the period about 1640, in a statement made in 1701, said there were at "Hippocras Island, two families; Damariscove, fifteen families; Cape Newagen, many families and ten boats; between Sheepscot and Damariscotta Rivers, ten families."²

For the first half century after settlement Pemaquid and the neighboring territory were without civil government. Abraham Shurte, who for many years acted as proprietors' agent, performed some magisterial duties, and, to a less extent, Thomas Elbridge did the same. The fort served as courthouse for these slight attempts at administering justice. Full governmental powers were not contained in their charter and patent as had been delegated to Massachusetts Bay, to Mason in New Hampshire or to Gorges in the Province of Maine.

1. Neal's *New England* I, 318; Holmes *Annals*, 1640.

2. Council Files, State House, Boston.

By general acceptance some powers, however, were thought to belong to and devolve upon the proprietors as owners.¹ These conditions greatly retarded the growth of these parts. Under the conditions Pemaquid was the frontier of New England. The French claimed to that place and occupied the country to the Penobscot. By the artful wording of the third article of the treaty of St. Germain, the cession of Acadia, always of indefinite limits, had been inserted, instead of Nova Scotia, which was well defined. Therefore the particular region in which we now reside was continually menaced by the French, and later was to feel the earliest and severest effect from the aroused natives, urged on and assisted by the French.

A tendency to consolidate the English Colonies for offensive, defensive and prudential reasons commenced in 1643. The menace of the French at the north and east, that of the Dutch to the south and west, and that of the Indians all about, made this necessary. The first to act were the Colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven, on May 19th. The Province of Maine could not be admitted to this confederacy for ecclesiastical reasons. Its rulers were of Episcopal tenets, and its territory had afforded an asylum to excommunicants from the other Colonies.

Serious difficulties broke out in Gorges' Province at about this time, and the two parties at issue called in commissioners from Massachusetts to arbitrate. At about the same time of this internal trouble in his Province, Gorges was thrown into prison in England by the Parliamentary forces, after the capture of Bristol, at the end of a long siege. He had always been a staunch adherent of the King. At length, in his seventy-fourth year, when his perplexities seemed thick on every hand, his master's cause upon the wane, his interests abroad in a state of trouble and turmoil, his estates at home plundered and confiscated by the Parliamentary army, death came as a sweet relief to Sir Ferdinando Gorges. He was a man of great energy and tenacity of purpose, but all have united in ascribing to him an intensely selfish character. He probably brought more censure upon himself by assailing the Massachusetts charter, which stood in the way of his favorite scheme,

1. Johnson's Pemaquid, p. 95.

to divide New England into twelve provinces of a royal character, with himself the Governor General, than in any other act of his life. But, regardless of this, his memory is entitled to much reverence from the population of Maine, where he bent his principal energies, spent his money, and devoted the best years of his life.

In 1651 Massachusetts Bay laid claim to the Province of Maine and New Hampshire, grounding its claim on this item in its charter, which embraced all lands "within the space of three English miles to the northward of the river Merrimac, and to the northward of any and every part thereof." This claim was both new and ingenious. Under it, however, a survey was made with the result that a line from three miles north of the head of Merrimac River, in latitude $43^{\circ} 43' 12''$, touched the coast at "Clapboard Island, about three miles eastward of the Casco Peninsula."¹ Jurisdiction over New Hampshire, and so much of Maine as above mentioned, on the grounds of their colonial charter, was now proclaimed, and court was convened at Kittery, November 15, 1652, and five days later forty-one citizens of Kittery signed submission to this concession, followed almost immediately by Agamenticus. Kittery, which had been incorporated in 1647, was recognized as a town by the new government, and Agamenticus was constituted one at once, under the name of York. The County of Yorkshire was organized and a county court established.

In 1652 the English captured Acadia and took possession of that entire country and so westward to the Penobscot, but this held only until 1668, when, by the treaty of Breda, it was receded to France. During these years it became a common matter to purchase by deed of the Indians at all points on these grants, particularly on the Kennebec Patent. Several deeds are recorded in this locality at about that time, but none within the limits of what became Boothbay. The Massachusetts colonists had long had trading-houses along the Kennebec, extending as far up as Teconnet (Winslow). They were not in a flourishing condition. Like the region east of the Kennebec they were without government. They, like us, had been the frontier barrier against many troubles and obstacles, which had beset

1. Will. Hist. Me. I, 342.

them and prevented growth, while the Massachusetts Colony was prospering and increasing in population. England, the parent country, was too far away to enforce rule, and the local attempts at it were but little more than a farce.

The Duke of York, in 1663, made a purchase of the Earl of Stirling of his American possessions, and the following year Charles II, then on the English throne, and brother to the Duke, gave him a royal charter of all the territory westward from Nova Scotia to the Kennebec, including Pemaquid and the islands. This charter extended northward to the St. Lawrence.¹

In due time, to confirm the treaty of Breda, he easily let go that part of his grant east of the Penobscot. He then sent a commission of four to America to inquire into the state of his dukedom, with almost absolute powers to adjust disputes and settle civil and criminal matters by holding court. The commissioners first come to Boston, then proceeded east to York, where they held court June 23, 1665. They issued a proclamation annulling the authority of both the Gorges Government and that of its successor, Massachusetts Bay. They journeyed eastward, annulling, as they termed it, the municipal government of each settlement they came to. They reached Sheepscot September 5th, and "opened court" at the house of John Mason, calling upon the inhabitants of this region to come forward and swear allegiance to their royal master, the King of England.

Twenty-nine persons took the oath, but one, however, that of George Buckland, who lived at Corbin's Sound, which I recognize from our vicinity. Damariscove and Cape Newagen, as also Monhegan, were unrepresented. Their action was to erect the Sagadahoc territory into a county called Cornwall. They changed the name of Sheepscot to New Dartmouth. Walter Phillips, of Damariscotta, was appointed clerk and recorder, Nicholas Raynall, of Sagadahoc, Thomas Gardiner, of Pemaquid, and William Dyer, of Dartmouth, justices of the peace, and Richard Lemons (no residence given), constable. These scions of royalty did their work, then went home to England and reported. They were well received and kindly

1. Pemaquid Papers on file at Albany, N. Y.

treated, and made more welcome in our "eastern parts" than any other place they visited, which was probably due to the fact that this locality had no government and gladly welcomed some form of law. It is evident that there were about three hundred families in this territory when they visited it, but they reported :

"The places beyond Sagadahoc were given to His Royal Highness by His Matie, yet as Col. Nichalls desired, who could not attend to go himself, we have appointed some to govern them for the present, as there was great need. Upon 3 rivers east of the Kennebec, the Shipscoot, Damariscotta and Pemaquid, there are three plantations; the greater hath not more than 20 houses, and they are inhabited by the worst of men. They have had hitherto noe government, and are made up of such as to avoid paying their debts and being punished have fled hither; for the most part they are fishermen, and share in their wives as they do in their boats." ¹

By 1668 all they established had died out. The commission was made up of impractical men, knowing nothing of the wants of the colonists, in either these parts or elsewhere. There is little doubt but that the general condition of this first settlement was, at the date of these transactions, wretched in the extreme. Without school or church privileges, no government, no market, no improvement, fifty years of this kind of life had told upon these people, who were simply the worn-out result of vanished schemes. Still they knew there was a hope for something better in government. They, in accordance with this impulse, made the following humble request :

"To the Honoured Governour, Deputy Governour, Magistrates & Deputies Assembled in the General Court now sitting in Boston this 18th day of May, 1672.

"The petition of * * * * several of the inhabitants of the Eastern parts of New England viz^t Kennebec, Cape Bonawagon, Damares Cove, Shipscoate, Pemaquid & Monhegan. —

"Humbly sheweth that whereas the Providence of God hath stated our habitations into those parts wherein sometimes past we have had some kind of Government Settled amongst us; but for these Several years have not had any at all which is greatly to our Prejudice & damage having no way to Right ourselves upon any account whatsoever & have little hopes of obtaining any to be help full to us for the good of our Soles unless

1. Doc. Cal. Hist. N. Y. III, 101.

we have Government settled amongst us ; The Humble Request therefore of your Petitioners is that you will please so far to favor us as to take us under your Government and protection that we may all have the benefit of all those Laws settled among yourselves granted unto us which if this Honourable Court shall accept of & granted to us we have desired our loving friend Mr. Richard Callacott to advise with this honoured Court or committee w^h they shall appoint for that purpose, & so to act in our behalf what shall be judged meet or convenient for us whereby your Petitioners shall be ever engaged to pray &c."

This petition had the signatures of twenty-five residents of "Kennebeck," sixteen of "Cape Bonawagon," eleven each of "Shipscoate" and "Pemaquid," fifteen of "Damaris Cove," and eighteen of "Monhegan." Those falling within the Boothbay limits follow :

CAPE BONAWAGON.

Robert Gamon,
John Pride,
Edw^d Barton,
Henry Walderne,
Steph. Woolfe,
Mathew Dyer,
Rich^d Seeth,
Nicholas Bond,
Benj^a Barton,
Jn^o Anthers,
Aron Beard,
Tho^s Salton,
W^m Dane,
Tho^s Haalf,
Gab^l Skinner,
Rob^t Baker.

DAMARIS COVE.

Richard Honywell,
Jon^a Allen,
Roger Seaward,
Jn^o Wrieford,
Elias Trick,
Jn^o Bedwell,
Rob^t Parker,
Emanuel Whitehouse,
Leonard Alber,
William Lee,
Symⁿ Lewsombe,
Nich^o Oyand,
Rich^d Friend,
Th^s Alger,
Edm^d Robins.

The petition was passed upon favorably by the deputies, four days after its date, but not consented to by the magistrates, consisting of the Governor and Assistants ;¹ but was taken up by the General Court again in October, 1673, resulting favorably the following May. Massachusetts certainly, by the light of these records, worked no usurpation in extending her government over the Sagadahoc territory, even though she be open to the charge of making a very ingenious interpretation of her Merrimac bounds, to get possession of Western Maine. Here

1. Me. Hist. Coll. V, 240.

she came only upon appeal. Four commissioners were appointed to repair to the places of the petitioners, or some one of them to the eastward, and there keep a court, in the form of a county court, to give power to constables, perform marriages, punish criminal offenses, organize the militia and have civil jurisdiction.¹ The board of commissioners consisted of Major Thomas Clark, Mr. Humphrey Davy, Mr. Richard Collicutt, Lieut. Thomas Gardiner.

At the May term of the General Court at Boston an order declared the name of the new county to be Devon, and Lieut. Thomas Gardiner was appointed Treasurer of the county. The following orders were issued :

"Richard Olliver, of Monheghen, is nominated and appointed to be, recorder and clerke of the courts of this county, who took the oath accordingly."

"Thomas Humphries, cunstable at Saggerdehock and Kennebec; Robert Gammon, of Capenawaghen, William Walters of Dameralls cove John Dolling of Monheghen, took their oaths as cunstabes allsoe Th^o Cox of Pemmaquid : took his oath allsoe."

"The Grandjurimen tooke their oathes allsoe, according to law for their severall places as followeth,—

"Robbert Edmunds, Ambrosse Hanewell, John Verrine of Saggerdehoke.

"John Wriford, Elias trick, John Pride of Dammeralls cove.

"George Bickford : Reynold Kelley of Monheghen.

"John Cole of Pemaquid."

"The Cunstabes & Grand Jury men aboves^d tooke the oath of fidelity (only John Pride tooke his oath at Salem) as alsoe these psons following present Inhabitants.

"*Capt. Edmund Pattishall,*
Richard Oliver,
Edward Barton,
*Henry Curtis,*²
Richard Warren,
W^m Denbo,
Jno Dare,
Nic^o Osbourne,
David Oliver,
Jno Cock,

Ichabod Wisswall,
William Bickford,
Richard Hill,
Francis Brown,
henry Stoakes,
Edward Dorr,
George Burnett,
Thos Parker,
Emanuel Witchalls,
Tho Phillips,

1. Johnson's Pemaquid, p. 111; Rec. Mass. V, pp. 5-17; Will. Hist. Me. I, 443.

2. Henry Curtis is the party who bought the west side of Boothbay in 1666 of Menawormet. Italics indicate those who lived at either Cape Newagen, Damariscove or Corbin's Sound.

Tho Helman,
Jno Parker,
 Edward Cole,
 Tho Parnell,
 Gregory Lansberry,
 Tho Coxe Jun^r,
 Shadrick Cox,
 Rich^d Pearce Jun,
Tho Adger,
Rich^d Bucknell,
 Tho Cox,
 W^m Welcone,
 Peter Collins,
 Tho Phillips,
 Jn^o Palmer Jun^r,
 W^m Phillips,
 Jn^o Palmer sen^r,
James Widger,
 Jn^o Gingden,
 Jn^o Selman,
 Nic^o Heale,
 W^m Cox,

Nic^o Carary,
 Nic^o Denning,
 Jno Wildgoose,
Aaron Beard,
 Abra Clark,
Henry Curtis Jun^r,
 Richard Cox,
 Robert Cawley,
 Rich^d Bradway,
 W^m Edwards,
W^m Waters,
Jno Bessell,
 Rich^d Glass,
 Hen. Palmer,
 Phillip Brye,
 Jn^o Stover,
 Rob^t Edmunds,
Tho Haels,
 Nic^o Vallack,
William Trout,
Geo Bucknell,
 Th^o Cox."

"The Constables of each place in this County were ordered to call the inhabitants togeth^r and to Read or cause to be read the Laws of this Jurisdiction unto y^m in Convenient time."

"These psons ffollowing are Nominated and approved as Sargeants & Corporalls to Exercise Millitary Discipline to ye Inhabitants in the severall places according to law ffor Sagadehoc and Kennebec Tho: Humphrys Sargeant and James Middleton Corporall."

"ffor Damarells Cove and Hippocrass, Jn^o Bessell Sargeant & William Trout Corporall. ffor Monheghen John Dolling Sargeant & he to choose his Corporall there."

"ffor Cape bone Waggon Robt Gamon Sargeant & to choose his Corporall there."

"These persons ffollowing are chosen to be Clarkes of the Writs in severall places viz^t

"In Sagadehock & Kennebeck Tho: Humphryes

"In Monheghian Richard Oliver

"In Damerells Cove William Walters

"In Capebonewaggon Robbert Gamon."

"The persons following are appointed & have liberty to keepe houses of publique intertaynemente & are to be provided with permits &c accordingly and to retayle beere wyne & liquors in ye Severall places for the yeere Ensueing according to Law

"ffor Monheghen Jn^o Dolling
 "ffor Saggadehock & Kennebeck William Cock
 "ffor Damarells Cove John Wriford
 "ffor Capebonewagon Edward Barton
 "ffor Pemequid Jn^o. Cole alsoe Lief^t Gardiner to his fish-
 ermen & Jn^o Earthy
 "ffor Corbin Sound George Bucknell."

"It is Ordered That warrants be issued out for y^e levying of twenty pounds uppon the Inhabitants of this county for Court charges, Law bookes, Constables Staves &c viz^t upon Saggadehock & Kennebec four pounds upon Monheghen five pounds x^s upon Cape bone Waggon three pounds x^s uppon Dammerell's Cove & hippocras five pounds, and on Pemyquid 40^s and that the Commission^{rs} where any is with the grand Jury men and constable in each place shall equally Levy the same on y^e psons & estates of y^e Severall inhabitants to be collected by y^e Constables & delivered to Lief^t Tho : Gardiner treasurer of the County.

"Humphry Davie p Order." ¹

Of the above twenty pounds levied on the entire county it will be noted that Damariscove and Hippocras paid exactly one-fourth of the amount, the Kennebec settlement paid less than these islands, while Cape Newagen ranked above Pemaquid. Monhegan alone was as much as Damariscove. This, doubtless, is an accurate key to estimating the proportion of population at that period. There are, however, several other indications corroborative of the above assessment. This does away with an impression, long believed by some to be erroneous, that Pemaquid, besides being the central point and having the fort, the court, and otherwise being the point of chief importance east of the Kennebec, also held the greater part of the population and taxable property. It is plainly evident that such an idea is incorrect. When the locality petitioned Massachusetts to extend her government over them the number of petitioners was less in Pemaquid and Sheepscot than in any of the other places, and there are several other indications in the same line.

Commissioners, in a sense corresponding to the present trial justice, were appointed to hear cases with jurisdiction not exceeding £10. This was to save the expense and effort of

1. The matter above produced is largely from Me. His. Col., Doc. Ser. IV, 344-48; Also do. First Ser. V, 239-243; Johnson's Pemaquid, pp. 110-112.

holding court in this then distant region. The court was to convene annually, but there is no record of any session in 1675, and while a record exists for convening a court at Pemaquid on the "third second day of July," which meant the third Monday, no record of such a session has been found. There was a well-grounded reason for these omissions, as we shall see in the following chapter.

CHAPTER VI.

THE INDIAN WARS.

IN JUNE, 1675, there were thirteen settlements, or plantations, in Maine, as follows: 1, Kittery, including the settlements about the mouth of the Piscataqua; 2, York; 3, Wells; 4, Cape Porpoise; 5, Saco, on both sides of the river; 6, Scarborough; 7, Falmouth, including the peninsula, Portland, Cape Elizabeth and Westbrook; 8, Pejepscot, including the lower Androscoggin settlements and Maquoit on Casco Bay; 9, the plantations of Kennebec and Sagadahoc, including Cushnoc and Arrowsic; 10, Sheepscot and Cape Newagen; 11, Damariscotta River, or New Dartmouth, since New Castle, the Damariscove group of islands and Corbin's Sound; 12, Pemaquid; 13, Monhegan, George's Islands and the opposite settlements on the mainland. The other settlements were east of the Penobscot, at Biguyduce (Castine), Eggemoggin Reach (Sedgwick), Mount Desert, Machias and Schoodic, composed entirely of French, probably not exceeding seventy-five persons.¹

To be more minute in relation to our immediate settlements, it may be said that there were at this time four settlements in the territory that became Boothbay nearly a century later. The one at Damariscove was the largest, being about one-fourth of Cornwall County, as we have seen by the assessment. Cape Newagen, by this assessment, shows to have been about three-fifths that of Damariscove. There were a few families at Corbin's Sound, probably two on Hippocras, and Henry Curtis somewhere on the west side, bordering on the Sheepscot. He also had a son, Henry, Junior, appearing on various documents. A small settlement, called Widgin's, or Widgor's, was

1. The general story of the Indian Wars in more or less detail, the particular facts presented varying with each author according to the field covered by him, appears in several Maine publications. To obtain about all the information to be had upon the subject the following references may be cited: Will. Hist. Me., Vol. I; Eaton's *Annals of Warren*; Johnson's *Pemaquid*; Wheeler's *Hist. of Brunswick, Topsham and Harpell*, and the *Maine Hist. Society's Collection*.

located somewhere on the shore, probably either Spruce Point or McKown's Point, presumably the former. The settler for whom this place was named was, probably, James Widgor. The application of the Sagadahoc petitioners, which has appeared in the preceding chapter, was undoubtedly brought about by an existing fear of French domination, on one hand, and an impression, on the other, that the government of James' ducal province of Cornwall, which was only an appendage of his New York grant, would amount to nothing in the matter of either system or strength. These people, as well as those of the Province of Maine, and both the Massachusetts and Plymouth Colonies, were all composed of nearly pure-bred English stock. One old writer says that the New England coast at the close of the seventeenth century was peopled with as pure-bred English stock as England herself. Therefore, while a loose and irregular life might be the one led in the main, where neither clergy nor legal restraints were in evidence, still there was an underlying tendency toward Protestantism and an equally deep-seated prejudice against Romanism. Hence the fear of French encroachments and a desire to rush under the wing of Massachusetts, which was steadily growing strong and populous.

At the breaking out of King Philip's War, June 24, 1675, at Swanzea, Massachusetts, the English population of Maine and Sagadahoc exceeded 6,000, while the native population, both Abenagues and Etechemins, was from 15,000 to 18,000. The reason for the outbreak at this particular time is only explainable in a general way. It was the breaking out of a long smouldering fire, the culmination of troubles long fermented, and in Philip the leader came, as is usually the case, fitted in all ways to head the movement. The actual colonists, realizing the dangers constantly about them, had been careful and discreet, in the main, in their intercourse with the natives. Some avaricious ones engaged in trade had overshot the mark in driving hard bargains; but the greatest irritant was the course pursued by vessels' crews, fishing and otherwise engaged, which were only occasionally on the coast. By some of these the Indians were first made drunk, or by some deceit enticed aboard, then kidnapped and sold into slavery, at either the

West Indies or in Spain. Another serious provocation was the treatment of the native women. Further than this, the Indians looked on with suspicion to the clearing of land by axe and fire, the erection of fortifications and the advance of civilization generally.

Within twenty days of the attack on Swanzea the Indians of Maine and Sagadahoc, at places 250 miles distant, were growing turbulent. It is evident that the Maine Indians were reinforced from the westward, for Narragansetts were captured in Maine during the war. The war in Massachusetts lasted until August 12, 1676, when it was broken by the death of Philip. He was shot at his old home, Mount Hope, to which he had just returned, by a friendly Indian fighting in the English ranks under Captain Church. Two bullets brought him to the earth, where he fell upon his face in some mud and water he was running through to elude his pursuers. His hands were cut off and carried in triumph to Boston as a trophy to the Bay colonists; while his head was severed and raised upon a pole and borne to Plymouth for that Colony to view, the day being devoted to a public thanksgiving. The leading men under Philip, who surrendered, for the most part fared badly. Watascompanun and Captain Tom were hung in Boston. Matoonas was sentenced to hang, but his friends, looking upon hanging as an ignoble death for a chief, begged the privilege to shoot him themselves, which was accorded. Three leading Nipmucks were later hung in Boston, and a Narragansett chief shot in Rhode Island. Tispaquin and Annawon, two of Philip's principal men, were taken to Plymouth and there beheaded. Four out of seven identified as being parties who set fire to Plymouth were hung. Of 200 prisoners captured by Major Waldron, at Dover, and sent to Boston for trial, seven ringleaders were hung and the remainder sold into slavery at Bermuda; among them was Philip's son. Massachusetts lost during the war 600 men, 1,200 houses, 8,000 cattle, and the cost otherwise was £150,000. The Indians lost 3,000 lives.

But while Massachusetts cleared herself in about fourteen months the Indian spirit was unsubdued. Marauding parties came into Maine, where the population was less and where they

could obtain arms and ammunition from the French. Soon after the death of Philip the war was waged in Maine and Sagadahoc fiercer than ever. It lasted until the treaty of peace at Casco, April 12, 1678.

The war in Maine broke out by an attack on Thomas Purchas, a trader, living about six miles below where Brunswick now stands, on September 5, 1675. Settlers in Falmouth were attacked the 12th, where a family, Wakofield by name, was murdered, some being burned with their house and the rest horribly tortured and their remains mutilated. Soon after this a battle at New Meadows River occurred, where two Indians were shot; but the latter came off victorious, putting to flight some twenty-five whites and capturing two boat loads of corn. Scarborough was burned on the 20th. Attacks on Saco and Wells immediately followed. The Sagadahoc territory was the last to be attacked, though the weakest places existed there. This was largely due to the efforts of Abraham Shurte, then at the age of eighty-three or more, who, by pacific policies, held off the impending catastrophe.

That portion of the State now composing York County was harassed in nearly every neighborhood repeatedly. No one knew when it was safe to move in any direction, for behind any bunch of bushes or cliff of ledge the murderous savage might be lurking in his war paint. The Indians were at a great advantage. They had no houses or homes to lose. What would undo the white settler would not affect them in the least. The forest, lake or stream was equally their home. They could endure any privation and travel across country at surprising speed, appearing in a locality one day and striking an unexpected blow many miles from there the next. Every white habitation was known to them and none were overlooked in this war of destruction.

The day following Philip's fall Woolwich was destroyed and Arrowsic burned. The attack at Woolwich was made at Stinson's Point, upon the house of Richard Hammond, a trader. A young girl escaped and, following footpaths, reached the neighborhood of Sheepscot Farms, about twelve miles distant, and alarmed the inhabitants. She told the settlers as she was fleeing from the house, unseen by the savages, she heard loud

blows within. This was true, for Hammond, Samuel Smith and Joshua Grant were killed, and sixteen others taken captives. After finishing their depredations at Woolwich they divided themselves into two bands; one ascended the Kennebec to where Francis Card lived and took captives him and his family, while the others went in their canoes by night to Arrowsic. They made a silent landing on the southeasterly part of that island, near where the settlement and fort were situated. A few crawled along beneath the walls of the garrison and the others ambushed behind a large cliff, all, however, being able to note the movements of the sentinel. He retired from his post that night earlier than usual and was not relieved. Unknown to him, he was followed through the gate inside the fortress. All rushed in with a wild war whoop, closing the portholes and engaging in a hand-to-hand conflict as fast as the surprised inmates appeared. A bloody fight ensued, several falling on each side, but the odds were too great and the remnant of the English fled through a back exit toward the shore. Just as the boats were reached Captain Lake was killed; Captain Davis was also shot down, but not fatally. He secreted himself in a crevice in the ledge, from which, in a weak condition, he escaped two days later.

Clark and Lake had at Arrowsic one of the largest and most expensive establishments along the coast. It consisted of a mansion house, built after an English model, many out-buildings, a mill and the fortifications. The whole had cost several thousand pounds and a long term of years of enterprising industry. Thirty-five persons were either killed or captured at this attack; about a dozen escaped. After the Woolwich girl reached and alarmed the upper Sheepscot settlement, that community, with all possible haste, left homes, live stock, crops—all they possessed in the world—and fled down the river, arousing any by-settler to his danger, reaching Cape Newagen in a few hours and there taking refuge in the fort. The people on the Damariscotta likewise fled down their river and across to Pemaquid, joined by the Corbin's Sound neighborhood. From Pemaquid all tried to make Monhegan, but adverse winds prevented and they landed on Damariscove. Upon reaching that island a few persons were found there who



THE OAK GROVE HOUSE,—W. H. Reed, Prop.

had fled from Arrowsic and along Casco Bay. Those who had reached Newagen, feeling insecure, after a short tarry, also went to Damariscove. About 300 were then gathered there, in flight from all the surrounding country, and this has been thought to be a fairly correct key to the amount of population in the locality at that time. In about two hours after the last had reached the island, Hubbard tells us that they "saw all the other islands, Widgin's, Corbin's Sound, New Harbor and Pemaquid, all on fire."

Being informed they could expect no help from Boston, and feeling insecure on Damariscove, they quit that place and went in different vessels to various places at the westward, mostly, however, to Boston, Salem or Piscataqua. Before sailing some of them visited another island in the vicinity and there found two dead bodies, the ashes of the buildings just burned and the carcasses of the cattle which the destroyers had slaughtered. Exactly what island this may have been is uncertain, but, presumably, Hippocras; for two families had been living there by the records just previous to the war, and no other island, except Damariscove, where they were then in exile, is mentioned as being inhabited. There are other reasons for this presumption; persons living on that island might not have received the alarm, and, if they did, might have fancied themselves secure in their location. Further than this, it was near Damariscove, for parties had time to go there when preparing in haste to depart for the west.

Jewell's Island was attacked September 2d, but several of the Indians were killed and forced to beat a retreat. Many who had escaped from the eastern settlements to Boston and other points to the westward obtained arms and ammunition there and immediately started on a march back into Maine. One hundred and thirty English and forty friendly Natick Indians reached Cocheco (Dover, N. H.), where they met Major Waldron with more men. Just then they met a force of 400 Indians. Though secretly hostile, they showed no belligerent spirit and seemed disposed to parley with Waldron. He proposed a sham fight, with the understanding that each side should fire over the heads of the opposing force. The Indians fired as understood, but the English held their fire and

then ordered the Indians to ground their arms and took them into custody. A culling process was instituted and about half the number were at once released; but 200 were sent by a vessel to Boston for trial, and it was of these that it has been before mentioned that seven were hung and the remainder sold to Bermuda. Cape Neddock settlement was destroyed September 25th and about forty whites killed. Black Point was attacked and surrendered. By the middle of February, 1677, Waldron had reached Mere Point, Brunswick, and a little later came to Arrowsic, where part of his force was left to fortify, and he with the rest kept on to Pemaquid in two vessels. Several sachems were found there and with them Waldron went ashore and held a truce. Hostilities were suspended and both sides were supposed to meet without arms; but Waldron espied the point of a lance protruding from under a board and at once charged them with treachery. A tumult ensued. One squaw caught up a bundle of guns and ran for the woods. A hand-to-hand fight followed, while from signaling a well-equipped reinforcement came to the aid of the English from the vessels. A canoe was overturned and five or six Indians were drowned; as many more were killed ashore in the fight besides the chief, Mallatawando.

In this battle Waldron preserved all of his own goods, captured 1,000 pounds of beef and other articles, besides a number of prisoners. Among these was a sister of the Chief Madockawando, an Indian woman of great beauty and influence in her tribe. Also Megunnaway, an old chief and one of the most desperate, long-time offenders among the race. He had been concerned in the murder of Thomas Bracket and his neighbors, and several other of the most atrocious murders in the war. When it was learned whom they had captured, without trial, he was taken out and shot on Pemaquid ground.

Waldron, on his return to Boston, stopped and built a garrison on the Woolwich side, opposite Arrowsic, and left Captain Davis with forty men to guard it. They found Captain Lake's body perfectly preserved by cold and took it to Boston for burial. A little later a part of the garrison went over to Arrowsic to bury the dead who were killed some seven months before. They anticipated no danger, for no Indians had been

seen for some time in the vicinity, but no sooner had the place been reached than they were fired upon from ambush, their retreat to the boats cut off and nine of them shot down on the spot. About the same date seven were killed in the town of York from an ambush. Battles at York, Wells and Black Point occurred that spring, and then there seemed a lull in hostilities, but not peace until the treaty at Casco, April 12, 1678. Altogether 260 settlers were known to have been killed or carried away into captivity, over 150 captured and afterward released, the settlements of Cape Neddock, Casco, Arrowsic, Pemaquid, Scarborough and other places burned. The cost of the war was about £8,000 besides all losses.

A letter from Francis Lovelace, Governor of New York, under the Duke of York, was sent the inhabitants of Pemaquid, bearing date February 16, 1672. In it he asked them as to the nature of government they desired, and the general tone of the letter indicated a spirit desirous of consultation on Eastern affairs. While Lovelace was the second Governor of New York, which was the Duke's principal grant, no attention had been given Sagadahoc, which his commissioners had visited in 1665, bestowing upon it the name of Cornwall, and then reporting as to the insignificance of the territory and the vicious tendency of its inhabitants. It had been absolutely ignored until the receipt of this letter, if it ever was received, for the only record the public has of it is that to be found in the Albany archives. If received it may not have been answered, but a suspicious circumstance exists in the fact that Lovelace sent this epistle in February, and in May, following, the Pemaquid Colony petitioned the Massachusetts Government to extend itself over them. The letter may have stimulated this action. Sir Edmund Andros succeeded Lovelace as Governor of the Duke's dominions in 1674. No aid was extended the settlement in its perilous position by Andros, but after its destruction, September 8, 1676, the following resolution was recorded :

"Resolved, To send a sloop to Piscataway, Salem and Boston to invite and bring as many of the Inhabitants particularly fishermen, as will come driven from the Duke's Territoryes and parts Eastward, and to supply them with land in any part of Government they shall chuse."

The sloop came on from New York, but returned without passengers. General Court convened at Boston the October following, and the second day of the session passed a resolution denouncing the action of the Duke's New York Government as a mean attempt to gain population at the expense of the east, which that country could not afford to lose; and made provision to send 150 men to Sagadahoc to protect that country against the French and Indians. On June 9, 1677, it was decided by Governor Andros to take possession at once of the Sagadahoc territory, and on the 13th four vessels sailed with lumber and other material to build a redoubt at Pemaquid. Before leaving New York their instructions were, if for any reason they could not land at Pemaquid, then to make a temporary lodgment "upon Cape Anowagon, Damerell's Cove, Monhigan or other adjacent islands."

The fort was completed early in the season and the command intrusted to Capt. Anthony Brockhals and Ensign Cæsar Knapton, being christened Fort Charles in honor of the King, and the locality named Jamestown, in honor of the Duke. A most stringent set of rules and regulations were now proclaimed. Pemaquid alone must be the trading place of the entire region; Indians were not allowed to go to the islands; neither should the natives be trusted; questions of disagreement between inhabitants and fishermen should be settled in New York; no fisherman should keep more than one dog; no rum should be drank on the side the fort stood; no "straggling farmes to be erected, nor no houses built anywhere under the number of twenty"; all vessels from any other Government coming there to fish must first enter at Pemaquid, and, except in stress of weather, should go into no other harbor.

It was with the building of Fort Charles, and this second attempt at government on the part of the Duke of York, that business of all kinds in the Sagadahoc territory centered at Pemaquid. The reason was that it was forced there by the controlling powers. The cause is here found why no other section, save Pemaquid proper, filled up after the dispersal by the Indians in 1676. The entire Government was abhorrent to the fishermen living under it. In every sense it aimed at monopoly in trade. Massachusetts Bay, which had established

a brief rule just preceding the Indian outbreak, could not now follow it up without coming into conflict with the brother of the King, and it was then clear that both the King and Duke looked jealously upon Massachusetts.

Col. Thomas Dongan was appointed Governor of New York and Sagadahoc in 1682, and arrived in this country in August, 1683, as successor to Andros. He found the people everywhere dissatisfied with their Government. A few reforms were instituted by him, among which was an election by the freeholders. Writs for election reached the county of Cornwall, and Gyles Goddard, Esquire, of Sheepscot, was unanimously elected to the New York Assembly to represent the county. Petitions to Governor Dongan, at this time, bore a set of signatures almost entirely different from those which had a few years before appeared, petitioning Massachusetts to spread a protecting arm over Devonshire. This showed the population after the war to be composed of a new element.

The King, Charles II, and his advisers, having all along been jealous of Massachusetts, vacated its charter June 18, 1684, and thereupon the liberties that colony had enjoyed were seized by the Crown. Colonel Kirke, one of the blackest names in English history, was appointed Governor over Massachusetts, Plymouth, New Hampshire and Maine; but before he embarked for America to take his office, on February 16, 1685, Charles II died, thus saving the Colonies that humiliation. James, who had been Duke of York, now became King James II of England. Sir Edmund Andros, who had been the Duke's Governor of New York and Sagadahoc from 1674 to 1682, now became Governor of New England. He reached Boston December 20, 1685.

The next year Governor Dongan sent Palmer and West as commissioners into Cornwall County to survey and convey to settlers tracts of land, understood to be one hundred acres, but in many cases they only conveyed three or four acres. Excessive fees were charged in all instances, and then the settler only received a leasehold, the fee remaining in the proprietor. They placed and displaced at pleasure, preying upon the poor, ignorant and war-worn population, as many a political parasite has done before and since. After Andros'

appointment there appeared for a time some conflict in authority between himself and Dongan, when Andros' commission was enlarged in March, 1688, making him Captain General and Vice Admiral over New England, New York and the Jerseys. Almost immediately he sailed with an expedition to Penobscot, where he attacked Biguyduce, pillaged Castine's headquarters and came back to Pemaquid. Castine resented this outrage, and, as he was supreme among the Indians, uneasiness and acts of hostility at once commenced. Every English fortress from Penobscot to Piscataqua was at once repaired. Soldiers were enlisted and detached for an eastern expedition. Andros returned to Boston and, evidently fearing a war he had himself aggravated, tried pacific policies. He issued proclamations to the Indians, and broadly advertised that Indian prisoners would be freed, commanding, at the same time, that the savages should release their English prisoners. The Indians gave no heed to him or his efforts, and released no prisoners in their custody, but in some cases put them to death by torture. Andros, meantime, had let the Indians go which he had been holding.

The war broke out in earnest August 13th, by an attack on North Yarmouth, followed soon after by a descent on Jewell's Island and Saco. At Merrymeeting Bay, after capturing the inhabitants, they fell into a drunken carousal and killed their victims. This marauding party next appeared at Sheepscot, where they made prisoners of two families. The remainder of the settlers defended themselves in the garrison. One of the party went out with a truce to try and treat with the assailants. They captured him and after terrible tortures dispatched him. Every building in the place was burned. Seeing war was now inevitable, Andros called out an army of from 800 to 1,000 men, and late in November led them on an eastern expedition, broadly making threats of his purposes. Soldiers suffered severely from lack of food and exposure to the inclement weather. Many died from these causes and he returned without killing or capturing a single Indian. With no wisdom in any of his actions, he made as great a display of his power as possible.

The greatest catastrophe of the year was the capture of

Dover, New Hampshire. One evening two squaws came along and begged the privilege of shelter for the night, which was granted them. In the night they opened the fortress gate, letting in a large party who were on the war path. A bloody hand-to-hand encounter followed, but with defeat to the English and capture of the garrison by sheer force of numbers. Major Waldron, whom we followed in the previous war, was there that night, an old man of eighty. Twelve years before he had deceived them on the soil of that very town by a sham fight, and later, at Pemaquid, punished them severely, executing Megunnaway after the battle. Waldron was stripped and seated on a table, when each savage, passing him in procession, slashed his breast with a knife, saying at each stroke: "Thus I cross out my account." At last they cut off his nose and ears, and as he was pitching from the table from loss of blood one Indian placed the Major's sword so that it ran him through as he fell. So died one of the greatest Indian fighters the Colonies ever knew.

At Pemaquid a special effort was made to capture the new Fort Charles, recently built by Andros. A large body of Indians appeared from the direction of Round Pond on August 2, 1689. Dividing into two parties, one part went to the Falls, where Judge Gyles and fourteen men were at work on the farm, obtaining a secreted position between the men and the garrison. The other part ranged themselves between the fort and the houses before their presence was known. The attack began by the party attacking the fort, and as soon as the report of the firearms was heard the party above made an attack on the workmen. Several, including Judge Gyles, were there killed and the rest made prisoners. Lieutenant Weems at the fort, seeing that he could not possibly hold out, thought that if terms could be made an early surrender might obtain safety for the garrison. A promise was made that they might go aboard schooners for Boston if they would make no resistance. This was done, but no sooner were the doors opened than faith was broken and a slaughter ensued. All were either killed or made prisoners. Two captains of vessels in the harbor, Skinner and Farnham, were shot, and Captain Pateshall, who lived so many years at Damariscove, being there with his vessel,

was captured and killed. At this point of time every English inhabitant eastward of Falmouth withdrew to that place.

At the end of 1690 only four Maine settlements remained, Wells, York, Kittery and Isle of Shoals, and of these York was destroyed in 1692. While the worst was over, the Indians still continued in a belligerent condition until the treaty at Mere Point, Brunswick, January 7, 1699. The date, however, of August 2, 1689, may be set as that of the vacation of the county of Cornwall. The fort at Pemaquid was again rebuilt in 1692, of stone, by Governor Phipps, and named Fort William Henry; but the territory lying between the Sheepscot and Damariscotta Rivers, with the islands about, was absolutely without other than the native population until 1729.

From near 1620 until its destruction a second time, in 1689, there had been some English population, and they met with no serious disturbance until 1676. After that war a few came back, but the names were largely new ones, and these, under the restricted conditions imposed by Andros, mostly settled at Pemaquid proper. But with the second war these old names disappear forever. When settled forty years later by Colonel Dunbar it was by not only people of other families, but those of another race.

The tyranny of Governor Andros overreached itself, and on April 18, 1689, he and thirty of his most thoroughly hated followers were thrown into prison by an enraged Boston populace. Palmer and West, who had plundered the people of the country we now live in, were among the number. No bail that could be offered was accepted and for some weeks they were confined. This has come down to us as the first American revolution. In England James II had abdicated his throne on December 12th, previous, and taken up his abode in France. His son-in-law, William, Prince of Orange, and Mary, wife of William and daughter of James II, were proclaimed on February 16th King and Queen of England.

During these months the Jesuit priests and Castine had thoroughly inflamed the Indian mind. France, the asylum of James II, sympathizing with him on account of his religion, espoused his cause, and on May 1st war was declared by England against France. It was another war of Popery

against Protestantism, and in New England the first onslaught was upon the weakest places, the frontiers of Maine and New Hampshire. Early in 1690 Sir William Phipps, a native of Woolwich in the Sagadahoc territory, was sent with 700 men to make a conquest of Canada. Port Royal fell before his fleet, but being late in the year and receiving no aid from England he was unsuccessful before Quebec. This second Indian war has been sometimes called King William's War.

While the Boothbay territory lay uninhabited two other Indian wars took place. The first of these is known as Queen Anne's War, which lasted from August, 1703, to the treaty at Portsmouth, July 11, 1713; and the second, called Lovewell's War, from June 13, 1722, to Dummer's celebrated treaty, made December 15, 1725. The interim which occurred by absence of population from our locality must, of necessity, be reflected in these pages. Space forbids me in carrying along even the most important general matters, when we had no people to be affected by them. To this point the brief, cursory treatment given to general affairs has been necessary on account of such matters, as have been selected for presentation, having an intimate relation with what was transpiring here. Our next chapter, while not strictly in sequence, will be inserted for the reason that some matters appearing in it will be thereafter a matter of common reference. Following it the Dunbar immigration and settlement will be taken up, after which point of time our story is continuous to the present.

CHAPTER VII.

THE INTERIM : 1689-1729.

IN THIS chapter the reader will be given various matters, presented in monographic form, with the hope that that which is of most interest, and most necessary for reference, will have been presented before commencing the story of the Dunbar immigration.

There is no record that Squirrel Island was ever among the number composing the Damariscove group. Neither was it inhabited until after the Dunbar settlement. At what time the present name was applied, or for what reason, is uncertain. It was a lone island, uninhabited, and an appendage to Cornwall County in 1687; then known by its present name, as evinced by the appended record. William Sturt about 1684 was town clerk of Pemaquid, as shown by various documents. The date of this petition is July 28, 1687, and he states that he is building a house on Hippocras "in order to a settlement." It has already been noticed that a rule existed in the Pemaquid Government, then recently promulgated, that outside of Pemaquid single houses should not be built, and the building, away from that neighborhood, of houses to a number less than twenty was forbidden. From William Sturt's position he must have been a leading citizen of Pemaquid, and a colony, to the number of twenty houses, may have been intended on Hippocras at this time. If such was the case, a considerable colony must have existed there at the date of abandonment in 1689.

To his Excellency Sr Edmond Andros Knt Cap^t Generall & Govern^r in Chiefe of his Ma^{ties} Territory & Dominion in New England in America

The humble Petticon of William Sturt humbly Sheweth.

Whereas yo^r Petticon^r being Possest of a Small Island Commonly caled hypocrist where yo^r Petticon^r is building an house, in ord^r to a Settlement But the sd Island being voyd of Wood Either for ffire or other vse: And there being A small Rocky Island wth Woods Cloase by Caled Squirrill Island which is Noe wayes Comodious for the fishery, & Never have been taken vp, or Disposed of to Any as Yett the Which Yo^r Petticon^r humbly Prays yo^r Excellency to Confirme to him And Grant that he may have A Pattent for the Said Island & he As in Duty bound Shall Ever Pray for Yo^r Excell^a Prosperity &c.

(*Me. Hist. Coll. Doc. Series, VI, 361.*)

Somewhere in the present town of Boothbay or Boothbay Harbor lived, as early as 1666, up to the outbreak of the first Indian War in the east, in 1675, a settler by the name of Henry Curtis (or Curtice).

He had a son, Henry, Jr., old enough to be signing petitions about 1674. It is likely that they lived on the west side, on Sheepscot waters. The conveyance to Curtis by the well-known chief, Robin Hood, is one of the earliest in the entire region. From this deed came much trouble to the inhabitants in later times, claimants under it commencing to annoy the settlers, in their holdings, as early as 1737 and continuing until the adjustment in 1811.

"A deed of Henry Curtice, senior, recorded the 16th. of June, in the year of our Sovereign Lord King Charles the Second Anno Domine 1666, Jan'y 20th. day 1666.

"Know all men by these presents, that I Robin Hood, sagamore, doth sell unto Henry Curtice, his heirs and assigns forever, a parcel of land lying on the northwest side of the northwest passage, and the pond joining into the head of the northwest passage unto the Gutt of the Back river, with all the islands and inlets and marches containing unto the same. And likewise I the said Robin Hood doth prohibit and doth disown that any of my heirs and assigns shall lay any clam or privildges unto the abovementioned land, and have given unto

the abovementioned Henry Curtice, his heirs and assigns, full power and possession to sett down there without any let or molestation. Whereunto I have set my hand and seal, the day and date above mentioned.

the
Robin L Hood
mark

Witness,
Daniel Benether
William Cliffe

Rascoba his office }
Examined }

"This deed was acknowledged by Robin Hood, Sagamore, this 29th. May, 1666, before me

Henry Joslin, Justice in coram.

"In the year '66, Walter Phillips, Recorder, Essex, ss. Aug. 23, 1785."

John Palmer, who was associated with West in confirming lands in Cornwall County to settlers, confirmed to Elihu Gunnison, then living in Cornwall, on September 17, 1686, that part of Linekin Neck southerly from where it is partially divided by the indentation of Little River. When driven out, in 1689, by the Indians, Gunnison took refuge at Kittery and there followed his trade of shipwright. On November 1, 1693, he sold this tract of land to William Pepperell, of Kittery, who was a native of Cornwall, England, and the father of Sir William Pepperell, one of Maine's most famous productions. Pepperell evidently bought it as a speculation, for he continued to reside at Kittery. The description follows:

"That Tract or parcell of Land within the bounds of Jamestown in the afores^d County (Cornwall) containing five hundred Acres Lying and being at y^e place or neck of Land called Bucklands Neck, beginning at a certain place known by y^e name of Corbitts Sound to y^e Southwest of y^e s^d Neck, from thence along y^e upland by the River called by the name of Damaris Cotty river, Soe North: north east of y^e Narrows of s^d Neck known by y^e name of Winagance or carrying place, from thence East south east over the said Winnegans to y^e cove in y^e back River, from thence along y^e upland by the s^d River South: south west to ye^e s^d Corbitts Sound to y^e place where begun."

(*York Deeds, Book VI, Fol. 58.*)

By the following abstract it may be seen that practically all of what now constitutes the town of Boothbay Harbor, together with that part of Boothbay where East Boothbay Village now stands, and Linekin Neck, with the islands southerly of the entire tract, were sold by John Bland, of Georgetown, on March 15, 1717, to William Robinson, of Arrowsic Island, then a part of Georgetown; and mortgaged by Robinson on April 11, 1717, to John Cookson, of Boston, a gunsmith, a one-fourth interest.

"I y^e s^d W^m Robinson have and hereby do give grant bargain Sell Convey And Confirm unto y^e s^d John Cookson One quarter part of a Certain Tract of Land lying between Shepscoat Bay & Damaris Scotty river Called by y^e Indians the Winneganse which is a Carrying place between y^e s^d bay and y^e s^d river bounded as follows. Two miles up y^e river afores^d & two Miles up Shepscoat Bay Side both upon one and y^e Same point of y^e Compass with y^e others & So a Straight line to be run there from y^e river to y^e s^d Bay with y^e point of Land from y^e Winneganse or Carrying place down Toward y^e Sea & y^e Island Called Agguahega or Damaris Scotty Island with a Quarter part of all y^e Islands with all y^e Island Adjoyn- ing & Lying Southerly from y^e s^d Neck of Land with all Such rights Libertys Profits priviledges Comodityes & Appurtenances as belong thereunto which s^d granted premises I bought of John Bland of Georgetown afores Yeoman as by his deed dated y^e fifteenth day of March last will Appear."

(*York Deeds, Book VIII, Fol. 229.*)

William Robinson, above-named mortgager, died before satisfying this mortgage, and his widow, Sarah, while still administratrix of his estate, married Major Samuel Denny, of Georgetown, for many years the leading citizen there, and who, in 1764, was empowered by the General Court to issue his warrant for the call of the meeting of organization in Boothbay. On September 4, 1722, Major Denny purchased, for £120, Cookson's claim and took a confirmation of the title himself. Later, Gen. Samuel McCobb, of Georgetown, son of James McCobb, one of the original settlers of Townsend, married Rachel, daughter of Major Denny. The intimate relations back and forth between Georgetown and Townsend in the early days are matter of frequent record in many ways.

An abstract of a deed given by Agomogus (also known as Moxes) and Egeremett, August 3, 1685, to Richard Pateshall is as follows :

"A Certaine Tract or parcell of land Commonly Called by y^e Name of Damerel Cove lying & being an Island in y^e Sea Bounded with Seguin on y^e West Wood Island & Pumkin Island to y^e East Cape bonawagon & Epituse on y^e North the Sea on y^e South with all and Every y^e privilege Libertye & Immunitys thereunto belonging as hunting hawking fflowling fishing or in any wise Appurtaining."

John Manning, of Boston, on August 24, 1725, deeded to Job Lewis, also of Boston, for £120, fifteen hundred acres of land, in several tracts, situated within the present limits of the southern towns of Lincoln County. An abstract follows :

"Part of several certain Tracts or Parcels of Land situate lying and being within the County of Cornwall within his Majesty's Dominions at the Eastward Parts of New England butted & bounded as followeth viz Two Islands lying Eastward of the Bay of the River & running up to New Dartmouth in Sheeps Coat River from Cape Newagon Westerly with the s^d River ; Easterly with the Back River on Albhonegon ; Southerly with three small Islands that are in the Passage to two bacon gut, Northerly with the Branch of the s^d Main River, which runneth into the Back River at the Southerly End of the great Narrows Also two Necks or Tracts of Land beginning at Sheepcot Falls running right over a Cove to a Parcell of Pine Trees from thence right over one of the s^d Necks to the Head of another Cove on the Easterly Side of the s^d Neck ; And a Parcell of Marsh Ground lying on the Side of the River Southerly w^{ch} Bounds are from the burnt Islands which is the Northern End of it, from thence to a freshett called by the English the Ovens Mouth, & all the s^d Marsh is on the South Side of the River with the Upland joining to it as will more at large appear by the Records of the Indian Titles within the s^d County Reference thereto being had, Which were lately lodged in the Hands of Samuel Phipps of Charlestown Esq^r late Clerk to the Proprietors of the Eastward Lands (since deceased) w^{ch} s^d two Islands were granted & confirmed unto the s^d Nicholas Manning by Patent from John Palmer Esq^r."

The two islands deeded by Manning were probably Barter's and Sawyer's, but may have been others. Westport had been

deeded in 1666, as Jeremisquam; and the bound at the north, evidently being Cross River, would indicate Barter's Island. The three small islands at the south were probably Indiantown, Isle of Springs and Boston Island. The names Back River, Oven's Mouth and Sheepscot were then applied to the same localities as at present; and Albonegon was doubtless the Indian name for the mainland of Boothbay, and thus referred to in the clause "easterly with the Back River on Albonegon."

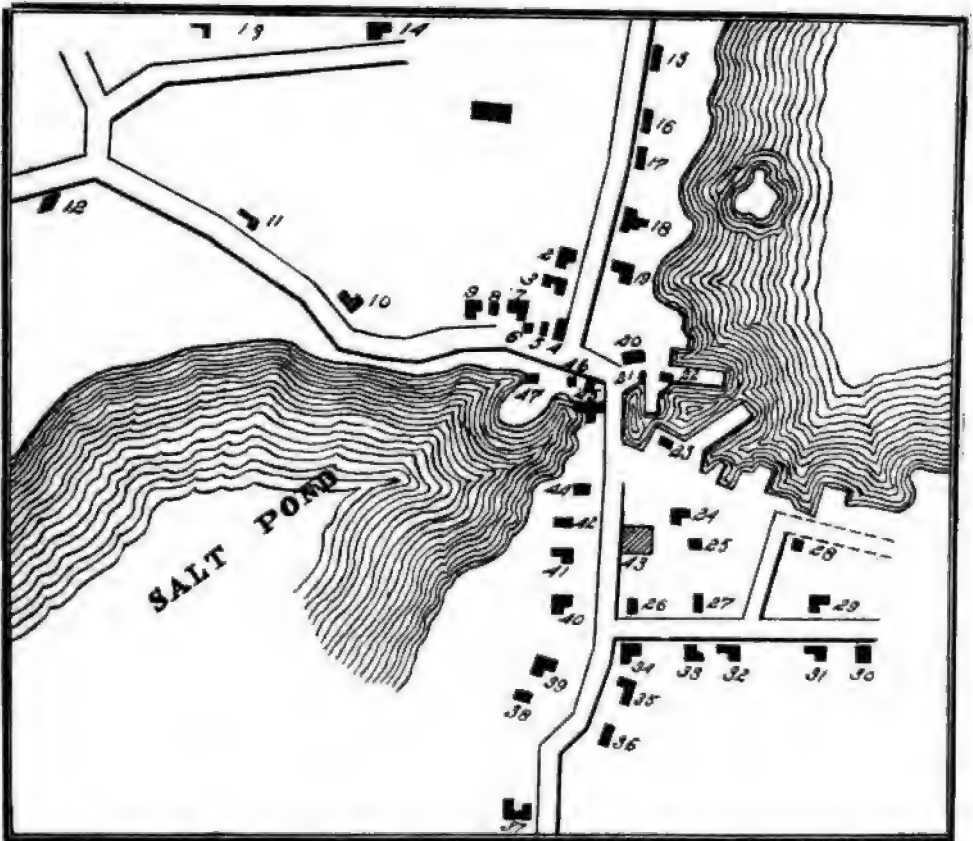
Almost every old deed following 1686, recorded from the Sagadahoc territory, makes reference to a confirmation of title by John Palmer, Esquire, the Duke's commissioner under Governor Dongan. The method of obtaining a confirmation of title was to present a humble petition, setting forth that the petitioner was an inhabitant, and then describing in a rather loose, indefinite way the tract desired, using such terms as "ranging easterly," or "southerly," as the case might be, to a hill, or a cove, or a "parcell of trees." This being presented was indorsed on the back by Palmer, "Granted." Then a surveyor followed, and his survey was but a little more definite than the limits mentioned in the petition. On the back of the survey would appear the word "ffact," meaning performed. Then came Palmer's deed to the petitioner, whose tract was governed by the amount of cash he could raise. Petition, survey and deed must all be paid for, and in the end all that the ignorant settler obtained was a leasehold, which in after years was brushed aside as worthless whenever contested by a claim with any foundation. The fees paid Palmer and West simply amounted to a tax, nothing more or less; and the whole affair serves as an object lesson of the point of ingenuity reached at that period in the science of what is modernly termed "graft."

The irregularity of spelling proper names in the early days must be obvious from what has already been presented in these chapters. As a matter of fact, the person who could read and write, and having proficiency enough to perform clerical or magisterial duties, did not always, even in the same document,

spell his own or another's name in the same manner twice. This may be noted, not only of those first peopling our coast, but of many later inhabitants down to a period somewhat later than the American Revolution. A case in point: On February 8, 1665, an Indian deed was made to Sylvanus Davis, of a tract of land adjoining the Damariscotta River, by one Gosle, sagamore. Throughout the body of the deed the name is spelled "Gosle." The signature, which is by mark, appears "Gosil"; while the acknowledgment, before George Munjoy, is written "Gossery."

These instances are confirmative of the fact that no real form of name existed, in many instances, but simply a sound, which each person spelled as he understood or heard it, or judged might be correct. This same Gosle, Gosil or Gossery is likely to have been the chief who lived in that vicinity and deeded, joined by his wife and son, a tract to Walter Phillips over the signature "Josle." If so, four forms of the same name occur. Something over twenty forms of spelling Pemaquid has been referred to by one author, and it is likely that either Cape Newagen or Damariscove appears in as many ways. The names of the five Indians captured by Weymouth vary so much in form, as presented by different old writers on the subject, as to make them hardly distinguishable.

The reign in England of William and Mary, which commenced in 1689, just as the Sagadahoc Colony were fleeing westward for their lives, lasted until 1702; Anne, the second daughter of James II, succeeding them and reigning until 1714. The Stuart dynasty ended with Anne and, in 1714, was followed by George I, of the House of Hanover or Brunswick, who reigned until 1727, when George II, his son, came to the English throne. It was from the government of George II that Col. David Dunbar received his American commission, and his reign continued until 1760, only four years before the settlement founded by Dunbar became the incorporated town of Boothbay.



HODGDON'S MILLS IN 1856.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Methodist Church | 17 Woodbury M. Davis | 33 Jeremiah P. Baker |
| 2 William Seavey | 18 Caleb Hodgdon | 34 William Adams |
| 3 David Lang | 19 Lincoln House—A. Goudy | 35 Isaac Murray |
| 4 Red Store | 20 Store—A. Goudy | 36 William Murray |
| 5 Store | 21 Hodgdon Shipyard | 37 James Murray |
| 6 " | 22 Hodgdon Shops | 38 Rufus Murray |
| 7 Andrew Adams | 23 Store—Benjamin Reed | 39 Samuel Murray |
| 8 John Gould | 24 James McDougall | 40 G. W. Whitehouse |
| 9 Charles McDougall | 25 B. Fowles | 41 Capt. Andrew Montgomery |
| 10 Bradford Y. Baker | 26 Schoolhouse | 42 Ralph Whitehouse |
| 11 Miles Hagan | 27 William Seavey | 43 Lumber Yard |
| 12 Frederick Montgomery | 28 Temperance Hall | 44 Michael Knight |
| 13 Robert Montgomery | 29 Capt. James L. Race | 45 Caleb Hodgdon's Saw and |
| 14 Leonard Montgomery | 30 Peter McGunigle | Grist Mill |
| 15 Harvey Oliver | 31 Reuben Jones | 46 Store and Post Office |
| 16 Abigail Sawyer | 32 James Seavey | 47 Shoe Shop |

The vicissitudes of the Province of Maine were many in both general conditions and forms of government, but not greater than those of the Sagadahoc territory, with which these chapters are more directly concerned. It was first embraced by the New England patent of 1620, and so continued until after the treaty of St. Germain, in 1632, when the French claimed it as a part of Nova Scotia. In 1654, under Cromwell's government, it again came into the possession of the English by the efforts of Major Sedgwick, and the government was given to Colonel Temple. Under the treaty of Breda, concluded in 1667, it was again claimed by France, as a part of Nova Scotia. By petition in 1672 to the Massachusetts Government the county of Devonshire was erected and a local government formed in 1674. The Indian War soon broke up the Colony, and the territorial government of New York was extended over it, and in 1688 was fully taken possession of by the English Crown. The charter of William and Mary, in 1691, included it, and again, in 1697, by the treaty of Ryswick, the French made claim. Possession of Nova Scotia by the English forces under Nicholson, in 1710, was gained, and the charter of William and Mary ever after held the St. Croix River as the New England boundary.

The fort at Pemaquid, built by Governor Phipps in 1692, was of stone, built in a quadrangular figure, and was about 737 feet in compass about the outer walls and 108 feet square within the inner ones. It had twenty-eight ports and, at least, fourteen guns mounted. Six of the guns were eighteen-pounders. The wall fronting the sea was twenty-two feet high and exceeded six feet in thickness at the ports. The great flanker or round tower at the western end of this line was twenty-nine feet high. The eastern wall was twelve feet high, the north ten, and the west eighteen. It took about 2,000 cart loads of stones in its construction. Sixty men were considered a suitable garrison, and Mather, in his "Magnalia," quaintly says: "Which, if they were *men*, might easily have maintained it against *twice six hundred assailants*."

Captain March held command of the fort until 1695, when he was succeeded by Pascho Chubb, a man without a single qualification for his position. Several altercations occurred at intervals between the building of the fort and its capture under Chubb, in which there was some loss of life on the side of each, the English garrison and the Indians. Castine, with a land force of French and Indians, numbering about 200, reached Pemaquid on August 13, 1696; D'Iberville came with the French fleet about twenty-four hours later, standing off a league from the fort. At five o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th a summons was sent to the fort to surrender; but Captain Chubb, with a great amount of bravado, sent back the answer that he would not "even if the sea were covered with French vessels and the land with Indians."

The French commenced the attack with some fieldpieces, and the fort replied. Nothing was accomplished in the preliminary action, but during the night some heavy mortars were landed and the next day bombs were thrown into the fort. Castine, at this time, sent in a letter that if surrender was immediately made no massacre would follow, but if, after much resistance, the fort was captured he could not restrain the Indians. The attack had proceeded far enough at this point to produce a change of opinion on the part of Chubb and he capitulated at once, with the terms that the English be transported safely, but as prisoners, to Boston, and there exchanged for a like number of French and Indian prisoners in English custody. Chubb was thrown into prison by the Boston authorities for his cowardice and disgraceful surrender, where he lay for some months, but was finally released and allowed to join his family in Andover. There on February 22, 1698, the Indians, about thirty in number, sought him out and killed both him and his wife. On the part of the Indians it was wholly a matter of revenge for the treacherous treatment they had received at his hands when he was commandant of the fort at Pemaquid.

With the destruction of Fort William Henry all English influence was at an end east of the Kennebec River. Every

English settlement was for a second time broken up and abandoned. Patrick Rogers, a well-known pioneer, testified in 1773 that he lived in Georgetown in 1720-21, and at that date there was not a house, with the single exception of a fish house on Damariscove, between Georgetown and Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia.

In 1713 the General Court, recognizing the desire of many to return and settle in the abandoned country, took action by selecting a committee of nine to receive applications, investigate and sanction titles where they appeared sound, for many of the titles and other records had been burned when the inhabitants were driven out. In considering the best methods of settlement, it was deemed advisable to locate in groups of twenty or thirty families by the seaside, with lots of three or four acres each, and outlying lands according to individual needs and desires. After due investigation the Court ordered the settlement of five towns, as follows: Saco, Scarborough, Falmouth, North Yarmouth and Arrowsic. Without license people were not allowed to settle elsewhere than these five towns and the places which had survived the war.

By 1717 Saco, now changed to Biddeford, had a settled minister; Scarborough had thirty families in 1719; in 1715-16 there had twenty families settled at Falmouth; in North Yarmouth a delay of about six years occurred; while on June 13, 1716, twenty-six men having settled on Parker's and Arrowsic Islands, the territory now included in Arrowsic, Georgetown, Woolwich, Bath and Phippsburg was incorporated as the town of Georgetown. A sergeant's guard of twenty soldiers was sent by the Court as a guard to the inhabitants for the first six months. This town was now the frontier of New England. Another order of the Court was that the county of Yorkshire should extend over the Sagadahoc country and to the eastern bound at the St. Croix, and that York should be the shire town for holding court and keeping the registry of deeds.

The Lords of Trade, in response to an order from the King, made a report upon the forts and defenses of His Majesty's Plantations on January 10, 1700, from which the following extract is quoted :

"Towards the mouth of the *Kennebec River* (seven leagues from Pemaquid) are many little Islands. On that of Damaras Cove there was before the war a Pallisadoed Fort for the defense of ye fishermen, and another on Cape Newagen where they used to cure their fish. But to Guard the Entrance of the River a Redoubt ought to be raised on the Island Sagadahoc, and a little Fort at New Town in Rowsck Island two leagues up the River where there was formerly a small square one Pallisadoed."

(See *Mass. Archives*, Vol. LXX, pp. 486-493; *Doc. Coll. Hist. N. Y.*, IV, 831.)

CHAPTER VIII.

THE DUNBAR SETTLEMENT.

COLONEL DAVID DUNBAR¹ arrived in America sometime during the year 1729, and probably went to Pemaquid that year. His commission was that of Governor of the Sagadahoc territory, with authority to rebuild Fort William Henry. In addition to this he had another commission as Surveyor General of the King's woods. The last-mentioned one, however, was the first one he obtained. He was of Irish birth and had been a colonel in the English army, but for cause had been reduced in rank. Some surprise, in contemplation of this fact, has been manifested that he should have received so much authority and so important a position. But he was proud and ambitious, though poor. He was highly endowed in that which goes to make up the successful intriguer in politics,—a good presence, broad ideas and ready promises. In England he had an influential friend in a certain Colonel Bladen. Through Bladen's influence with the association known as the Lords of Trade, of which he was a member, Dunbar received recommendations for this appointment, and the Crown conferred it upon him, removing one Bridger to make room for him. His commissions made his sway well-nigh absolute, about the only reservation imposed upon him being that 300,000 acres, within his territory, must be kept intact for use in the King's navy.

Nearly ever since its destruction, in 1696, there had been a controversy going on between Massachusetts and the English Government as to which should bear the expense of rebuilding the Pemaquid fort. The Puritanism of Massachusetts would not yield, so England, at this date, decided to stand the burden. There existed in England at this time an element that wanted to detach Sagadahoc from Massachusetts and append it to Nova Scotia. Their arguments were based on the ground that when the French reduced Pemaquid, in 1696, it amounted

1. Will. Hist. Me., II, 165.

to a conquest of the Province of which that place was the capital; that again, in 1710, when the English recovered that Province and Nova Scotia from France it was also a matter of conquest, and, therefore, the ownership vested in the Crown. Then, by the treaty of Utrecht, this claim was confirmed by the formal retrocession by France to Great Britain of both Provinces. Colonel Dunbar was simply an adventurer, and a fit instrument to lend his influences to the politicians who favored this scheme. His prominence in history is far beyond his just due; but it happened in his case, as it sometimes has in others, that he was attached to a movement that ultimately became successful, and that by becoming a matter of frequent historical reference, he, as a matter of course, has always been coupled with it. He was the instrument, at the opportune time, by which a colonization of these parts was effected that succeeded and, in the end, became permanent; but the colonists who came under him came on account of the misrepresentation and deceit which he practiced upon them, and they endured privation and suffering, while establishing a home here, that their descendants can hardly imagine.

At that date, 1729, it has been estimated that there were along the coast, from the mouth of the Kennebec to the Muscongus, 150 families; most of these, however, were living near the Kennebec, at Georgetown. A large part of this population was composed of a strictly new element on the coast. But comparatively few of those who had been driven out of the country from 1676 to 1696 were alive, or situated, if alive, to go back on the old territory, and but few of their descendants went back. The new element was the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, of whom it was estimated that they constituted from one-fourth to one-third of the total population of the united Colonies at the time of the Revolutionary War. They were a people of pure Scotch blood, bred on Irish soil. There had never been anything in common, after their advent in Ireland, between them and the native population. They were opponents in religion, which at that time was the strongest sentiment swaying the minds of the inhabitants of Western Europe.

During the Irish rebellions in the reign of Elizabeth, the northern counties of Ireland, constituting the Province of

Ulster, were nearly depopulated. James I made it a special object to induce Scotch Presbyterians to emigrate there and fill the vacant counties. The highlands of Scotland were less productive than formerly and were over-populated. James viewed the matter in the light that the Scotch, in both religion and industry, would be a desirable element. Largely by his efforts the counties of Antrim, Londonderry, Tyrone and Down, in Ireland, were settled by this new element, and they at once became a thrifty and prosperous population. It was but twenty miles across the channel from the Scottish coast to the Antrim shores, and at Ballycally, in that county, the first Presbyterian church was established in Ireland, in 1613. A great exodus from Scotland to Ireland followed, so that, in 1684, on account of over-crowded territory, the first small colony of these people embarked for America, settling in New Jersey; and by 1690 other colonies, all small, had gone across to Maryland, Pennsylvania and the Carolinas. The summer of 1718 saw the first concerted movement on the part of this people going to America. On August 4th five vessels, with 120 families, arrived in Boston and scattered to different places, principally in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, a few crossing into Maine.¹ Thereafter the immigration was continuous, influenced not only by the promise held out by the Colonies, but more largely by persecution and famine at home.

The first work Dunbar did on reaching Pemaquid was to rebuild the fort with all possible speed. It is said that the walls were found in excellent condition. Early in the spring of 1730 the Governor of Nova Scotia sent a military guard to garrison the fort, and on April 27th he took formal possession of the Sagadahoc territory. This was simply a formal move, on the part of the Crown, to absolve whatever relations might be thought to exist between Massachusetts and the Province; and the militia company was to be a support to Dunbar in case of a possible encroachment from the westward. A surveyor by name of Mitchell came from Annapolis to assist in laying out the projected towns. Meanwhile Dunbar issued a proclamation, sending it broadcast over the settlements to the westward, inductive to settlement under his commission. Before

1. *Ms. Hist. Coll.*, VI, 12.

leaving England he had stated that the dissatisfaction of the Scotch-Irish and their tendency to emigration was one of his chief sources of dependence in peopling the new territory.

To these people, knowing their thrift and fortitude, was his proclamation principally aimed. It is not probable that, as some have thought, he came across the water with his colony ready for settlement upon reaching here. It is very evident he did nothing of the kind. He may have induced some to come here directly from Ireland after he established himself, but his first work was as has been above stated, with the further effort of obtaining the good will of Colonel Phillips, Governor of Nova Scotia. Most of Dunbar's settlers who came to Townsend were in this country, and had been for varying short periods of time, when he came; and the inducement to settlement which he offered was what brought them from other places to that over which he was in control.

The fort's name was changed to Fort Frederick, in honor of the Prince of Wales. His plan included the laying out of four towns, two on each side the Damariscotta. The tract situated between the Damariscotta and Muscongus Rivers he divided into Harrington and Walpole; the former included the southern and greater part of the present town of Bristol, and in it at Pemaquid Point was projected a city, which during his administration was known as Fort Frederick; while Walpole comprised the northern part of Bristol, all of Damariscotta and the western and southern parts of Nobleboro. Between the Sheepscot and Damariscotta Rivers, in a territory similar in extent, both in width between the rivers and in depth back from the sea, two other towns were projected, Townsend¹ and Newcastle.² These four towns cornered at a certain conspicu-

1. Lord Townshend's name always appears in English history spelled in the way here given. After the name was applied to our locality the "h" was dropped, and even in public documents it has seldom appeared.

2. It may appear like presumption to state that Dunbar laid out four towns instead of three, for all the histories I have consulted only mention three, with the exception of Johnson's Pemaquid, in which, by a note, he mentions Newcastle. I am satisfied from several sources of information that Newcastle was laid out by Dunbar as much as Walpole or the others, but it was farther removed from his seat of authority than either of the other towns, and therefore less convenient to attend to its interests. Besides the Newcastle settlers were more independent of Dunbar than the other places, and refused to submit to his dictation. The deposition of William Moore, a Townsend settler under Dunbar, now on file at both the Lincoln County registry and the State House at Boston, should satisfy any one upon this point. It appears in full elsewhere in this volume:

ous and well-known ledge in the Damariscotta. A city was laid out at Townsend on the same general plan as that at Fort Frederick in Harrington. These places were named by Dunbar for Sir Robert Walpole, who at that date was England's Prime Minister; Lord Charles Townshend, who had been England's Secretary of State, and was father of Lord Charles, who, in 1767, championed the taxation of imports into the Colonies, doing more than any other one person to precipitate the American Revolution; the Duke of Newcastle, who at that date was England's Secretary of State; and, probably, James Harrington, an English author and politician of prominence in the preceding century.

The idea of Dunbar was similar to that pervading the General Court in 1713, when it took action in settling five towns along the Maine coast. He favored the grouping of settlers, with small lots apportioned to each, so that they need not be widely scattered in case of troubles with the natives, and the greater part of the lands apportioned to each lying back from the settlements. At Townsend he laid out lots twelve rods wide with sufficient depth to make two acres. These were laid out about the Harbor and were intended for the settlement,—the projected city. The settlers cast lots for choice, and they were guaranteed a title if a house eighteen feet long was built and the two acres cleared within three years, and at that time a further tract, of forty acres in one lot and one hundred in another, as nearly situated to the first two acres as possible, should be given them in fee simple forever. Additional to this, any number of acres less than 1,000, according to the request of the party, was to be given in some part further back in the country. Besides these land inducements, he promised to support the settlers and their families for a time.¹ These were, indeed, magnificent proposals to make to a people who had been tenants on small tracts, in most instances, and had never held the fee in land. Williamson states that "the assurances of title he gave the settlers were leasehold indentures, with the antiquated reservation of a 'pepper corn' rent

1. Johnson is indefinite in his statement as to the length of time this support was to last, while Cushman states it was one year. His proclamation has never been found, and the substance of it depends on statements of the settlers. There were then but two newspapers in New England, and they were published in a locality that was hostile to Dunbar.

if demanded." The same author further states that on account of differences between the settlers and Dunbar, on the lands north of Townsend and between the rivers Sheepscot and Damariscotta, he threatened to expel them from their possessions. This means no other than the Newcastle settlement, which at that time reached to Townsend, Edgecomb not existing. Immediately about Fort Frederick the plan was the same as about Townsend, but the river lots in Harrington and Walpole were of twelve acres each, but back of these they were 100-acre lots. The lots not immediately taken were granted to Montgomery and Campbell, two speculators, but with that action the record ends. It seems that Montgomery died and Campbell disposed of his interests to William Vaughn, who built a house, two double sawmills and a gristmill, about 1740, at Damariscotta Mills, also clearing a farm there. None of the deeds or leases given by Dunbar have survived to afford a copy to the present generation. It was supposed they were in the custody of William Vaughn, and as his house was consumed by fire, shortly after building, it is likely these documents were then all destroyed together.¹

A grant was made of Townsend to Samuel McCobb and Patrick Rogers, and through their efforts the place was settled by about forty persons during the fall of 1730. Rogers is the same person, formerly referred to, who was living in Georgetown in 1722. He was, in 1730, living at Fort Frederick, and there is nothing to indicate that he ever came to this place to live. There is no existing record to show who constituted the total number that settled under Dunbar. Depositions show us there were about sixty persons here in 1731, and the record of Dunbar soon after would indicate that, from lack of title, the hardships endured by the inhabitants and the general perplexities of their situation, but few were added to this latter number by new families moving into town, and that whatever increase of numbers appears can be largely accounted for by the natural increase in the families then here. Corroborative of this is the fact that added to this population, which is believed to have been, without exception, of Scotch-Irish descent, were several families of English descent coming from New Hampshire, in the

1. Johnson's Pemaquid, p. 271.

neighborhood of Dover, and others from about York and Kittery, in Maine, soon after the close of the French and Indian War, in 1759. Even with this addition and the natural increase of the first population, there were, in 1764, but about seventy-five polls in town, and of these several were young men, unmarried, who had just attained majority and were living in their fathers' families. Statements have also been left by some of the Dunbar settlers to the effect that to them and their children but few were added in their neighborhood until after 1759.

The names of the heads of the families settling in 1730 or soon thereafter are believed to be as follows: Samuel McCobb, James McCobb, — McKechnie, William McCulloch, Thomas Tully, Edmund Brown, David Bryant, Walter Beath, John Beath, William Fullerton, William Fullerton, Jr., William Moore, John McFarland, James McFarland, Daniel McCurda, Patrick McGuire, Abner Ford and, perhaps, Robert Montgomery. Here we have seventeen men, possibly eighteen, nearly all, perhaps all, married. So far as I have been able to gain accurate information, by records, the number of children at the date of coming to Boothbay was very few; and but few need be added to make the total number settled here in 1731 reach about sixty, which will accord with John Beath's deposition. There is a reasonable likelihood that some names have never come to light and are omitted, for our records were not commenced until we had assumed town organization in 1765. While doubtless this little colony was added to, in a small way, from time to time, by a new family coming among them, there are but three instances, prior to the close of the French and Indian War, where families are thought to have settled here that have been influential or numerous. These three are the families of Alley, Reed and Wylie, all of whom probably settled in Townsend between 1740 and 1750.

The settlement, so far as individual instances of location are concerned, will be taken up in another chapter; in a general way it may be said that indications point to Boothbay Harbor, from a point a short distance easterly from Mill Cove, across to Pisgah, and again easterly from Pisgah, at the head of Lobster Cove, on both sides of the Echo Lake Brook, as being the selected places by the Dunbar colonists.

There exist among the Lincoln County records, and also in the State House at Boston, several depositions, taken in 1770 or soon after, and filed for future reference by settlers at this period. Probably the principal object for this extraordinary act was that, in view of the harassing of land claimants living elsewhere, keeping the inhabitants in an unsettled and insecure state of mind, and the consideration that the settlers of 1730 and 1731 were advanced in years and few in number, it was done in a protective sense for the good of their descendants. No more opportune place to introduce these depositions appears than the present, for they embody, practically, the greater part which is obtainable relating to the history of this colony until about the time it assumes town organization.

DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM MOORE.

July 6, 1770.

William Moore of more than seventy years testifieth and saith sometime in the fall of the year 1730 he with several others were settled in a place called Townsend by Col. Dunbar their agent of the Crown at Pemaquid. That David Bryant was one of his neighbors then settled by the said Dunbar on the same footing with the other settlers, which were as follows : that forty feet upon the shore was to be common to all fishermen unless the settlers adjoining should consent to make fish for any fisherman at two shillings and sixpence per quintal, in which case said forty feet were to be included in his lot ; that the lotts on the shore were to contain two acres ; that the settlers were to build an house eighteen feet in length upon them and settle there ; that upon that condition each was to have forty acres backward from thence added to the lotts of this settlement, and further backward still one hundred acres more ; that the said David Bryant was then settled on the lot now in possession of Rev. John Murray in Boothbay, then Townsend ; that he built an house according to the above articles upon it ; that some years afterward he had the said lott run out by one Willis a surveyor at his expense so as to contain fifty acres and inhabited and improved the same for some years until he sold his Right to Edmund Brown another of Said settlers under the Said Dunbar, from which time the Said Dunbar relinquished the possession and the Said Brown entered upon it and continued to occupy the premises in company with this deponent mowed the meadow belonging to said lott, which

formerly had been mowed by the Said Bryant. Said Meadow and all others in the Neck up to the rocks in the Damariscotty River having been granted to said settlers in common by the Said Dunbar, and by the Said settlers divided into lotts for their convenience; that Said Brown continued in possession of Said premises until August 1739 when he gave the inhabitants a deed of it in trust for the first settled minister there; that the same inhabitants entered upon and kept possession thereof until the settlement of the Rev. John Murray in the ministry among them; the first minister of Said Townsend; when it was given up to him, in whose hands it remains until now & further saith not.

William Moore.

DEPOSITION OF SAMUEL McCobb.

October 23, 1772.

Samuel McCobb, aged 64 years, testifieth and saith, that in the year 1729, Col. Dunbar came with a commission from his most excellent Majesty George the Second, with instructions to take possession and settle with the inhabitants, in behalf of the Crown, the lands lying to the Eastward of the Kennebec River in said Province, that with a number of men and necessaries he arrived at Pemaquid in the same year, and forthwith proceeded to survey and settle several towns around, publicly inviting His Majesty's liege subjects to come and settle thereon, promising them ample encouragement in the name of the King, his master. In consequence of which encouragement the Deponent with more than 40 others, applied to the said Dunbar and by him were brought to and settled on a certain neck of land bounded on the sea, and lying between the Sheepscot and Damariscotta Rivers, the which lands the said Dunbar had laid out in parallel lotts, twelve rods broad, containing two acres apiece, and ordered the settlers to cast lots for their respective places, which being done, the said Dunbar did, in the King's name and behalf, put them in possession of lotts they had respectively drawn, and promised that on condition of their building one house eighteen feet long and clearing two acres within the space of three years he could give them an addition of forty acres in one, and one hundred in another division, as contiguous to the first two acres as possible, in fee simple forever, and likewise to add thereto another division devising to each settler any number of acres besides, less than 1,000, which they should request. A number having complied with these terms, and said Dunbar offered to give them deeds

of said lands, but the Execution thereof was delayed, and in the year 1733 he was removed to New Hampshire. The lands being naturally broken and poor, and more especially then, in their wild uncultivated state, and the settlers coming there generally in low circumstances, and most of them (as being from Britain and Ireland) utterly unacquainted with the mode of managing lands in that state, little of the necessaries of life was raised from the soil, their whole living depended on cutting firewood and carrying it to Boston and other towns more than one hundred and fifty miles from them; hence the settlers lived, from the first, exposed to the utmost Extremities of Indigence and Distress, and at the same time in almost continual alarms from the Savages all around, till the year 1745, when the murders and depredations in their borders forced them from their Habitations to seek shelter in the westward, where they were scattered in a strange country, at nearly 200 miles distance from their homes, for five years. In October, 1749, as soon as the news of Peace reached them, this deponent with many of his former neighbors ventured back to their Said Settlements where they had scarce finished the repairs of their wasted cottages and improvements, when in a year or thereabouts, the Indians tho' in a time of Peace fell on their neighborhood, burnt barns, killed many cattle, attacked the little garrison kept by the people, and carried away a number of men, women and children into Captivity. By this the deponent and his neighbors were Obligated to flee to the little fortress they had raised for themselves where they lived and defended themselves as they might, not daring to look after their plantations, by which means the little provisions then growing for their support the next winter were chiefly destroyed whereby, when they returned to their places, little better than the Horrors of famine were in prospect; many were obliged to live by clams only, which they dug out of the mud when the tides were down; thus they subsisted in general till the late war with France broke out, when tho' their cries were sent up to the Government for some Protection on this settlement, which they still held in the King's behalf, and from which should they again be driven they knew not where to seek a place of abode, yet no defence or assistance went to or a morsel of bread was allowed them, but such as they found for themselves, by garrisons and guards of their own where their families lived in continual Terror and Alarm from the Savages who ranged the Wilderness all around, till the late Peace was concluded, when their Settlement was increased much by new comers from the Western Parts. Thus happily rid of the French and Indians they were not long suffered to rest for

three or four opposite setts of claimers, part claiming by Indian deeds Never approved according to Law, and part by pretended ancient occupation and other Pretexts never justified in Law, at divers times came among them demanding the possession of these said lands, or requiring a purchase of them. These imposing upon the Credulous Simplicity of some of the Inhabitants by fair promises, and terrifying others with Threats of Lawsuits for which the poor Settlers were ill provided, so far prevailed that the generality were fain to contract with and buy their lands from one or another of them, and some of them all successively, and such as have not done so are still harassed by the said Claimers and threatened by each in his turn, with Law Suits, Ejectments, if not Imprisonments and Ruin, whilst those of whom they bought have never done anything to defend them from competing claimers, and all have left them to become a prey to who comes next. However, by the help of God, they continued on their said possession till the year 1764, when desirous of obtaining the Benefit of order and the enjoyment of the Gospel, they applied to the General Court of the Province and were legally incorporated into a town by the name of Boothbay and tho' the generality of them are in very low circumstances, many in extreme Indigence, and very few able to raise on their farms provisions to supply their families for nine months in the year, yet in the year 1765, without any help from the Publick (from abroad), they at their own cost and charge erected a church, settled a Gospel minister and still endeavor to support the Gospel amongst them, and likewise to contribute their required part towards defraying the charges of government, and in all other respects to demean themselves as peaceful and loyal subjects of King George the Third.

These things the deponent testifyeth to facts within his own proper knowledge to be personally present, and intimately interested therein and he declareth that the deposition is not given with any injurious intent towards any person whatsoever.

Samuel McCobb.

DEPOSITION OF JOHN BEATH.

October 23, 1772.

John Beath aged sixty-two years testifieth that he lived with his Father who dwelt at Lunenburg, in the Western part of Said Province, when the news was published over New England that his most excellent majesty King George the second had commissioned and sent to Pemaquid, in the Eastern Part of Said Province, a certain Col. Dunbar, as his agent to

take possession and begin the settlement of the lands to the Eastward of the Kennebec River in his majesty's name and behalf, and said Col. Dunbar was arrived, and had published large encouragement to any of his majesty's Protestant liege subjects who should settle on Said lands. In pursuance of which the deponent together with his Father and family, in June A. D. 1731 left their Plantation, and at no small expense transported themselves, their stock and effects to Pemaquid, when after treating with the said Dunbar, this deponent with his father, and as he supposes above sixty others, were, by the said Dunbar, settled on a neck of Land bounded by the sea lying between the Sheepscott & Damariscotty Rivers, then called the Winnegance contiguous to a fine Harbor, where Dunbar said he proposed to found a City, and which place he then called Townsend. Said Dunbar employed one Mitchell said to be the King's surveyor to lay out our Said lands in parcels twelve rods wide, containing two acres each of which were determined to the several Settlers by Lott.

Then the said Dunbar contracted with the said Deponent and others to give them forty acres in one division and one hundred in another, as near as might be to the two acres on which they severally settled and that on condition of each settler's building an house eighteen feet long and clearing two acres of land the Said Dunbar engaged to give each a deed under the King's Seal of said one hundred and forty-two acres, as also, to any Settlers that required it any number of acres next adjoining his own less than one thousand. That this deponent with many other of the Settlers fulfilled the Said conditions, and in consequence thereof Said Dunbar offered them deeds, but as they had to be sent to a gentleman at a distance to be sealed, he advised them to defer it until he should have the seal committed to his own hands, which he expected very soon would be the case and thus the matter stood until Said Dunbar was removed. Yet that, being placed on the Said Lands in the King's Name and Behalf, the Settlers resolved to keep their possessions till his majesty should see fit by the same authority to remove them, the which they have hitherto done under hardships scarcely tolerable to human nature, partly from want of Sustenance, being nearly 200 miles from the place where all their provisions must be procured whence in the Winter of several years the inhabitants must inevitably perished by famine had they not been supplied from the clam bank with their only food for several months together, and partly by the enemy that continually harassed them and for the most part pent them up close in their little garrisons and once forced them from their settlement for several years, no



Boothbay Harbor from the foot of Pisgah.

support or defence being afforded them by the Government, but on the contrary a number of their men were carried off to defend places elsewhere. That on the 19th of August 1749 this deponent and 17 others was taken captive with the Indians, but they were detained till November, that the Said Indians took from him a sloop of sixty tons burthen, with her cargo, and tho' this deponent had bargained with them for the Ransom thereof, she was sold to the French at St. Peters, whereby he was returned to his family after many hardships having now lost his all, and having yet a large share of the vessel to pay for, by which means his young and numerous family who depended on his labors for subsistence were reduced to many and great extremities. John Beath.

DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM FULLERTON.

October 23, 1772.

William Fullerton aged 67 years testifieth & saith that he was one of the first settlers on the lands in Townsend now Boothbay, where he still dwells. That he hath examined a deposition by Samuel McCobb of the same date and caption with this relating to the settlement of Said lands and he declares the facts therein related to be true and further adds that the chief garrison made by the Said settlement against the enemy was a Small Stone House which they jointly fortified with a Flanker and Watch Box rearward & a Picquet hold in front and in which they kept a constant guard during all the War. That instead of getting any support from the Government a number of men belonging to said Settlement were carried off into the war and several of them lost their lives in it. And from the first to the present day the Inhabitants of this Settlement have studied to approve themselves to be loyal subjects and friends to Government have never cut down, to the deponents knowledge, or destroyed any tree fit for any service as a mast in his majesty's navy, nor ever joined in any of the late unhappy disputes between this Government and the Mother Country. William Fullerton.

DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM MOORE.

October 23, 1772.

William Moore aged 74 years testifieth and saith that he hath perused the above deposition of Samuel McCobb of the same date and — with this, concerning the Settlement of

Boothbay in said County, and that he was intimately acquainted with all the facts therein stated, as having been one of the first settlers and on the premises at the time referred to, and from his own knowledge he declares the above relation to be true, and further adds that the names of the Several Towns begun by the Said Col. Dunbar were Frederick's Fort, Harrington, Walpole, New Castle and Townsend. The four last were to meet at a noted Ledge of Rocks in the Damariscotty River. That on Townsend the said Col. Dunbar said he meant to found a city, that the two acre lotts were laid out by his order by one Mitchell the King's Surveyor sent from Annapolis in Nova Scotia, for that purpose and after him by one Newman sent by said Dunbar from Pemaquid. That the reason why this deponent and the other Settlers who had fulfilled the conditions required did not receive deeds from Dunbar, was by him discovered to be because they must needs be sent to a certain Governor Armstrong in Said Annapolis to be sealed, which being a hardship on Settlers and disagreeable to Said Dunbar, he advised them to defer the execution of the deeds, till he should have an answer from the Court of Great Britain to an application he had made requesting the Seal should be committed to himself. That the Poverty of the Inhabitants joined to their distance to any market, to the brokenness of the soil, to their continual alarms from the enemy rendered provisions so scarce among them that the only subsistence the deponent could find for himself and his family was clams and water for weeks together and he knows not of any of the Settlers that were not then in the same state. That when the first child was born in the Settlement not more than three quarts of Meal could be found among them all. That in the time of the late French war the said settlers petitioned the General Court for some assistance or defence, that said petition was sent to Boston by Robert Wylie late of Boothbay deceased, that this deponent treated with several members of the General Court about it but no relief was ever offered the Government, & further saith not.

William Moore.

Whatever may be said or thought of Dunbar's course of procedure, which certainly was arbitrary and irregular, it still must be said of him that he was a man of energy and action, and while in power matters went along successfully. His chief characteristic seems to have been to let the future take care of itself if only his present purposes might be accomplished. It has been suggested that perhaps his arbitrary methods were

due to his instructions, but these he refused to show. By him all former claims were disregarded. Royal grants, proprietors' claims and Indian deeds all fared alike. This was in accordance with the theory that the title was in the Crown; but, for whatever reason, it bred strong opposition on every side.

The tables of the General Court in Boston were crowded by petitions for Dunbar's removal, though it was powerless to act except by appeal to the Crown; but this was done by a committee of investigation, appointed for the purpose, which denounced his action. Samuel Waldo, agent for the claimants under the Muscongus patent, went to England for this purpose only. Shem Drowne, proprietor of the Drowne claim, petitioned the Crown; and Governor Belcher, of Massachusetts, used every influence possible in the same direction. In England the matter was referred to the Attorney and Solicitor General. Both sides were represented by counsel. The law officers of the Crown allowed the matter to hinge on the question whether England had, by the new charter to Massachusetts in 1692, in which jurisdiction over both Sagadahoc and Nova Scotia¹ had been given that Government, lost this jurisdiction in the conquest by France in 1696, or in the retaking, in 1710, by England, and the retrocession by France, revived it. It was decided that these changes had no effect to annul the rights of Massachusetts, that they only suspended her rights.

The report was made in August, 1731, and adopted by the Government, but his dismissal did not occur until August 10, 1732. The same order that dismissed Dunbar withdrew the soldiers from Pemaquid and revoked whatever authority Governor Phillips, of Nova Scotia, had received over Sagadahoc territory. Dunbar remained as long as excuses would permit him to do so at Pemaquid, when he removed to New Hampshire, of which Province he was Lieutenant Governor. He still held his commission of Surveyor General. Becoming very unpopular in New Hampshire, he returned to property he still held at Belvidera Point, situated across the pond from Damariscotta Mills, in a westerly direction from the County Fair Grounds. There he built a fine house and lived until 1737,

1. Massachusetts had voluntarily relinquished Nova Scotia to the Crown, though having received in its charter jurisdiction over it, but had never relinquished Sagadahoc or any territory west of the St. Croix.

when he went to England. Reaching there old creditors caused his arrest and he was thrown into prison, but was soon released through the influence of friends. In England he still held the Surveyor's commission, but in consideration of £2,000 sterling was persuaded to resign, when, in 1743, he was appointed Governor of the Island of St. Helena, destined later to become world-famous as the exile home of the great Napoleon. Where or when he died is not known. He probably never revisited America; but after his death his widow came to Maine and married a man by name of Henderson, living in Cushing as late as 1776. The larger part of the families who came into the towns settled by Dunbar located in Townsend. But few settled in Newcastle. The names to be found in Bristol records, coming there under him, are Young, Kent, Sproul, Reed, Burns, Bailey and Henderson, previously mentioned, who married Colonel Dunbar's widow and removed to Cushing.

CHAPTER IX.

1733 to 1764.

FOUR of the six Indian wars which devastated the coast of Maine have been previously mentioned. The last of these had closed in 1725, four years before the advent of Dunbar at Pemaquid. The settlements, therefore, enjoyed a respite from general warfare, offensive and defensive, for a longer period at about this time than for many years before. No general alarm, all along the line, occurred again until 1745. There happened, during this so-called period of peace, many minor depredations, carried on in a predatory manner, and the Townsend settlers have stated that to some extent they suffered in this way, but they have not left us the story of the specific instances of injury.

For some months before the outbreak which occurred on July 19, 1745, a hostile attitude had been discerned on the part of the natives by the colonists. Their attitude just before a war had been studied so that now it was recognized as a certain precursor. This was known as the Spanish or Five Years' War and lasted until the treaty at Falmouth, October 16, 1749. Nearly all the native tribes west of the Penobscot River had been reduced to mere remnants and these had gone to Canada, where they became merged with those of the St. Francois or other tribes. But they inherited the traditions of their ancestors, a leading feature of which was an eternal hatred of the English settlers. They now returned to the coast of Maine, reinforced by the tribes from Cape Sable and St. John. Many of the younger warriors had been born since a general war had been on between the two races and were eager for the conflict. The method in this, as in previous wars, evidently aimed at extermination of what they termed intruders on the grounds which they considered naturally theirs.

The first blows were struck, almost simultaneously, at St. George, Newcastle and Pemaquid. There was not a great loss

of life in this war, which has been accounted for by the fact that the whites better understood the methods of Indian warfare than formerly. There were, however, some casualties in nearly every town along the coast. Several were killed at Sheepscoot, Newcastle, St. George, Wiscasset, New Meadows, North Yarmouth and other places farther west. The colonists at Townsend, realizing their weakness both from point of numbers and lack of fortifications, sought safety in Massachusetts, where many of them had first arrived on coming to America. There they stayed from the outbreak to the close of the war, and again was this peninsula barren of population; but this time it was four instead of forty years. Early in 1749 several families came back to their homes, and from the deposition of John Beath we learn that he and seventeen others were captured and carried away into captivity, being held from August 19th until the following November. But Samuel McCobb tells us that he and others did not return until after peace was declared in October.

Beginning anew, in 1749, the Townsend settlers had a respite from Indian hostilities until April, 1755. Then the French and Indian War came upon the entire country, involving every part of the English and French possessions in America. It was destined to eclipse all former wars as to magnitude and far-reaching effects. At the commencement both a New England and a New France existed—at its close New England stood alone; New France had gone down, never again to gain an ascendancy. Those times present great food for reflection. Just then England and the colonists were driving France from the Atlantic shores of the New World; a generation later France, with no expectation of territorial gain, was assisting the colonists to drive England from the more promising part of the same seaboard. Thus by this European duel, on American shores, were both forms of royalty and foreign influence relegated back to their proper limits and the better part of America was left as a free home for those who had here cast their lots.

A synopsis of the principal events of this war will, perhaps, suffice in a work of this kind. The early part of the war was distinguished by a triumph of French arms. Braddock, the Eng-

lish general, met disastrous defeat, and lost his own life at Fort Duquesne, George Washington, then a youth of twenty-three, conducted the retreat and saved the army from annihilation; the Acadians were transported from Grand Pre, arriving the following year, 1756, at New Orleans, in French territory; during that year Montcalm, one of the most brilliant military men in France, arrived at Quebec, taking charge of the military affairs of his country; in 1758 Louisburg surrendered to the English General, Amherst, Fort Frontenac to the English Colonel, Bradstreet, and Fort Duquesne was abandoned by the French. In 1759, on September 18th, the last hope of France as to her possessions in this region went down with the defeat of Montcalm and the fall of Quebec.

During this war England furnished vessels and munitions of war; the Colonies were depended on for the commissariat. The English and Colonial Army during the last year of the war was composed as follows: England, 22,000; Massachusetts, 7,000; Connecticut, 5,000; New Hampshire and Rhode Island, 1,000; New York, 2,680; New Jersey, 1,000; Pennsylvania, 2,700; Virginia, 2,000; South Carolina, 1,250; Maine, 600.

The actual loss of life along the coast of Maine was probably less than in any of the preceding wars. Marauding parties of Indians visited the region about here, and even kept the people in continual suspense and alarm by their hostile depredations, but it is doubtful if they were in the vicinity in much force. The main body of Indians was held in Canada, assisting the French on the defensive, for in that war the English and Colonial forces were the invading ones. Persons were killed, however, during this war in the settlements of Frankfort (now Dresden), Harrington, Georges, Broad Bay, New Meadows and others.

The depositions in the preceding chapter inform us that during these wars the Townsend settlement not only received no assistance from the Government, but that some of their own men needed at home for defense were forced into the service elsewhere. About one-half of Maine's quota of troops was held within its own limits for garrison duty. The principal defenses between the Penobscot and Kennebec were Fort Fred-

erick, Fort Georges, Meduncook and Broad Bay. It may be inferred, as there exists no record on the matter, that Townsend obtained no outside aid. The record being silent on the subject reinforces the statement of William Fullerton, wherein he says :

"The only garrison of the Townsend settlers was a small stone house, which they jointly defended with a flanker and watch box rearward and a piquet hold in front, and in which they kept a constant guard during the war. That instead of getting any support from the Government a number of men belonging to said settlement were carried into the war and several of them lost their lives in it."

To illustrate this point with an instance from old Townsend itself, and one brimming with adventure to such an extent that the old adage, that "truth is stranger than fiction," is verified, the following narrative, in an abridged form, is given, and its perusal will show the reader how several things were done in those old times.

Michael Sinnett was born about 1730 in an inland town in Ireland. As a boy, nearly grown up, he sought work at Dublin in company with two other boys about his own age and from the same neighborhood. A few days after reaching there, while loitering about the wharves, they were accosted by a well-dressed, genial-appearing man, who asked them if they had ever been aboard a large vessel, and if they would enjoy taking a sail down the harbor, in one then lying at the wharf, and return with the pilot. They gladly accepted. The mouth of the harbor was reached and Dublin was fairly left behind. The boys grew anxious and made some inquiry of the captain. He told them they were on their way to America and there was no way to avoid it. They were dazed, but there was no help for them. When they landed in Boston they were taken before officials and the captain made oath to the statement that they came on board of their own free will and accord, but without passage money. They were accordingly sold to pay their passage money, and Joseph Orr, who with his brother had recently purchased Orr's Island, bought Sinnett and took him to Maine. The others were sold elsewhere and no more is known of them. Sinnett worked out the amount of his purchase price, meantime becoming much attached to Orr and his

family, and they likewise to him. It was now somewhat later than 1750. He remained awhile longer with Orr and finally married a woman who had relatives in Hingham, Mass.

At Orr's advice he and his wife came to Townsend, took up 100 acres of land, built a log house and a hovel for their live stock, and commenced clearing a farm. An opportunity being afforded, his wife took passage to Boston in a schooner going there, to visit her relatives for a few weeks. Shortly after she left a British man-of-war came into Townsend Harbor, a pressgang came ashore and Sinnett and several others were seized and carried aboard. They were then taken to New York and enrolled in the Provincial Army, and made the march through the forests to Canada, fought through the campaign against the French, and, after the fall of Quebec, made a return march to New York, were mustered out and made their way back to the shores of Maine. Sinnett went first to Orr's Island, and there, in the family of his old friend, Joseph Orr, found his wife. She had, in due time, returned to Townsend, where the sad news of the kidnapping of her husband awaited her. In despair she picked her way back to the home of their old benefactor, Orr, who at once went to Townsend in his coaster and loaded upon it the belongings to this ruined home, taking them back to his own.

The man of these adventures was the founder of the numerous family of Sinnett now living in Harpswell. They never returned to Townsend. Part of these facts may be gleaned from Wheeler's History of Brunswick and Harpswell; some of the particulars I have received from his descendants and from an old plan made from a survey by Jonas Jones, surveyor, in 1757, of 700 acres at Back River, now in possession of Albert R. Matthews, of that place. I find that Michael Sinnett's 100 acres were situated next north of John Matthews' lot, both of whom had houses built at the time of this survey. The Sinnett place afterward became the home of James Tibbetts. The date of this survey cannot vary much from the time Sinnett was impressed into the service of the Crown. This same survey shows that Abijah Woods lived where Albert R. Matthews now does in 1757, but Boothbay's records are silent as to such a person. As others were captured and

impressed in the service with Sinnett, this man was probably of the number, and he is likely to have been one in William Fullerton's deposition referred to as losing their lives in the service, evidenced by his non-return.

The fall of Quebec, which occurred September 18, 1759, became known in Falmouth (now Portland) on October 14th. A celebration of joy and thanksgiving ensued. Some days after this an eastern bound schooner, from Falmouth, for some reason was obliged to go into Round Pond. By that means the news reached there. Soon after that the news was carried down to Fort Frederick, but not fully confirmed. Thomas Johnson volunteered to go to Round Pond for a verification. Fearing to go through the woods he crossed to New Harbor and there took the shore to Round Pond. Arriving there he found the schooner, obtained the facts and returned as he had come. These particulars are given that the reader may ponder upon the conditions of the *then* contrasted with the *now*.

There is reason to suppose that soon after the Townsend inhabitants returned to their homes, in 1749, an effort was made by them, together with the inhabitants of that part of Bristol formerly known as Harrington, to obtain incorporation as a town. The petition has not been found, but the protest presented by the inhabitants to the west of Sheepscot indicates the settlers in these two localities. Alexander Nickels, who evidently headed the petition, was a lieutenant and the commander at Fort Frederick, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, who had come to America in 1721, living in Boston before going to Pemaquid. The protest follows:

PROTEST.

To the Honourable Spencer Phipps Esq Lieut Govinor and Commander In Chief In and over His Majestys Province of Massachusetts Bay. The Honourable his Majestys Council and House of Representatives In General Court Assembled at Boston the Fifth day of October 1750.

Samuel Whitmore of Cambridge In said Province Gentleman and Israel Averill of Sheepscot In said Province Yeoman for and in behalf of themselves and others, the Proprietors and Inhabitants of the West side of Sheepscut River In the County of York Humbly Sheweth.

That they have just now been Informed that there is filed

in your Honourable Court a Petition or Memorial of one Alex'r Nickels and other Inhabitants of the East side of Sheepscut River afore said praying for certain Reasons therein mentioned that they may be Incorporated Into Town order. The granting of which Petition your memorialists conceive will be very prejudicial and therefore humbly pray your Honour and Honours that before any proceedings are had thereon they may be admitted to shew cause in your honourable Court why the prayer thereof should not be granted and as In duty bound will ever pray

Sam'l Whittemore
Israel Averell.

Immediately upon the close of the war the coast between the Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers, which had been the frontier for 140 years, passing through every conceivable form in government and general conditions, rapidly increased in settlement. The inhabitants of Townsend up to about that date remained as they had started under Dunbar, almost purely Scotch-Irish. At the latter date (1759) but little of that blood came as accessions to the place, but, instead, the nearly pure-bred English from the older settlements to the westward.

CHAPTER X.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY OF BOOTHBAY.

THE town plan of local self-government is original with the New England Colonies. Nothing precisely like the town, which the colonists established here, had existed in the countries they came from. In England they had Tithings and Hundreds, which, in a modified condition, served as the model from which the town was patterned. But these were not laid out with exact territorial dimensions, as corporate bodies, with exactions and requirements to, and powers conferred by, the superior government. Some writers have thought the town form of local government at first must have arisen as much by accident as any way, but there would appear, by a little research, a fairly good reason for the birth of this form of municipality. In the early Colonies themselves various forms of government existed. Maryland, Carolina, Georgia, New York, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania (including Delaware) and New Jersey were proprietary. In most instances the proprietors became tired of their grants and surrendered them to the Crown, in which cases they became royal provinces, over which the King appointed governors with absolute power of veto on legislation. Only three Colonies remained proprietary down to the Revolution, Pennsylvania, Delaware, then become a separate Colony, and New Jersey. The only Colonies organized under a charter government were Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. These charters gave the colonists the right of choosing their own officers and otherwise governing themselves as they thought best. Therefore, is it any wonder that the New England town and, particularly, the New England town meeting should have had their births in the exact locality where the largest degree of liberty had been exacted and obtained? In 1684 the Massachusetts charter was annulled, but a new one was granted seven years later in which former powers exercised by the colonists were

somewhat abridged, and she became partly a royal province. Connecticut and Rhode Island were the only Colonies which through all vicissitudes held their charters.

Imperfect government has always been in evidence, but the colonial efforts are entitled to much respect, when the highest authority states that England herself never had a stable constitution until after the revolution of 1688. It mattered little where the American colonist hailed from, his teaching had always been that of an almost inseparable blending of Church and State. Thus the New England town, an innovation of wonderful governmental value upon the past, embodied both town and parish of the present day. Boothbay had been a town many years before a strict division occurred between town and parish affairs. Therefore, in the present chapter, covering the municipal action of the town in a partial manner, if the reader finds business matters and ecclesiastical affairs intermixed, it will be because the author finds the same conditions in the early records.

The early petitions to the General Court for the incorporation of towns usually contained several reasons why the settlers wished for corporate powers. In the Boothbay petition one reason only is given: "We have a desire of settling the Gospel among us." No business disadvantage is recited except that one which may be inferred in the matter of inability to legally raise the funds for the support of a minister. Had our plantation records, meager as they probably were, been saved for later reference, some indications of other reasons might appear. This, however, we must accept as the one reason most important in the minds of the petitioners. This view of the case is supplemented by a clause in Samuel McCobb's deposition, made eight years after incorporation, wherein he says:

"When desirous of obtaining the benefit of order and the enjoyment of the gospel, they applied to the Gen'l Court of the Province and were legally incorporated into a town by the name of Boothbay."

If we read the history of the organization of the early Presbyterian Church in Boothbay, which was prepared by John Beath and read before the parish in 1767,¹ being approved

1. See first book of parish records of the early church in Boothbay.

by it as essentially correct, we again are given the reason for incorporation as expressed in the petition. To the average reader of the present day, when all legal documents are couched in the terms that best convey the idea of the business reasons that prompt them, the action of this little community may appear almost puerile. To those, however, who are conversant with the religious fortitude of those people in Ireland, menaced by the native Catholic on one side and by the oppressive hand of the Church of England on the other, adhering to the doctrines of Wycliffe, Knox and Calvin with a tenacity that excites admiration; then planted here in the wilds of America amid another set of foes,—the warlike savage, a severe climate, almost starvation from a hard, unyielding soil,—we lose our surprise and no longer wonder that in their adversity their uppermost thought was to obtain relief from the conditions which surrounded them, and that, in their extremity, they should see that relief in the Church where for generations they had placed their faith.

On January 31, 1764, the following petition was completed and sent by a commissioner to Boston, to the Royal Governor, Francis Bernard, asking at the hands of himself and the Council incorporation of the plantation of Townsend. On the third of the following November the act of incorporation was granted. Four days previous to the passage the record shows that the petition was read, and it was ordered that the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill for the purpose mentioned, with the following careful reservation attached: "But that the incorporating them as a Town is not to be understood to give countenance to any Persons claiming property in these lands." It may be seen by this clause that incorporation did not close the door on the many evils complained of by McCobb and others in their depositions. The way was still open to the claimants to harass the settlers as much in the new town form as in the old one of a plantation. Nothing was settled in respect to ownership of the land, and those who had hitherto claimed under Drowne, Brown, Tappan, Ludgate, Hathorne and Vaughn still continued to ply their vocation until the adjustment by a commission in 1811, of which a more complete statement is made elsewhere.

PETITION FOR INCORPORATION OF TOWNSEND.

Mass. Archives, Vol. 118, p. 22.

To His Excellency Francis Barnard Esq^r Cap^t General and
Commander in Chief in and Over his Majesties Province of
the Massachusetts Bay in New England together with his
Majesties Council &c

The Petetion of us the Inhabitants of Townsend So Called
Humbly Sheweth—

That Whereas we have for a Number of Years Livd in this
Place till we have Increased to about the Number of Seaventy
five Ratable Poles and as we have a Desire of Settleing the
Gospel among us Labour under a Great deal of Difficultie on
account of Not Being Incorporated into town Order we would
Humbly Beg your Honnours would be pleased to take our
Case into Consideration and for that End Set Off as a town the
Land Lying on the East Sid of Sheepscut River Extending as
farr to the Northerd as a Place Called the Cross River—and
from thence about E. S. E. across the Neck to Damariscotty
River to the Northly Part of the Land in Possession of Samuel
Kelly and So Running Southerly down Damariscotty River to
the Sea with all the Islands Ajacent Your Compliance in this
will Greatly Oblig Your Very Humble Serv^t and we in Duty
Bound Shall Ever Pray

Given at Townsend	Nat ^l Tebbets	William Mor[?]
this 31 st Day of	Thomas Kenney	Roley Vin[?]
January - 1764	Joseph Crosby	Samuel McCobb
	Joseph hosden	Samuel Barter
	Ichabod pinkham	John Beath
	James Crommett	his
	Samll Adams	Will ^m O Kenedy
	Joseph Farnum	mark
	Abner foord	Andrew Reed
	John Young	Israel Davis
	Cornelius Cook	Paul Reed
	Will ^m Fullerton	James Montgomrey
	Ephraim mfarland	Robert montgomery
	Joseph Beath	Joseph Reed
	James fullerton	Samuel Kenney

To his Excell^{cy} Fra^s Barnard Esq^r Gov^r of the Province of the
mass^a Bay, to the hon: his Majesty's Council & the hon^{ble}
House of Representatives

The Proprietors of the Kennebeck Purchase from the late

Colony of new Plymouth humbly join in the Prayer of the foregoing Petition.

Silv. Gardiner	} For themselves & Partners of the Kennebeck Purchase
James Pitts	
Benj. Hallowell	
W ^m Taylor	
Gershom Flagg	

In the House of Rep^{tes} Oct^r 31 1764
Read and Ordered that the Pet^{rs} have liberty to bring in a Bill for the purpose mentioned.
But that the incorporating them as a Town is not to be understood to give countenance to any Persons claiming property in said lands.

Sent up for concurrence

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. }
Office of the Secretary. }
Boston, Sept. 10, 1902. }

A true copy.

{ SEAL } Witness the Seal of the Commonwealth.
WM. M. OLIN,
Secretary.

ACT OF INCORPORATION OF BOOTHBAY.

Chapter 15, Acts of 1764.

Anno Regni
Tertii Quarto

{ SEAL }

Regis Georgi
Et Quinto

[An*] Act for Erecting a Town in the County of Lincoln, by the Name of Boothbay.

Whereas the Inhabitants of Land lying between Sheepscot and Damariscotta River within [the count*]y of Lincoln, known by the Name of Townsend have Petitioned this Court that for the reasons mentioned th[ey may be*] Incorporated into a Town, and Vested with the Powers and Authorities belonging to other Towns

For the Encouragement of said Settlement

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and House of Representatives, Th[at the*] said Tract of Land described and bounded as follows viz^t. Beginning at the most Northerly part of a Bay [called*] the Oven's Mouth, and from thence to run an East South East Course to Damariscotta River; thence



Boothbay Harbor from McKown's Hill.

Souther [ly*] down said River to the Sea or Western Ocean, then to run Westerly on the Sea Coast as the Coast lies to the Mou[th of*] Sheepscot River, then to run Northerly up Sheepscot River between Jeremy Squam Island and Barter's Island to the Cross river at the head of said Barter's Island and from thence over the Water to the most Northerly [part*] of the Oven's Mouth aforesaid with all the Islands in Damariscotta River below or to the Southward of the fi[rst*] described line, and also All the Islands lying within Six Miles from the Main Land to the South, between the [afore*] mentioned Rivers of Sheepscot and Damariscotta, be and hereby is erected into a Town by the Name of Boo[thbay*] and the Inhabitants thereof shall have and enjoy all such Immunities and Privileges as other Towns in this Pro[vince*] have and do by Law enjoy.

And be it further enacted That Samuel Denny Esq^r be and hereby is Impowered to Iss[ue*] his Warrant to some Principal Inhabitant of the said Town of Boothbay requiring him in his Majesty's n[ame*] to warn and Notify the said Inhabitants Qualified to Vote in Town Affairs to meet together at such Time and Place in said Town as shall be appointed in said Warrant to chuse such officers as the Law directs, and may be necessary to Manage the Affairs of said Town and the Inhabitants so met shall be and are hereby Impowered to chuse such Officers accordingly.

November 3 ^d 1764	This Bill having been read three several times in the House of Representatives Passed to be Enacted S. White Spkr
November 3 ^d 1764	This Bill having been read three several times in Council. Passed to be Enacted A Oliver. Sec
November 3 1764	By the Governor I Consent to the Enacting this Bill Fra Bernard

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.	}
Office of the Secretary.	
Boston, Sept. 10, 1902.	

A true copy.

{	SEAL	{	Witness the Seal of the Commonwealth.	
				WM. M. OLIN,
				Secretary.

*Parchment mutilated.

The early records of Boothbay would present, if no explanation existed, a very mixed and unusual form to an investigator of them. No warrant for a town meeting is found until the one for a special meeting, called June 24, 1776, is reached. Some random proceedings are recorded from the very first, but they are such as would naturally be best remembered, and form, at most, a sort of incomplete digest of town action. No one can peruse the old first book of records of proceedings without detecting a lack of what must really have occurred. Prior to the date of this first recorded warrant very important action had been taken, including the several meetings of 1775, when the town was put in a state of defense against the British. This first book contains all we have, except some family records and publications of intentions of marriage, relating to municipal action and other affairs in town between the years 1765 and 1807. This book, on its first page, gives a list of moderators and clerks from 1765 to 1774, inclusive. On the third page are recorded the selectmen and assessors for the first four years. Thus are the affairs of the town irregularly scattered along. The principal officers for several years are recorded on pages by themselves; then pages of petty officers. Next, recorded sales of pews in the new church, perhaps a bill of sale, marriage intentions, registered marks of cattle owned by the various citizens which were running at large, road surveyors' minutes, records of deaths, children's ages and other family records, diagram drafts of land bounds and plans of buildings,—all in mixed and random condition, recorded without order or natural sequence.

The explanation is that several years of our early records were, doubtless, written from memory. Andrew McFarland was town clerk from 1765 to 1773, inclusive. Then John Beath held the place for two years, and again McFarland was clerk in 1776. He died in 1780. At some date during his clerkship his house, which was located at the Harbor, where the late Isaac C. Sherman had his home, was burned and nearly all the town records with it. While no evidence exists, that is known, as to the date of this loss, there are indications in the records themselves that would lead one, who knew such an event did occur, to believe it to have been at about the end of his first term of clerkship, or 1773.

Out of this mixed mass of matter has been extracted, by a great deal of painstaking labor, such facts as are here presented to make up our early municipal records. The first town meeting in Boothbay was held February 27, 1765, which may be termed the meeting of organization. Four months had nearly elapsed between the date of the charter and that meeting. No proceedings are found of that meeting, but there is a record of the officers elected. The next action was the meeting of April 12, 1765, and only two votes from that meeting are given: one appropriating five dollars to purchase a town book; and the other, "That the lott of land left by Edmond Brown, deceased, to the first Settled Minister is to remain to that purpose in Boothbay."¹ It is evident, however, at the earlier meeting, that of February 27th, there were appropriations made for building a church on the lot where the First Congregational Church now stands at Boothbay Center, as well as others to cover the necessary town expenses. Inexperienced in town affairs, they supposed this meeting of February 27, 1765, the early part of the year following incorporation, would stand in its action until the spring of 1766. But in this they erred. Under the laws of Massachusetts Bay they should have held another meeting in March, 1765, elected officers and enacted the necessary legislation for the year ensuing, or, what would have been better, as they had delayed organization some four months, to have waited a little longer and brought the meeting of organization at such a date as would have sufficed for the regular annual meeting. But they tripped over the technicality of the law, and the petition sent to the General Court on September 3, 1765, which is inserted and explains itself, shows that they had become cognizant of their error.

PETITION TO LEGALIZE TOWN PROCEEDINGS.

Mass. Archives, Vol. 118, p. 154.

Province of the	}	To His Excellency Francis Barnard
Massachusetts		Esq ^r Governor in Cheif, the Hon ^{ble}
Bay in New England		the Councill & House of Representa-
tives in Generall Court Assembled,		

The petition of the Select Men of the Town of Boothbay in the County of Lincoln Humbly Sheweth,

1. The particulars of this conveyance of Brown and the murder of Bryant are given in another chapter.

That the Inhabitants of said Town soon after Their Incorporation by Virtue of a Special Order of this Court Assembled, & chose Town Officers In February last. that they Imagined the Officers so Chosen might serve a Year Insuring & so neglected to Chuse Officers in March following. That the Officers so Chosen have Acted in their several Capacities. Rates have been made a meeting House is Contracted for, & in Building, and all this before Your Petetioners & the Other Inhabitants were sensible of their mistake & that they Had not compleyed with the Letter of the Law. so that without the Aid of Your Excellency & Honours the Town must be Greatly Distressed thereby & all Publick Business Cease.

Your Petetioners Therefore Humbly pray that the Town Officers so Chosen in the Month of February may be Declared to be the Officers of said Town untill new ones shall be Chose in March 1766 & that all the Doings of the Officers so chosen in February shall be as Valid and Effectual as if they had been Chosen in March, or that Your Petitioners may be Other wise Released as you in your Wisdom shall seem Meet. & as in Duty bound shall ever pray &c

	Ephraim mcfarland	} Select Men
Boothbay 3 ^d September 1765	John Beath	
	Jn ^o Alley	

We the Subscribers being Inhabitants of the Said Town of Boothbay, do Acquise in the Petition of the Within Mentioned Select men of Said Town

David Reed	Thomas Boyd	John Willey
Paul Reed	Thomas Reed	Ebenezer Smeth
Joseph Beath	Willem m ^c Coob	Joseph Sloos
Joseph Reed	Joseph Crosby	Samuel Berto
Andrew Reed	Samuel m ^c Coob	James Montgomry
Samuel Adams	Willem Mour	John Reed

In the house of Representatives Oct^r 24 A. D. 1765

Resolved that the Prayer of the foregoing Petition be So far Granted that the Several Town officers Chosen in February last as mentioned in Said Petition, and their Proceedings in Consequence of their Respective offices for the time Past be held good and vallid to all Intents & Purposes as much as tho they had been Chosen in the month of march last & that Said officers retain their respective offices and excersice the same in Said Town untill others shall be Chosen in their room to y^e respective town offices in y^e month of march next any thing in y^e Law to y^e Contray notwithstanding


Sent up for concurrence

S. White Spkr

In Council Oct^r 25. 1765—
 Read and Concurred. A Oliver Sec
 Consented to
 Fra Bernard

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
 Office of the Secretary.
 Boston, Sept. 10, 1902. }

A true copy.

{  } Witness the Seal of the Commonwealth.
 WM. M. OLIN,
Secretary.

The annual meeting of 1766, which was their second, consumed two days, March 6th and 7th, yet, outside of election of officers, little of importance is recorded. One hundred and twenty pounds lawful money was voted the Rev. John Murray as a yearly salary; and John Beath, Israel Davis and Thomas Kenney were chosen a committee to run the town line from Oven's Mouth to the Damariscotta River. The following year one hundred pounds was raised to pay for outlays on the new church and other town expenses. One hundred acres of land was voted as a school lot. The selectmen were directed to employ a schoolmaster for that year. Wild animals were extremely troublesome and injurious to live stock and crops, as well as dangerous to the safety of children or lone persons traveling from point to point through the forests, then practically unbroken in the interior of the town. Six shillings was voted as a bounty for the heads of wolves, and three shillings each for bears and "wild-cattes." The committee for building the church, having completed its duties, was discharged. A pound was built for strays and located at Boothbay Center. The selectmen, as a school committee, employed a teacher, and, as it was the second year after organization and the first provision for a school mentioned in the records, it is believed that the school of 1767 was the first ever taught in this locality. The teacher's name was Faithful Singer, a resident of the town, who married Susanna Knight the following year. He received for his year's teaching, which was fifty-two full weeks of work, £18 13s. 4d. and board. The conditions were such that the town was divided into four districts: the Harbor; the west side of the town, in the locality of where district No. 8 has in

more recent times been located; at Oven's Mouth, and the fourth at Pleasant Cove. In each instance the school was taught in a private house as there were no school buildings yet provided for. The exact house at which the school was kept is given in only one instance, that at the Harbor. There it was held in the old house of William Fullerton, on the ground where the house of the late Benjamin Blair now stands, on Oak Street.¹ The terms were of equal length, commencing at the Fullerton house and running seven weeks, then seven more at each of the other three places; at the end of these twenty-eight weeks another start was made at Fullerton's, this time six weeks, and again the rounds were made, filling out in good measure the year. It might not be amiss in comprehending the situation at that time to think of the scarcity of holidays. Teachers' conventions were not existing, for lack of material; Washington's birthday was an important event to no one but himself; Thanksgiving was not a regularly established annual festival, though in some years a day was thus observed; the fourth of July had acquired no special significance; and many years were destined to elapse before there would be Ivy, Arbor, Labor and Memorial days. The districting of the town in the manner recorded is suggestive of where the principal settlements existed.

In 1768 a committee was chosen which had as duties the selection of a school lot, also a burying yard and a "menestarel lott," the latter probably meaning a location for a parsonage, for up to that date the Rev. John Murray had been boarding with his cousin, Andrew Reed. The selection of the yard known as the Old Congregational Cemetery followed. The "menestarel lott" was the selection of Pisgah, where the parsonage was built and Mr. Murray continued to live during his pastorate in Boothbay. This was the lot left by Edmond Brown for the purpose on that August morning in 1739 when he disposed of his property, while calmly awaiting the coming of the officers to remove him forever from the scenes of his home and his crime. The bounty on wolves was doubled that year. A committee was selected that brought in a report

1. It is a tradition in the Reed family that the first school in West Boothbay and for some years thereafter was kept in the house of David Reed, which of late years has been the home of his lineal descendant, Albert N. Reed. This is probable.

which was largely a recital of the wrongs the colonists were subjected to by the unjust taxation of the Mother Country. It closed with a declaration and enumeration of what articles should not be purchased by the citizens of the town, except they be manufactured at home or in some of the American Colonies. This was unanimously adopted and the prohibitive list follows :

"Gold, silver or thread lace of any sort, wrought plate, diamond stone or plate ware, clocks, watches or any silver-smith's or jeweler's ware, sole-leather, sheathing or deck nails, snuff, mustard, broadcloths that cost above ten shillings per yard, muffs, furs or tippets or any sort of millinery goods, starch, women's or children's stays, fire-engines, china-ware, silk or cotton velvets, gauze, pewterer's ware, linseed oil, glue, lawns, cambrics, silks, malt-liquors, spices or teas."

An appropriation of fifty-five pounds was voted "to pay up the behindments of last year and other abeatments if any appear." Fifty pounds was appropriated for a schoolmaster in 1769, and it was voted to petition the General Court to establish an academy here. A vote was also passed

"That the road leading from the meeting-house to Samuel Adams shall go round the head of the meadow along the ledg so far as the committee thinks proper toward the Oven's Mouth."

Another road was voted from near Samuel Adams' house running southerly along the westerly side of "Adams' fresh meadow to a tree on Joseph Erwin's lot," on the road leading from the church to the house of Samuel Adams.

Only thirty pounds was appropriated for the total expenses for 1770. A vote was passed establishing a width of two rods for all highways that might be built in town,¹ that they should be repaired by rate,² and that the surveyor's warrant should be sufficient notice to the inhabitants to labor on the highways. The galleries of the church were voted to be "pewed all round the front." In 1771 only thirty pounds was appropriated for public charges, and schools were reduced to three months' teaching by one teacher. The first record of any town debt occurred that year in a vote to keep one hundred pounds at interest for another year. The gallery pews, provided for the

1. No repeal of this vote appears, and continuous compliance with it furnishes a strong precedent for all road building in the three towns.

2. A term formerly used to mean tax.

previous year, were voted to be sold at "publick Vendue or at privet sail as they shall think most beneficial to the town." But little was transacted in 1772, only ten pounds being raised for all public charges.

The appropriation at each annual meeting in those days was made in a lump or gross sum. There were no special appropriations, nor specified amounts for the several regular annual outlays. Everything points to poverty general in the community at about these years. The ten pounds raised would do nothing of consequence. Roads could not have been improved, and it would appear as though schools may have been for the time discontinued.¹ The only outlay that year, specified by vote, was that two horse blocks should be erected front of the church. Twopence was offered for each crow's head. Several town histories make mention of the alarming prevalence of this pest at about the same period.

In considering the cause for the extreme general poverty existing at that time, the reader will bear in mind that it was little more than two years previous to the breaking out of the Revolution, the very time when England was pinching the Colonies to the last extremity. There was also another reason, which sentiment might almost forbid one to mention, but it doubtless had its effect. This little handful of people, distant from markets, with practically no salable productions, living as best they could in an isolated locality, with soil, climate, aborigines, distance, everything against them, had built an expensive church and taken upon themselves to support by far the ablest minister at that time in Maine.

In 1773 a vote was taken that "the sexton lift a contribution each Saboth day accepting on sacrement Sunday for the present year and any of the inhabitants that Contributes to the value of £1 old tenor & mark his money shal be alowed for it in their rate and the remainder after told by two of the Deacons to be delvd to the Treas of sd Town for the use of sd Town."

Paul Twombly was voted five pounds for "being at the Truble of Collecting the whole of the Town and County rates";

1. Mr. Murray's services were going on at this time. Later, by record, the town appears considerably indebted to him, which debt he failed to collect during his lifetime, and the town settled with the administrator of his estate by a committee chosen for the purpose. This debt was probably contracted during these years that the appropriation fails to appear.

and this has the appearance of being the remuneration for several and not for a single year's service. A sample vote as to the disposition of a poor child in those days appears in that year's proceedings :

"That Mary Whiting is to be bound by the Selectmen to William McCobb till she is eighteen years of age, said McCobb is to find hir meet and Drink washing and loging and Cloathe for such a printice."

The meeting of 1774 simply elected the regular town officers and engaged Joseph Beath to teach three months at ten dollars per month. It seems a veritable calm before the storm which broke with such terrible force over the Colonies the succeeding year. The meetings of 1775, some six in all, are in many respects the most remarkable ever held in town. The occasion demanded of the inhabitants the best there was in them, and well did they respond. The action taken in both 1775 and 1776 finds a more appropriate place in the chapter on the Revolution.

Regular business affairs claimed part of the town's attention in 1777. One hundred pounds was raised for roads and, for the first time, they voted that the roads should be freed from the obstructions of bars and gates. Forty-three pounds and four shillings was raised for teaching. Thirty-six dollars of this was to be applied for a master for three months' service, and the balance to be used to employ "school dames," who might be distributed to the several parts of the town as the selectmen might see fit and direct. Highway rates were first made at this meeting and were fixed at four shillings per day for a man, two shillings and sixpence for a "yoak of oxen and chain," one shilling and sixpence for a plow or cart. A thoughtful vote was taken at that meeting, and if it was ever carried out it is a lamentable fact that care was not taken of the result. It follows :

"Voted the depositions of the old Inhabitants of this town respecting the first settlement be taken in perpetum."

This was nearly five years after McCobb, Fullerton, Beath and Moore had spread their depositions on the Lincoln County records, papers which, by their plain, unvarnished recitals of what occurred in the early days, give us facts in the history of

the Colony that have never been obtained elsewhere. The school lot of one hundred acres was directed to be sold to John Holton, and a committee was authorized to execute a deed to him. A road from Oven's Mouth to the meeting house, on the east side of Adams Pond, was voted. The committees of inspection and correspondence met and established a scale of prices for labor and town productions, as well as all articles carried in town places of trade, either sale or exchange. The list is long and the articles are rated in English sterling.

In 1778 a bounty of twelve pounds was offered any man who would enlist and "turn out against George and emesaries." The Rev. John Murray was to have his salary increased "if the value of money does not increase." Collectors and treasurers were to be indemnified in case counterfeit money was passed upon them. A log fence, the first of any kind, was voted for the cemetery at the Center. In 1779 the two committees were called together and very materially raised the schedule of prices for labor and all merchandise previously rated on account of a further depreciation in the currency. This, however, followed a meeting of delegates from Massachusetts towns held at Concord July 10th. The continued depreciation of the currency made it necessary in 1780 to raise six hundred pounds lawful money for the gross expenses. A schoolmaster was hired for a year and the town was divided into five districts.

On May 3, 1781, a meeting was held, when the first ballots, other than for town officers, were thrown. The war was not finished, nor was the end in sight. The surrender of Cornwallis did not occur until October 19th following. But it had been seven years since the first Continental Congress had assembled, the seat of hostilities was removed largely to the southern part of the Colonies, and the northern part was experiencing a partial relief at that time from British aggression. The extremities of the country were now voting for State officers. The record appears as follows :

"Voted John Hancock Esqr. to be Governor and Commander in Chefe of the State of Massachusetts Bay, Votes, Twelve for Governor."

No opposition appears. Major William Lithgow received

thirteen, all that were thrown, for senator. It was voted to waive the right and send no representative to the General Court. Joseph Langdon, one of the board of selectmen, was directed by vote to take a valuation of the town, real and personal, and an enumeration of the inhabitants. This is the first record of a regular valuation being taken. Enumerations of a different character, as a military measure, were taken in 1775. The demoralization of the currency and almost universal poverty brought people to a keener realization of their expenditures, and necessity drove them to a business-like method of applying their burdens equitably. The appropriation for the year was one thousand "hard dollars," or paper money "a quiflent to 75 for one hard dollar."

Ichabod Pinkham, John Daws and William Reed were a committee in 1782 to look after the quantity of ammunition furnished by the General Court, also to inspect the condition of the cannon and small arms. It was voted not to send a representative to the General Court. John Hancock again received the total vote for Governor. It had been an occurrence in nearly every meeting since 1777 to ask permission of the town to erect either bars or gates across the highways at places to convene the inhabitants. By this date nearly every road must have been again obstructed, if they had been cleared by enforcement of the earlier vote to that effect, which is doubtful.¹ One prominent citizen living not far from the church, on one of the principal roads, had an article in the annual town warrant to grant him the privilege to "erect a hansum Swingin gate" across the highway. This was the best proposition ever made the town according to the record.

In 1783 it was voted that the board of selectmen should thereafter constitute the committees of correspondence and inspection and safety. A road was accepted from southwest to the northeast of Barter's Island, in the manner that would best convene the inhabitants. Joseph Barter and Samuel Kenney were chosen a committee to lay out the road. For the first time since the assurance of self-government, the town sent a representative to the General Court in the person of Captain

1. It was told the author a few years ago that when action was taken by the town officers under the vote of 1777, a citizen living at Back River, belonging to one of our oldest and most numerous families, prepared to defend his gate with his trusty old flintlock.

Paul Reed. He held the distinction of being the town's first representative, though the Rev. John Murray and Capt. Andrew McFarland had performed similar duties before the attainment of independence. For Governor the town cast twenty-nine votes for General Lincoln to four for John Hancock. The public thanksgiving for peace occurred December 11th. The town contracted with Samuel Adams for a set of stocks to be built and set up at the church, for which he received two dollars, "he finding the stuff himself." The iron work was done by Benjamin Sawyer for one dollar. A stringent vote was passed as follows:

"That no absentees or refugees shall have any liberty to return to this town, neither shall they have any lot or portion with us."

For the better enforcement of this act there were now added to the board of selectmen Capt. Paul Reed, Thomas Boyd, Jr., John Murray and Leighton Colbath, to make up the old committee of inspection and safety, with special instructions. Now that independence was attained, the honest, patriotic residents, who had endured every privation, had an opportunity for a retrospective view. It can hardly be supposed that kindly feelings existed toward that class denominated "absentees and refugees," and it does not take a great stretch of the imagination to discover a relation between the expression of the meeting against them and the addition of a set of stocks to the town furniture.

The year of 1784 saw but little of importance transacted. The stocks were removed from the church to the residence of William McCobb. Capt. Paul Reed was again chosen representative to the General Court, and also delegated with a commissioner's authority to inquire into disputed titles of land in town. William McCobb and John Murray were a committee to procure preaching for the summer, and the town raised "thirty pounds for the youse of the Gospel." The following year a road was built from Jeremiah Beath's to intersect the road "leading from Boyd's to the meeting house." Two hundred pounds was appropriated for roads, half to be assessed on the polls and the other half on the real estate. Six shillings was fixed as road wages for a man and three shillings for a pair of oxen. In 1786 a road was laid out from Capt. John Borland's

to the Back River road ; also another from Captain Harris' to Nelson Mills' residence on Cape Newagen. A pound for strays was authorized near Col. Edward Emerson's, he to be the keeper. A town workhouse was voted to be built and a taskmaster appointed to oversee those who should be put into it. A committee of three was appointed to employ a grammar school teacher, the first time in the record that this term appears.

In 1788 the town tripped again in the proceedings of their annual meeting, as they had done twenty-three years before, and were obliged to petition the General Court for a legalizing act. This was accorded June 9th, and the regular annual meeting was held July 14th, at which meeting it was voted to build a road from the northern end of Cape Newagen Island to Chaples' Harbor. The balance of salary account due the Rev. John Murray was voted to be put in the general assessment. Thirty pounds for summer preaching and one hundred pounds for highways was raised. A road from Pleasant Cove to James Kennedy's residence was accepted. The church common and cemetery lot, which at that time were not divided by streets, were ordered to be surveyed by Robert Randall and staked out. A plan was drawn by the surveyor and appears on page 230, first book of records.

The first prohibitive fish law ever passed in town, and the author has been unable to find one of so early a date at any other place in Maine, was passed in 1789. John Murray and William Reed were a committee

"To see that the fish called alewives and shad may have a free passage up Campbell's brook, so called, and not to suffer any fish to be taken or interrupted in going up said stream on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays."

The town was that year divided into two collection districts and a collector chosen for each one. William McCobb was directed to draft a petition for the removal of the court from Frankfort¹ to Wiscasset. A road was laid out on Linekin Neck, from Samuel Montgomery's to John Rackliff's ; and another from Pleasant Cove to Capt. John Borland's. A special provision of the Linekin road was that the inhabitants be permitted to hang gates along for their convenience.

1. This was the plantation name of Pownalboro, now Dresden.

In 1790 William McCobb was chosen town agent, the first appearance of this position in the records. Dr. Edward Creamer was mentioned in the records that year. No physician had previously appeared in them. The custom in vogue in town affairs at this period was to elect town officers at the annual March meeting for the year ensuing, and in addition to them choose a committee of three to investigate the town's finances, review the work of the retiring board of officers, perform an auditor's duties, adjust any unsettled business hanging over from the previous year, investigate the needs of the ensuing year, and, at an adjourned meeting, make a report. Then, having only attended to the election of officers at the earlier meeting, at the adjourned one the appropriations were made and other business attended to.

A vote was passed in 1791 as follows :

"That all the money raised be appropriated for the very uses they are allowed for and no other use, and assessed in separate bills."

For the first time, a single school committee-man was selected, in the person of Samuel Bryer, and exclusive management of the schools was given him. Better methods of business were beginning to be practiced in all town affairs.

The system of special appropriations naturally followed the above vote, and in 1792 we find a designated sum for the first time raised for the several usual expenditures. A vote was taken that year to see if Maine desired statehood, by being set off from Massachusetts, and resulted twelve in favor and thirteen against separation. The General Sessions of the Court met at Hallowell in 1793 and fined the town of Boothbay nineteen pounds for failure to send a representative to the General Court in 1788.¹ By 1794 there was such an increase of scholars as to require re-districting the town, which was done as follows : No. 1 was composed of Cape Newagen Island ; No. 2, from Capt. Andrew Reed, Jr.'s, to the house of Ruggles Cunningham, with Barter's and Sawyer's Islands ; No. 3, from Oven's Mouth, on both sides, to the meeting house ; No. 4, from the Widow Wheeler's to Deacon Auld's ; No. 5, from the

1. The small vote thrown on several occasions can only be explained on the ground of indifference to public affairs. There were in 1791 resident taxpayers to the number of 182, nearly every one of whom was a legal voter.

Widow Montgomery's to John Rackliff's; No. 6, from Capt. John Holton's to the house of David Reed, 3d, including the families at the head of Campbell's Cove. The school money was to be divided into six equal parts, and each district was to have one part for the maintenance of schools. Each district was to have a school committee of three, and this committee possessed what might be termed exclusive powers, as those powers embraced all that formerly vested in the district agent with those of superintendency added. It is likely that the wishes of the district were consulted as to the composition of those committees, but it is certain that they were elected in open town meeting, and it does not appear that district meetings were held. In 1795 no school money was raised, and a vote was taken that any unexpended money might be used as any ten freeholders in any district might designate. Fifty pounds was borrowed to buy a town stock of ammunition, with a direction that it should be stored in the church garret. Three hundred dollars was raised for schools in 1797. By a vote in 1798 a glimpse may be had of the appearance of the town common and Boothbay Center :

"To give Samuel Rackliff and Samuel Adams thirty dollars to clear the town land on the front of the meeting house on westerly side of the road so far as is now fell and burnt, and also to fence the whole of said land on the westerly side of said road to Mr. Fullerton's line, and also to clear the town land on the easterly side joining on said Fullerton's and David Kenniston's."

At the meeting of 1799 a new school district was added, and names instead of numbers were given the districts. They were known as Cape Newagen, Back River, Oven's Mouth, Pinkham, Pleasant Cove, Linekin Neck and Harbor. The highway districts were also re-formed and numbered.

With the advent of 1800 came the clearest expression in the matter of town appropriation, freed from English sterling terms, which had appeared since organization. That year was raised for highways, \$700; for miscellaneous town charges, \$200; for schools, \$200; for standard weights and measures, \$30. The eighth school district was formed on the west side of the town and the name given to it was Number Eight, which through all changes still adheres. Population was evidently

increasing considerably in these years, for two more school districts were formed in 1801, and still another in 1802. In the latter year the district committees were reduced to one in each district, and that one had all the powers formerly held by the three. No superintending school committee for the town appeared until 1818.

In 1803 two suits were brought against the town, one for damage at Wildcat Bridge, which was not railed, and the other was a pauper case with Newburyport. No lawyer residing in town, Jeremiah Bailey, Esq., of Wiscasset, was chosen town agent, with full power of attorney. In 1804 Cape Newagen asked for a ferry, but the article was dismissed. In 1806 some of the school districts were divided, and it was voted to procure a trunk or chest in which to keep the town's books and papers,—this was the first town "safe." Crows had become so troublesome that a bounty of ten cents per head was offered. An instance may at this point be given of the compensation of town officers in those days. Whoever has examined the first book of Boothbay records can hardly fail to admire the fine penmanship of Jonathan Sawyer, clerk. Many of the pages were artistically bordered with narrow scroll by his pen. With the possible exception of Doctor Rose, who took the clerkship in 1807, no records from organization to the present show the time and care that these do. As Mr. Sawyer was retiring from the clerkship, which he had held for thirteen years, during which time he had received no compensation for his services, it was now voted him in a lump sum, for the entire term, the amount of thirty-six dollars. There appears of record simply routine work during the years 1808, 1809 and 1810.¹

In 1811 the town appropriations exceeded any previous year. One thousand dollars was raised for roads, six hundred for schools and one thousand for town charges of a miscellaneous character. The road from Church Square, now so-called, at Boothbay Harbor, to where East Boothbay Village now stands, was built, about as it now exists except that it went over the hill. The April and May meetings for 1812

1. Some ecclesiastical action was taken in these years, which will appear under its proper head; and some extraordinary action in the way of petitioning the Executive to remove the existing embargo will also appear elsewhere.

5	Warren Poor	25	Samuel Rand	47	Methodist Church	68	Jonathan P. Thompson	90	Miles Pierce
6	Peter Westman	26, 7	George Webber	48	Schoolhouse	69	Dyerk Rose	91	Franklin Jones
7	Levi Spofford	28	Thomas Pierce	49	Daniel Pierce	70-1, 2	William Thompson	92	William Gray
8	Joseph Spofford	29, 30	Antherat Spofford	50	William Pierce	73	William Nickerson	93	William Harris
9	Samuel Pierce - rent	31	Hendricks Head Light	51	Charles Pierce	74	Willard Lewis	94	" "
10	" "	32	William Orne	52	James Orne	75	Robert McKown	95	Ebenezer Lundy
11	Benjamin Pinkham	33	James Orne	53	George Love	76	Robert G. Decker	96	Abdon Alley
12	Thomas Coolen	34	Mark Rand	54	Thomas Williams	77	Alden Moore	97	Schoolhouse
13	Est. of Warren Pierce	35	William Pierce	55	Gilbert Love	78	Freeman Grover	98	John Alley
14	Samuel Pierce	36	Silas Pierce	56	Samuel Harris	79	Store and P. O.—F. Grover	99	David Preble
15	Loring Pierce	37	Moses Pierce	57	Isaac Brewer	80	Kilbridge Horn	100	Joshua D. Cushman
16	Store—T. & N. Marr	38	Joseph Maddocks	58	Alfred Brewer	81	George Love, Jr.	101	William Brown
17	Thomas Marr, Jr.	39	Robert Maddocks	59	Canamun Building	82	Brian P. Tucker	102	Miles Orna

show only routine matters, but one on July 7th presented this article :

"To take into consideration the alarming and defenseless condition of the town's inhabitants against the enemy or any plundering parties which may invade the town upon the sea-coast harbors, or any other part thereof, or take such measures thereon that the town may think proper."

Under this article a committee was chosen, a petition for aid drawn and forwarded to the President, and other matters acted upon which will more properly appear in another place. In 1813 nothing appears of record, outside the war measures and routine affairs, except the action taken in regard to the poor. They were bound out to service by vote of the town in the discretion of the selectmen. In 1815 the selectmen were directed to petition the General Court to relinquish the claim of the State to land in this town. John McClintock was employed to survey the entire town, including the lots or tracts claimed by each settler, and make plans of the same, in conformity with a resolve of the General Court, passed February 11, 1811, entitled "An act for quieting settlers on lands in Bristol, Edgecomb," etc. For this service Mr. McClintock was voted six hundred dollars.¹

School districts underwent a revision of lines in 1816, reaching the number of sixteen. In the annual meeting of that year occurred a discussion and strife over the question whether or not swine should be permitted to run at large, resulting in the full, unhampered liberty of that animal. On May 20th the question of statehood again came up in this form :

"Shall the Legislature be requested to give its consent to the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts proper, and to the erecting of said District into a separate State."

The vote was ten in favor to fifty-two against the proposition. On September 2d the same question came up in similar form, resulting in sixty-four to twelve against separation. A school committee first appears in 1818, with the following duties : to examine candidates for teaching, to visit and exam-

1. Though the town records show the contract was made with Mr. McClintock, such old deeds as make reference to a plan cite a certain one and a survey made in 1815 by Dr. Daniel Rose. Both parties lived in the same part of the town, in fact were neighbors, and both were surveyors. The fact can be reconciled only by assuming that for some reason Mr. McClintock employed Dr. Rose to do the work, and that the plan was allowed to bear the Doctor's name.

ine as to the progress of the several schools, with the provision that no teacher should receive pay from the selectmen until their bill for services was approved by the committee. A road leading from Jeremiah Beath's to and intersecting the road from the Harbor to Murray's mill was accepted and ordered built. In 1819 a meeting was called for July 26th to act on the following article :

"Is it expedient that the District of Maine shall become a separate and independent State, on the terms and conditions provided in an act entitled 'an act relating to the separation of Maine from Massachusetts proper, and forming the same into a separate and independent State.'"

To this article a vote of ten in favor of statehood and thirty-six against it was cast. The adoption of the resolution favoring statehood resulted in the District, showing Boothbay to be somewhat out of line with the popular feeling elsewhere.

Another meeting was called for September 1st

"To choose one or more delegates, to meet delegates from other towns within the District of Maine, in Convention at Portland, on the second Monday of October next, for the purpose of framing a constitution, or form of government for the said District."

Dr. Daniel Rose and Major John McKown were chosen delegates from Boothbay. On December 6th another meeting was called to act on the constitution which had been framed by the convention, and a total of thirty-eight votes were all thrown in approval of it.

With the year 1820 came statehood to the District of Maine. Indications may be observed that it had its effect on the town action by stimulating it in efforts to improve in municipal methods. Individual appropriations were continued ; the collection of taxes was fixed on a percentage, varying with the year and the conditions of collecting ; the town treasurer was the only officer who labored for a fixed compensation ; the number and limits of the school districts remained as they had been in recent years ; the highway districts were revised in form and a new schedule of prices for labor was fixed in town meeting. In 1823 a committee was chosen to prepare a remonstrance against the division of Lincoln County. Cattle at large had become so injurious to all crops that a town meet-

ing was held resulting in a vote forbidding the practice. A special meeting that year was called on November 10th and one hundred dollars appropriated to the relief of the sufferers from the fire at Wiscasset and Alna. In 1824 a stone bridge was voted for Sawyer's Island, and Nicholas T. Knight chosen to superintend the work. That year the record shows the first vote of the town directing the highway surveyors to keep the roads clear in winter. In 1827 an indictment was found against the town for a defective road along the east side of the Harbor leading to Spruce Point. That year was the first to adopt a regular auditing system of town accounts, but instead of a single auditor a committee of three was chosen. The road from John Love's house to the middle bridge, near Edmund Wilson's, was built in 1828.

In 1829 a law permitting license for retail liquor selling had just passed the Maine Legislature. A strong contest at the annual meeting was had, for the law was one of local option. It resulted in favor of license. That year a road was built from Major John McKown's to the Cape, on the east side of Cape Newagen Island. In 1831 the road about the head of Campbell's Cove was built with stone, William Kenniston doing the work by contract. That year the town petitioned the Legislature for the privilege to purchase the lots known as town lot and Common, providing the title was found to be in either Maine or Massachusetts, or jointly in them; and the following year Marshal Smith was chosen agent to perfect the title in these pieces of property. At about this time many roads were being accepted on the condition that they should be no expense to the town. It is quite evident that some of these were never built.

The first individual auditor of town accounts was chosen in 1833, in the person of Willard Thorpe. In 1834 a road was accepted from Reed's meadow bridge, running southerly, to a point near the line between the Fullerton and McFarland farms, and another from Sawyer's Island bridge, through land of Ichabod Pinkham, to Benjamin Hodgdon's. In 1835 it appears that the poor were sold to the lowest bidder, to be clothed, fed and provided with medical attendance to the satisfaction of the selectmen. On these conditions they were

struck off to John Hodgdon, 2d, at forty-nine cents per week for each one. An action at that date was that the school committee should decide on what text-books were to be used in the schools and post a notice of their decision in each church.

An event occurred in 1837 which a few persons still remember. At that time it had no precedent and probably it will never have a repetition. The distribution of the surplus revenue in the United States treasury is referred to. Under the act entitled by the Federal Government "to regulate the deposit of the public money," a distribution took place from the Federal treasury to each State treasury. It being a *per capita* distribution, based on the preceding census, each town received its proportion from the State. A vote to elect an agent for this town to demand and receive of the State its share resulted in the choice of William Carlisle. At a later meeting John Leishman was chosen treasurer of the fund, giving bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars. The town action, after deducting three per cent. for expenses, was to allow the treasurer of the fund to

"Loan to each master or mistress or head of a family in the town of Boothbay, without interest, in equal proportion according to the number of persons in their several families, by giving safe and ample surety to the treasurer of said town, to pay the same sum to the treasurer of said town, whenever called for by the treasurer of Maine, according to said act."

The agent was directed to call on Judge Weston and ascertain if the town method of proceeding was regular. On February 26, 1838, a meeting was called to fix a plan for distribution of the surplus revenue, it not having been distributed under the directions of the year before. John Leishman was continued as treasurer and distributor, and it was directed that he should be governed by the census taken by William Greenleaf, but if any person was not properly enumerated, then Mr. Leishman was empowered sole judge as to whether or not the person was entitled to a share. He commenced the Monday following this meeting, at the schoolhouse at Hodgdon's Mills, to pay two dollars to each person, or to parents or guardians in the case of minors, to the inhabitants of school districts Nos. 3, 5, 6 and 12. On Wednesday at the schoolhouse at the western side of the Harbor to districts 7, 20 and 9. On

Friday to the inhabitants on Cape Newagen Island, at Major John McKown's. Monday at Willard Thorpe's for districts 8, 2, 18, 13 and 19. Thursday at Capt. Nathaniel Pinkham's for districts 4 and 10. The agent was instructed when he went after the money to change one thousand dollars for bills under the denomination of five dollars, and to get Wiscasset money.

In 1839 Capt. William McCobb bid off the poor at eighty-five cents each per week, with usual conditions, except that he was permitted to let out individuals as he saw fit. In 1840 appropriations were \$1,200 for highways, \$1,800 for poor and other town charges, and the legal limit on schools. The town that year was divided into four collection districts, each one to be composed of five school districts and furnishing its own collector.

On February 12, 1842, the first dismemberment of Boothbay occurred. Cape Newagen Island was incorporated as the town of Townsend. No direct allusion is made to the separation in the Boothbay records, which indicates there could have been no contest or complicated settlement of affairs between the two towns. In November it was voted to petition the Legislature for separate representation. A vote in 1844 was passed "that two of the selectmen go together to every house and take the valuation on the spot." The unique wording of this vote, and the fact that the records disclose no other so direct, convinces the author that this was the first actual, business-like valuation ever taken in Boothbay. An article to see if the town would purchase the Congregational church was dismissed in 1845. That year, the first since 1777, it was voted to direct the highway surveyors to remove the gates and bars then across the highways throughout the town. It was voted to establish a liquor agency with some person, not a trader, and licenses were refused retailers that year.

In 1847 seven hundred dollars was appropriated to build a townhouse. Robert Spinney, Marshal Smith, Ammi Pierce, Daniel Knight and Thomas Hodgdon were chosen a committee to draft a plan, receive proposals, contract for building, arrange terms of payment and select the location, the town having voted that it should be upon the Common. It was

specified that it should be completed for the September meeting. The meeting of September 13, 1847, for the election of State and county officers, was the first held in the house. In 1848 it was voted to allow the balance of the surplus revenue to remain to the credit of the town. A road from the house of Benjamin Giles to intersect the road leading past the house of Charles Giles was built that year. In 1851 the road running along the shore on the east side of the Harbor was discontinued.

In 1853 a road was laid out from Mill Cove to the land of Andrew Berry; one hundred and fifty dollars was voted in assistance of a bridge between Barter's Island and Thomas Hodgdon's Island; the sale of liquors was licensed; but an article to raise one thousand dollars for the support of high schools was dismissed. In 1854 it was voted to permit the Free Will Baptist Society to build a church on the Common. A road on Sawyer's Island to the bridge and another across Hodgdon's Island were accepted. It was also voted to discontinue the old road from Joseph Lewis' place, at the head of Adams' Pond, to Jonathan Morrison's as soon as the county road should be completed. In 1855 roads as follows were accepted: from the west end of Barter's Island bridge to Samuel Lewis' barn; from near the old red schoolhouse to the top of the hill near Beniah Dolloff's house; from William Hodgdon's north line to S. G. Hodgdon's house; from Parker Wilson's store to intersect the old road near David Newbegin's store; from Elbridge Love's to John McClintock's south dwelling house. A road from McClintock's to Samuel Brewer's was refused by the town, but granted by the county commissioners on appeal.

In 1857 a committee of four was added to the board of selectmen, empowered to purchase and stock a town farm, move the poor upon it and employ necessary help to carry it on. The meeting refused a motion to have the annual town report printed. In 1858 a road was accepted from Southport Bridge to Benjamin Hodgdon's east line,¹ to intersect the road leading to the schoolhouse. That year sixty-two votes, the

1. The first bridge between Southport and Boothbay crossed Townsend Gut from the mainland at Oak Point, now so-called, to the business establishment of Major John McKown, which in recent years has been the Southport steamboat landing.

total thrown, were in favor of the adoption of the prohibitory law just passed by the Legislature, the license provision in the law receiving no support. In 1859 the town refused to receive as a gift the bridge from John Reed, 2d's, leading to Hodgdon's Island, but appropriated two hundred dollars toward making Campbell's Cove bridge free. A road from Samuel Murray's to intersect the road leading to Hodgdon's Mills was accepted. In 1860 the town refused to accept either the Campbell's Cove bridge or the one leading from Hodgdon's to Barter's Island. The road, however, from the west end of the Cove bridge, to intersect the road leading to the Center, was accepted. The townhouse was moved from the east side of the Common to its present location. In 1862 nearly every special request was refused, the regular annual expenditures only being voted. War expenses were beginning to be severely felt. In 1863 a road from John N. Seavey's to the town road was accepted. In 1864 appeared the first printed town report. In 1865 the road on McKown's Point was accepted, also McKown Street at the Harbor. Three hundred dollars was voted in aid of repairs on bridge from John Reed, 2d's, to Hodgdon's Island. In 1867, in support of a petition by Allen Lewis and others, in an effort to have Boothbay made a port of entry and a custom house established, an appropriation of five hundred dollars was made, and a committee chosen, consisting of Robert Montgomery, M. E. Pierce, S. K. Hilton, William E. Reed and John McClintock.

In 1868 it was voted that petitioners for new roads should pay all expenses incurred when the roads asked for were not approved by the town. The county commissioners having been appealed to by the residents of Barter's Island, and upon a hearing having granted a ferry, the town, at a special meeting in November, voted to build a bridge on to that island in lieu of the ferry decreed by the commissioners. This action, however, in the spring of 1869, was reconsidered, whereby the town had voted to build a bridge from Barter's Island to the mainland, north of Hodgdon's Island, and it now voted to build a bridge from Barter's to Hodgdon's Island.

Boothbay having been made a port of delivery, resolutions were passed in 1871 and spread upon the records, extending

thanks to Senators Blaine and Hamlin and Col. Orin McFadden for their efforts. In 1872 the road easterly from the marine railway was built. Five hundred dollars was appropriated to procure a survey for a railroad to intersect the Knox and Lincoln Railroad, and Luther Maddocks, George B. Kenniston and Alden Blossom were chosen a committee for the purpose. In 1873 fifteen hundred dollars was raised for rebuilding Hodgdon's Island bridge. An effort to get a high school building at the Harbor was defeated. In 1874 roads were accepted on the north and west sides of Barter's Island. School districts 1 and 7 united for the purpose of maintaining a system of free graded schools,¹ and the next year districts 3 and 12, at East Boothbay, united for the same purpose. As an outcome of the union of districts 3 and 12, a town meeting was called which erected a district midway between the two villages, known as No. 12, with the old red schoolhouse as their building, which continued until after the division of the town.

In 1875 it was voted to sell the town's bonds to an amount not exceeding \$25,000 for the purpose of paying the town debt, \$2,000 of this amount to fall due in five years, and ten per cent. of the remainder to be paid annually thereafter. In 1877 Boothbay appropriated one hundred and seventy-five dollars to assist in grading and purchasing cable to meet one-half the expense of a ferry to Southport. George B. Kenniston, Chapman N. Reed and John Montgomery were chosen a committee to investigate the expense of and obtain designs for a soldiers' monument. A road from John Grimes' house to Ocean Point was accepted, five hundred dollars appropriated for its building, and the contract awarded to William Kenniston. A road was built from Allen Lewis' old place to the lobster factory, and a road across the land of Isaac Pinkham.

In 1878 an appropriation of two thousand dollars was made for a soldiers' monument and the former committee, with the board of selectmen, was authorized to purchase, locate and set the same. The road from the store of Miles Pierce to the house of T. J. Emerson was built. By a vote of eighty-three

1. School district No. 1 appeared at the Harbor after the island of Cape Newagen became incorporated as Townsend. Previously it had existed there. The Boothbay districts were then revised and Nos. 1 and 7 were at this time the districts on either side of the Harbor.

to sixty-three, at a special meeting in May, the town refused to buy fire apparatus for Boothbay Harbor. In 1879 the town contracted with the Maine Ice Company to pay them two hundred dollars annually for the term of ten years for the exclusive use of a road across the company's dam at Campbell's Cove, the company to keep the road and dam in good order, and the town to have a further free use for twenty years. The first free high school appropriation was made in 1880 of two hundred and fifty dollars. The streets at the Harbor were straightened, from the old schoolhouse to the store of D. W. Hodgdon, and from Joseph Chambers' house to the Wilson store. A road was accepted from the schoolhouse in No. 5 to the house of William Bennett. The lockup lot, so-called, was given to the Engine Company and one hundred dollars to assist in building an engine house. In 1881 abatements of tax were generally made on property formerly engaged in the porgy oil business, now rendered nearly worthless from scarcity of fish. Permission was granted the Boothbay Telegraph and Telephone Company to run lines from the Harbor to East Boothbay and to the Knickerbocker Works. It was voted to forever reserve for a public park the land at Boothbay Center, south of Mahoney's and Welch's lots, and bounded on the east and south by the town road and on the west by the county road. In 1882 the Mahoney lot was purchased and an exchange made for the Welch lot, and both were added to the north end of the Common. Cross Street at the Harbor was built. In 1883 and 1884 town action was simply routine. In 1885 the vault was added to the townhouse at a cost of five hundred dollars, and the Jason Pinkham lot at the Center was repurchased. In 1886 the following roads were built: from Townsend Marine Railway to house of Frank Albee; from Martin Brewer's house to house of George Brewer, 2d, near Echo Lake; and straightening the street from the Wilson store to the store of K. H. Richards; the street was broadened from the Second Congregational Church to the residence of I. C. Sherman.

In 1887 the town had printed a special report containing the inventory and valuation of polls and estates as of record, April, that year. It included a summary statement of the town's financial standing, a schedule of vessel property owned

in town, and was a work of much value, bringing to the attention of the citizens many omissions and irregularities of valuation. After being four times refused by town action, the county commissioners, on appeal, ordered McClintock Street, at the Harbor, built that year. The same season roads were built from the town way to Paradise Point; from Horace Pinkham's to John H. Welsh's, ending at the town way near the house of Charles Rush; from the steamboat landing at Ocean Point to the road leading to John Grimes' house. At the last annual meeting before division, in 1888, roads were accepted from West Street to the house of Levi Burns; from near the house of Allen Lewis, on Atlantic Street, to the factory of the Winslow Packing Company; from the house of Payson Tibbetts, Back River, to the Isaac Hutchings' place, Dover; from the house of Granville J. Seavey, East Boothbay; and widening and straightening the road at West Harbor from Mill Cove to Campbell's Cove.

While the author trusts his readers may appreciate this chapter for what it contains, he is well aware that many important acts of the town have either been treated in a cursory manner or omitted altogether. While imperfect work should bear its share for all shortcomings, it must be remembered that this chapter is made up from the records as they exist, and much that makes the clearest imprint on the memory as it is passing in a deliberative assembly, like a town meeting, shows but slightly in the record; and much that causes a great amount of preliminary discussion scarcely appears thereon. Perhaps no more fitting place will appear to draw attention to town action in the construction of roads than the present. The road system in any locality, from the date of colonization to the present, is controlled by the same variety of conditions that influence its citizens. The longer the stretch of time between the one point and the other the more complex become the duties of the investigator. A century and a quarter practically intervenes between 1764 and 1888. Boothbay had during that time belonged to two States and assisted in fighting through three wars, in two of which she became an object of attack by

the enemy. Her colonists settled along the shore, at favorable spots, knowing but little about, and deriving but little from, the interior of the town. Her citizens for a long term of years obtained their support from the sea. To roads they were to some extent indifferent. One citizen, born in 1814, has related to the author that, when of suitable age to possess a general acquaintance over town, there were but four residents who owned a riding wagon. The only highway ratings in the matter of wages for team labor, showing in the records up to 1860, were for oxen. Roads, from the most primitive conditions until they reach perfection, present simply an example of evolution, governed by the wants and requirements of the population. The leading industries of a people have a controlling influence over them. With these thoughts, founded upon the facts, there seems little wonder that roads were so totally neglected in early times and have become so great an expense in later years.

There was much road action in Boothbay's early meetings, but roads which were accepted, in most cases, were mere bridle paths, cut off by gates and bars, and entirely impassable for a modern carriage. The author has noted many instances, in the earlier records, where a road was laid out, reported and regularly accepted, and the presumption would be natural that building followed, when to his surprise the same road, a few years later, is again before a meeting for acceptance. This occurs several times in some instances, until it becomes bewildering as to what the eventual action of the town was. It is in cases of this kind, where the subject is befogged by irregular town action, where most omissions occur.

In this chapter municipal action has been almost entirely omitted at four material periods: during the Revolutionary War, again in the War of 1812, the part relating to military action from 1861 to 1865, and the particular votes upon which the petitioners based their action in 1888. In each of the foregoing instances town proceedings have been withheld from the mass presented, to make in each case a separate chapter. The municipal record, therefore, closes with 1888, the year of the water contest and the last of united municipal action of the mainland of Boothbay.

CHAPTER XI.

LAND CLAIMS AND CLAIMANTS.

THE foundation of the claims¹ and the manner of their descent will first be given that the reader may proceed with a clearer understanding of the difficulties experienced by the settlers in Lincoln County, and particularly those of Boothbay.

1.—The Brown claim is founded on the purchase by John Brown, of New Harbor, July 15, 1625, from the two Wawenoc sagamores, Capt. John Somerset and Unnongoit, of the tract described as follows :

"Beginning at Pemaquid Falls and so running a direct course to the head of New Harbor, and thence to the south end of Muscongus Island, and so running five and twenty miles into the country north and by east, and thence eight miles northwest and by west, and then turning and running south and by west to Pemaquid where first begun."

The consideration for this purchase was fifty beaver skins. These limits would include, as now constituted, all of Nobleboro, Damariscotta, Bremen and Jefferson, and the greater part of Bristol and Newcastle. John Brown died about 1670, in either a place very near where Damariscotta Village stands, or in Boston, at the home of his son. He left three children, John Brown, Jr., Elizabeth, who married Richard Pierce, of Marblehead, and Margaret, who married Sander Gould. In 1660 Brown deeded to Gould and his wife a tract eight miles square, nearly in the center of his purchase. The Goulds had

1. Reference to the land troubles experienced by the settlers may be made to Will. Hist. Me. II, 623; Cushman's Sheepecot, Chapters I, II, V, VII, XVI, XVII, XIX, XX, XXI; Johnson's Pemaquid, Chapters XXXV, XXXVI; but more largely than from any of the foregoing may the leading facts, as well as the general conditions, be obtained from the printed report of the commission appointed to adjust the difficulties in 1811; this report is, however, very rare, there being but few in existence.

three daughters, Margaret, Mary and Elizabeth. Margaret married William Stilson, who was killed by the Indians, but left two children, James and Margaret, who the next century made claim of the lands. The daughter, Margaret Stilson, married William Hilton, who was killed by the Indians, but to whom the larger part of those bearing the name of Hilton in this part of the State trace their descent. The old Indian deed of Brown's was recorded at Charlestown, Mass., December 26, 1720, and at the York registry, in Maine, August 3, 1739. It is supposed the deed was burned in the Boston courthouse in 1748.

2. — The Drowne claim descended from the Pemaquid patent to Aldsworth and Elbridge, February 20, 1631. Elbridge received it entire by survivorship. In time it was inherited by his son John, and he devised it to his brother Thomas, who lived at Pemaquid and held early courts there. In 1650 Thomas mortgaged Damariscove and Monhegan to Richard Russell, selling one-half of the patent to Paul White for £200. They, jointly, in 1653, conveyed their interests to Richard Russell and Nicholas Davidson. Russell then sold Davidson his share, and Shem Drowne, marrying an heir of Davidson and obtaining power of attorney from the other heirs, came into possession of the claim and worked it for a revenue many years. The Drowne claim embraced all of the present towns of Bristol, Bremen and Damariscotta, with a part of Newcastle and Nobleboro.

3. — The Tappan claim covered nearly all of the present towns of Newcastle and Damariscotta, extended to Edgecomb and included a part of Nobleboro, also in the vicinity of Mount Sweague (now Montsweag in Woolwich), and, perhaps, more on the west of Sheepscot River. This claim rested upon three deeds from Indian sagamores to Walter Phillips, in 1661, 1662 and 1674. Phillips conveyed all his right and title in the property, in 1702, to Rev. Christopher Tappan, of Newbury, Mass. Tappan had one son and three daughters. On September 11, 1746, he deeded one-fourth of his property to his son, and September 16th, shortly before his death, conveyed the remainder jointly to his daughters. Besides his purchase of Phillips, Tappan bought out the heirs of Mason

and Gent and some others on the Sheepscoot. He sent parties to take possession and live upon his lands in 1718. He made efforts to purchase claims of heirs of other settlers, who had been driven out by the Indians the previous century, but failed to do so.

4.—The Noble¹ claim, which was a source of great annoyance to the early inhabitants of Boothbay, rested upon the following: Mary, daughter of Sander and Margaret (Brown) Gould, married John Coats; they had one child, a son, Prinsent Coats. He sold his claim, whatever it might amount to, to William Noble, mentioning, in particular, the eight-mile-square tract. He, doubtless, had retained his interest in this as the others of the family, and his mother's share was a one-third interest. This descended by will from Noble to his heirs, and they were very active in pressing their claims, in many instances where there was no semblance of likelihood that they ever extended, even if they had an equity anywhere.

5.—The Vaughn claim originated with William Vaughn, who established himself at Damariscotta Mills in Dunbar's time. His connection there has been previously referred to. It has also been mentioned that the century before there lived at Damariscotta and Newcastle, as now known, four families: Walter Phillips and John Taylor on the Newcastle side, and John Brown, Jr., and Robert Scott on the east side. It has also been noted that Phillips conveyed his interests to Tappan. Now Vaughn sought out all the heirs he could find of Taylor, Brown and Scott and purchased their interests. John Brown, Jr., sold on October 30, 1734, a large tract east and south of the present village of Damariscotta, and the following year, on December 8th, made a further deed of all he had conveyed the previous year and, in addition, the whole of the old John Brown tract, regardless of the rights of any of the other heirs of his grandfather. In 1741 Tappan brought an action of ejectment against Vaughn, but judgment was given for the defendant, and on appeal judgment was confirmed by the Superior Court of York County.

1. James Noble was the heir of William, who purchased the claim of Prinsent Coats. In 1765 James Noble married the widow of William Vaughn, with whom the Vaughn claim originated. The town of Nobleboro, much against the wishes of its inhabitants, took its name when incorporated, November 20, 1783, from Arthur Noble, heir of James.

6.—The Hathorne claim depended upon the deed of Robin Hood to Henry Curtiss, in 1666, of the west side of the peninsula between the Sheepscot and Damariscotta Rivers, which became Boothbay ninety-eight years later. Curtiss conveyed his interests to one Hathorne, whose heirs kept the claim alive and annoyed the settlers greatly with it. Hathorne's heirs evidently laid claim to the whole of Boothbay, but on account of rival claimants withdrew to the west side of the town.

7.—The Plymouth Company's¹ interests on the Kennebec became vested in a body or company of men known as the Kennebec Purchasers. Silvester Gardiner got several of the Townsend settlers to take deeds of him, also he and others of his company leased lands on Linekin Neck. By observing the petition for incorporation by the Townsend settlers, it may be noted that it is endorsed by "the proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase from the late colony of New Plymouth, Silv. Gardiner, James Pitts, Benjamin Hallowell, William Taylor, Ger-shom Flagg."

Reading between the lines of this petition, it is apparent that this group of wealthy landholders on the Kennebec held a whip suspended over the heads of the Townsend inhabitants.

8.—The Ludgate claim was confined entirely to the Boothbay lands. It conflicted with that of Hathorne and that of derivation through the Plymouth Company as well. It was represented by John Ludgate, of Boston, and had descended to him by the will of one Champnoi, who was probably a descendant of Henry Curtis. In September, 1737, he laid out lots about the water front of fifty acres each, reserved ten acres for a church, training field and burying ground, and ordered that the first settled minister should share equally in the meadows with the first settlers. One hundred acres was to be given the first minister, and an additional one hundred acres for the use and support of the ministry. The fifty-acre lots were offered on terms of credit to the settlers, with the conditions that, from the second payment, one hundred pounds might be appropriated toward building a church, and thirty pounds thereafter, annually, from the payments to aid in sup-

1. An excellent idea may be obtained of all facts relating to the Kennebec Purchase, in an article by Robert Hallowell Gardiner, in *Me. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. II, pp. 200-204.

porting a minister. William McCobb's deposition reinforces the facts here presented, but throws no further light on them. The plan he saw in 1770, or later, was probably the old one made in 1737. It is doubtful if Ludgate ever effected many, if any, sales.

By examining the bounds of the various claims it will be seen that in the afflicted towns, at the north and east of our own, the Brown, Drowne, Tappan, Vaughn and Noble claims conflicted, either by overlapping one another or covering entire the same tract; while in the towns of Boothbay alone, the claims of Noble, Hathorne, Ludgate and the Kennebec Proprietors, practically, all claimed the same territory. It appears that Hathorne and Ludgate settled their differences by Hathorne confining himself to the western part while Ludgate took the eastern. No compromise between claimants, other than this, appeared. Noble seems to be coupled with the Hathorne interests at times, and from his activity and inclination for that kind of work, it may be that additional to his own claims, which were stretched into this locality without the semblance of a reason for doing so, he may have purchased an interest in Hathorne's or it may have been given him upon a plan of percentage, the Hathorne claimants recognizing his ability and success in blackmailing the destitute inhabitants.

The reader may find particular references to these hardships in the depositions which have appeared in a former chapter. Previous to incorporation the oppression existed, but of that we have no record except in the depositions mentioned. As the country became settled and improved these claims were pressed with increased energy for the reason that there was a larger field to work and more revenue to be harvested. Town action in Boothbay occurred at three periods as follows :

" Voted that the town will stand by one another to stand a law-sute with the proprietors if any of them is sued by Hathorne's clamers impowering James Noble to sue the inhabitants within the lines mentioned excepting those persons that has taken under above sd clamers meaning all the inhabitants to the Eastward of Cambels Cove so called and Cambels pond so called and from thence to the Oven's mouth so called all inhabitants that has not tied them Selves to sd Nobel by



Samuel A. Race

writing or any other way is to be in due proportion in sute against him the sd hathorne and nobel." ¹

The above vote, besides showing the oppression of the land claimants, also shows a peculiar method of doing town business. No appropriation is here made to be assessed for a purpose; but a vote is taken, evidently understood by those voting, to make a certain element legally liable to a contribution. In 1777 all the town voted to defend any person against the prosecutions threatened by the land claimants against certain individual inhabitants; and again, in 1787, the Hathorne claimants pressed so many of the people with threats of suits of ejectment, that the town, at its annual meeting, chose William McCobb, Capt. John Borland and Capt. John Reed to defend individuals at the expense of the town.

As time wore on the land troubles steadily increased. The heirs, in each successive generation, were becoming more numerous, and even pretenders appeared, looking upon the rural population of this little cluster of towns as an easy prey for their peculations. The greater number of claimants lived in Massachusetts. It was a rare thing that any of their suits were pressed to trial. They were mostly brought in the nature of a bluff, knowing the natural fear and dread in which the inhabitants stood of the law and legal action. There is but little doubt that the proprietors themselves realized their own weakness, inasmuch as they seldom clashed with each other, though their claims were everywhere overlapping or covering the identical tracts of land. Many instances are recorded where some proprietor induced some one to take a deed under him, when the party thus purchasing would be almost immediately sued by another claimant.

A survey of the property was necessary upon which to sustain an action, and at last the people, goaded to desperation, took the matter into their own hands and decided to allow no more surveys to be made. Bands of citizens collected wherever it was proposed to run a line, and surveyors, fearing to come into collision with the people in their existing state of mind, desisted from the purpose. The claimants were conveniently located and subtle enough in their plans to make a

1. Town records, 1769.

favorable impression upon the General Court. At that distance from the scene of trouble it was plausibly presented that these heirs of just claims were being wronged of their rightful inheritances by a set of squatters, who, as a last resort, by riotous action, with force and arms, were even obstructing land surveyors in the duties to which they were appointed by the Court.

Through this influence, on March 6, 1810, a law was passed, entitled "An Act for the more speedy and effectual suppression of tumults in the Commonwealth." This law authorized any judge of the Supreme Court, in certain circumstances, when the regular administration of the law was obstructed, to call out, in his discretion, a sufficient force of militia to suppress the riot or tumult and restore order.

Two test cases were brought that year, probably by collusion between the plaintiffs. One was James Noble *vs.* John Hall, of Nobleboro, founded on the Brown claim, through the Goulds, to the eight-mile-square lot; and the other was Eliot G. Vaughn *vs.* Nathaniel Thompson, of Nobleboro, based on the Brown claim, through the original deed of 1625. If the latter should be held valid the other certainly would be, and if it was not held valid the other might be. James Malcomb, of Cushing, was appointed surveyor by the Court and duly sworn on August 25th. On the 27th he went to Hall's to commence the survey, accompanied by Noble's agent. While searching for a corner bound at which to commence they were confronted by a band of some fifty or sixty inhabitants, headed by that old Revolutionary hero, Com. Samuel Tucker, who was then sixty-three years old and spokesman for the party. He demanded their authority, whereupon the Court order was produced. Tucker denounced it as a forgery, told them that no court would order a survey without giving notice to all parties whose lands were affected; that if Hall's farm was taken from him, perhaps his (Tucker's) would be taken next, and that would never occur until it had been enriched by the last drop of blood in his veins. He then issued his ultimatum, that the town of Bristol had decided to have no lines run, and if they persisted their instruments would be taken away from them. Giving up the effort they turned to leave town, and

were escorted out of it by Com. Tucker, William and Thomas Burns,¹ and others. On the way toward Damariscotta Mills a party was met, who stated that about 100 men near that place were congregated and that they stated that they were on the lookout for land proprietors.

Statements were made to the Court at once and it ordered a draft, principally from Boothbay and vicinity, of 500 men, under their proper officers, to be held in readiness to march at short notice. It is said that representatives from Bristol at once came to Boothbay and interviewed the drafted men as to their views. The agents of Bristol were assured by the Boothbay contingent that if they had to fight they should choose which side to fight on.

About this time the entire District of Maine was highly excited over an occurrence at Malta, now Windsor. There the Kennebec Proprietors were pressing their claims against a poor and needy community. While making a survey in that place on September 8, 1809, Paul Chadwick was shot and killed. Seven of the party who did the shooting were at once arrested and lodged in the Augusta jail. Their sympathizers, from all the locality about Malta, disguised as Indians, besieged the jail and tried to rescue the prisoners. The militia were called out to guard the jail. The judges ordered an extra session of the court to try the prisoners for murder at an early date. The trial lasted a fortnight; the evidence was direct as well as circumstantial, and of the strongest character, including that of one of the prisoners, who, evidently frightened and advised, turned State's evidence. Notwithstanding this, all were acquitted. The fact of this acquittal against evidence and the fear to depend upon the Boothbay militia against their brethren in distress, residing in the neighboring towns of Nobleboro and Bristol, went far toward precipitating the issue,

1. The report made by Vaughn and Malcomb to the Court stated that Tucker told them regardless of his years he could still wield a sword or pull a trigger; and that both William and Thomas Burns declared they would shoot the first person who attempted to run a line on their land, no matter what court they might have an order from. This William Burns, for his last marriage, married Margaret, widow of William McClintock and daughter of William Fullerton, of Boothbay. The McClintock children, one of whom was John, who founded the Boothbay family were reared by Burns.

out of which an adjustment came and the existing troubles subsided.¹

The following winter the General Court repealed the obnoxious law permitting a single judge to call out the militia, and passed a resolution directing the Governor to appoint a commission of three members, whose duties should be to take into consideration his message to the two branches of the Legislature, in relation to the disturbances in Lincoln County, also to consider the memorials of the inhabitants of the towns of Bristol, Edgecomb, Nobleboro, Newcastle and Boothbay, then pending before the General Court. The commissioners were directed to go to the county of Lincoln empowered to send for such persons and papers as they deemed necessary, and to give notice of the time and place of their meetings to the selectmen of the towns mentioned.

The Governor appointed on this commission Hon. Perez Morton, a prominent lawyer in Boston, Jonathan Smith, Jr., and Thomas B. Adams. They met at the house of Dr. Josiah Myrick, Newcastle, on April 29th. John M. McFarland, then one of the Boothbay board of selectmen, with William McCobb and Dr. Daniel Rose, represented Boothbay. William McCobb was chosen chairman of the assemblage of town committees. A sub-committee to represent and conduct the case for the inhabitants was chosen, of which Doctor Rose was selected chairman. Just three weeks were spent upon the case. Many depositions were taken, by which means much of the early history of this locality has been rescued from oblivion. Nearly every part of the disputed territory was visited and a report with recommendations followed to the General Court. In place of a miserable set of squatters, preferring mob rule to law and order, the commission reported that churches, well-supported, existed in each of the towns; that schools were numerous and well-supported, and that the country had been settled nearly a century; that the people were thrifty, well-ordered, industrious, and had, by industry, made comfortable

1. The defendants in this case were David Lynn, Jabez Meigs, Elijah Barton, Prince Cain, Nathaniel Lynn, Ansel Meigs and Adam Pitts. The trial was commenced November 18, 1809, before Judges Sedgwick, Sewall, Thatcher and Parker. Jurymen were entirely chosen from Somerset and Kennebec Counties. This trial excited great interest everywhere in Maine and Massachusetts. It appeared in book form January, 1810, from the press of Ezekiel Goodale, Hallowell.

homes for themselves. They recommended that, from the facts obtained by them, another commission should be appointed to determine what, if any, ownership existed in the claimants, and that if any was found to exist that they be awarded wild land in the District to satisfy the amount determined, and that the settlers on the lands in dispute be unmolested.

Accordingly, June 11, 1811, the Governor alluded favorably to the report in his message and the new commissioners selected were Hon. Jeremiah Smith, Exeter, N. H., William H. Woodward, Hanover, N. H., and Hon. David Howell, Providence, R. I. By this decision a full township of land was given the Kennebec Proprietors, and half a township to claimants under the Drowne claim. The Brown, Tappan, Noble and Vaughn claims were extinguished as never having had any foundation in either law or equity, while the Hathorne and Ludgate claims were declared obsolete.

I add to this hasty sketch of long and weighty troubles, which bore upon our early inhabitants, a valuable deposition, taken of the venerable William McCobb, before the commission in 1811 and but four years before his decease.

WILLIAM MCCOBB'S DEPOSITION.

William McCobb, of Boothbay, testified: That he is sixty-nine years of age. That the first claimants of Boothbay since his remembrance, about the year 1775, was the Plymouth Company. A Major Goodwin, as their agent, came about that time and brought a surveyor with him. He said he was willing to quiet the old settlers under Dunbar with an hundred acres each. He brought with him Indian deeds, grants and plans to show that the Company's claim extended to the sea. After Goodwin went away another agent of the Plymouth Company, Doctor McKecknie, settled in town. Many people took deeds under Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, who claimed under the Plymouth Company—among others there were Andrew and Ephraim McFarland, and four or five more. The witness further testified that the next claimant was Major James Noble, who claimed under one Hathorne, by virtue of a deed from Robin Hood to Henry Curtis, and from Curtis to Hathorne. Noble offered to quiet all old settlers in their possessions, in case they would give up the rest of their land. About the year 1766 or 1767 in one part of Boothbay Noble convened the inhabitants, made proposals, but they refused to do any-

thing; afterward, as witness was informed, he went into the other part of the town, and asserted that the inhabitants generally had agreed to settle and had taken deeds. Under this impression a number were persuaded to compromise with Noble, and they gave their notes. Noble gave them each a stipulation, that on paying £13 6s 8d, the amount of the notes, he would give a deed. The witness believes that none of the notes were ever paid, or deeds given, and never knew of any person being called on for his note.

About thirty to forty years ago, witness testified that he saw a survey of a part of Boothbay, under a claim denominated the Ludgate claim, who derived his title from one Champnoi, under a will. Hathorne and Ludgate came down and made a division, and Hathorne took one side of the town and Ludgate the other. Ludgate made great professions, if people would buy of him, that he would build a meeting house and give every settler fifty acres, but he never did either. The claims of Hathorne and Ludgate did not extend to Edgecomb, but there was another Tappan claim which did extend to Edgecomb. The witness further testified that the Plymouth Company gave leases to people on Linekin's Neck in Boothbay.



REV. JOHN MURRAY.
1742-1793.

CHAPTER XII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

TO JUSTLY comprehend any historical situation it is necessary to understand the existing predominating beliefs of the people and the conditions surrounding them at the particular period. Nearly one and one-half centuries have elapsed since the occurrences enumerated in the early part of this chapter. Religious belief was then more direct and simple than at present. There was less diversity of opinion then than now, but the opinions of that epoch were tenaciously held. Church attendance was then believed to be a necessity, if possible, and the efforts to attend, in some cases of which we have record, seem well-nigh incredible. Ministers assiduously attended to their duties, against many adverse conditions, for a very small pecuniary compensation; and yet, to raise those slight salaries, at the time, was a greater burden than to contribute to the larger expenses of the present. But regardless of the strain upon the parish it was usually accomplished, as matters always are that carry with them the sense of duty. The efficacy of prayer, — the intercession and response, direct and immediate, — the foreordination of events, the special providences were all tenets of faith which are largely modified at the present day.

There were in Maine about the middle of the eighteenth century but few in religious beliefs outside of the Congregationalists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians. The latter, however, were not as numerous nor as diversified in settlement over the State as either of the former. Those localities where the inhabitants were principally of Scotch descent were generally Presbyterian in their earliest history.

The first Presbytery in New England was established at Londonderry, N. H., April 16, 1745, called the Boston Presbytery. The first Presbyterian Church in New England had

been gathered in the same town, in 1719, by the Rev. James McGregor, both pastor and people being of Scotch-Irish blood, and immigrants then recently from Ireland. In 1775 this Boston Presbytery was divided into three, known as the eastern or Salem, the middle or Londonderry, the western or Palmer. These were organized at Londonderry, September 4, 1776, into a paramount body known as the Synod of New England. But this body declined until 1782, when it became again a single one, known as the Salem Presbytery, and its last meeting was held at Gray, Maine, September 14, 1791. The principal churches of this denomination in Maine were gathered in the towns of Boothbay, Bristol, Brunswick, Camden, Georgetown, Gray, Newcastle, Scarborough, Topsham, Turner, Warren and Windham. At the date last given they had lost their sectarian character and, within a few years, became Congregational, the two denominations differing but little in either faith or customs.

The earliest mentioned minister about the Kennebec, or east of it, was the Rev. Joseph Baxter, a Congregationalist, who accompanied Governor Shute to Arrowsic in 1717 for the purpose of holding a conference with the Canibas Indians. He preached there, at intervals, until 1721. No other is recorded until 1734, when, at the same place, the Rev. William McClanethan, a Presbyterian, commenced his labors and continued, irregularly, for ten years. Congregationalists and Presbyterians were about evenly balanced in numbers in Georgetown, and, not being able to support two churches, nor to agree on one, they were without religious worship much of the time. At last the right man came in Rev. Ezekiel Emerson, who was ordained July 1, 1765, and a successful pastorate was conducted for fourteen years.

Rev. Robert Rutherford, who came into the country under Dunbar, preached at the fort at Pemaquid and in the houses and barns about Harrington, Walpole, Townsend and Newcastle until 1735, when he settled at Brunswick. The Rev. Robert Dunlap, born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, in 1715, receiving his degree and license to preach at the age of nineteen, embarked for America in 1736. The vessel he came in was wrecked on Isle of Sable, but he and a few others

reached the Isle of Canso. He then went to Cape Ann and Boston. From there he came to Nobleboro, Maine. Next he came to Townsend, where he lived awhile and preached, like Rutherford, in the houses and barns of the plantation. He next went to Sheepscot and finally, in 1746, was ordained as the first pastor at Brunswick, where he preached for thirteen years, afterward living out his days in that town.

Rev. Alexander Boyd came to New England in 1748, and preached for a time in Georgetown, but the two denominations could not harmonize on him, so he went to Newcastle, where he was ordained at the Sheepscot church, but under great objection from part of the people, and a condition that it was not to be understood that his pastorate extended to the Damariscotta side of the town. He, like the others mentioned, preached occasionally at Townsend. Mr. Boyd was an eloquent, ready speaker and attracted congregations wherever he appeared; but he was unsuccessful in his calling, as he bred dissensions in all his charges. He labored under the further disadvantage of a blemished reputation, brought about by an irregular marriage before he left Scotland, and desertion of his wife when he came to America. There may have been others who occasionally preached to the inhabitants of old Townsend, but no records of such instances that are trustworthy. Tradition was general at the beginning of the nineteenth century that George Whitefield, that renowned and shining light of Methodism, preached to the early Townsend settlers, which is not improbable.

As mentioned in an earlier chapter, the population of Townsend received many accessions from the westward,—from about York, Kittery, Kennebunkport, Portsmouth and Dover during and immediately after the close of the French and Indian War. These families were of English descent, for the most part, and included the names of Kelley, Bryer, Carlisle, Giles, Tibbetts, Hutchings, Storer, Barter, Matthews, Lewis, Kenney, Morrison, Pinkham, Crommett, Lamson, Decker, Avery, Clark and others. Previous to this the inhabitants had been nearly all of Scotch descent, through the Scotch-Irish immigration in Dunbar's time. This Scotch element were all of the Presbyterian faith, but the newcomers were a

devout and religiously inclined people, divided, however, into several sects.

If the Townsend settlers had other objects in obtaining incorporation they were not expressed. The paramount reason given was that the gospel might be settled among them. They were stirred to action in this matter early in 1764, by an occurrence late in the preceding year. The venerable Andrew Reed, whose wife was Jean Murray, had kept informed of their nephew in Antrim, Ireland, left behind them in their native town when they came to America. This nephew was John Murray, who was born May 22, 1742, and was now twenty-one years of age. He had been duly inducted into the sacerdotal office according to the usages of the church to which he belonged. No formal installation was necessary as a prerequisite to his administration of Christian ordinances. Thus being a probationer his position was such that a connection with any church might be made by a union in covenant, and with a parish by contract.

Upon the urgent solicitation of his American relatives he landed in New York late in the fall of 1763 and came to Townsend at once. Here he preached several times in different parts of the plantation at the houses. His fame as a devout and eloquent preacher went before him and people flocked to hear him. The desire became immediately unanimous that he should settle with them as pastor. A meeting was held at the Harbor, December 22, 1763, at the house of John Beath, and five leading citizens pledged him a salary of ninety pounds a year sterling. But he declined to accept on the ground that by being without town form or government the place was an undesirable one in which to settle. He admitted their apparent necessities, and appeared pleased at his acquaintance with the people, but was inflexible in his determination. He concluded while among them, and so stated, that it was his intention to return to Ireland at once. He took leave of his eastern friends in February, promising them if he ever returned to America he would settle with them.

While making a tarry in New York he made some public appearance and his genius and ability were at once recognized. Influences were brought to bear upon him of such strength

that he changed his intentions and was received under the care of the New York Presbytery. In May, 1765, he was settled as the successor of the Rev. Gilbert Tennent, in the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.

Boothbay, having been incorporated the fall previous, was organizing in her new capacity about the time of Mr. Murray's Philadelphia settlement, and about this time the inhabitants, who had so much admired him when among them, learned of his location. During the preceding year (1764) it seems that they had written to him and he to them, but it was thought the correspondence in both cases had been intercepted by interested parties. At any rate the letters never reached their destination. Communication at length being established, the settlers set forth the fact of their new condition, and insisted upon the fulfillment of the promise he had made them. The old church records contain in full the long and complex story of the petitioners to the western Presbytery for the release of Mr. Murray, for he was now willing to take up the Boothbay charge if a release from Philadelphia could be obtained. They tell of the reluctance of his Philadelphia parish to part with him, and the aid they obtained from New York in trying to influence his continued settlement with them. Capt. Andrew McFarland, John Beath and Mr. Murray's cousins, Capts. Andrew and Paul Reed, made several trips to Boston, and at last interested the Rev. John Morehead, of that city, to aid them. After every technicality had been exhausted he was released and came to Boothbay immediately, much to the regret of the parish from which he had severed his connection. In the few months of his pastorate there more had united with that church than during the entire settlement of his predecessor, Tennent.

The new church at Boothbay was practically completed when he arrived in 1766. Its raising had occurred September 27, 1765, and its dedication took place July 28, 1766, when he assumed pastoral charge of the parish. The organization was not entirely completed and the church officers ordained until September 20, 1767. On Sunday, April 13, 1767, they celebrated for the first time the service of the Lord's Supper. The first church officers were as follows: William Moore, Robert Murray, John Beath and Nehemiah Harrenden were ruling

elders ; Israel Davis, Samuel Adams, Ephraim McFarland were deacons ; Mr. Murray was moderator and John Beath, scribe. The date, July 28, 1766, is the one recognized as the ecclesiastical beginning in Boothbay, and is the proper anniversary day.

The old, worn book of records tells us of the membership at organization as follows : "The names of the persons thus incorporated, some of whom were absent at the time, but afterward fully acceded to all that was done," were

Men.

Robert Murray,
William Moore,
John Beath,
William Fullerton,
Samuel McCobbe,
William McCulloch,
Samuel Adams,
John Murray,
Samuel Pierce,
John Wheeler,
John Reed.

Women.

Sarah Davis,
Elizabeth Pierce,
Jane Reed,
Jane Moore,
Margaret Beath,
Janet Fullerton,
Mary McCobb,
Janet McCulloch,
Sarah Reed,
Mary McCulloch,
Margaret Fullerton,
Margery Reed,
Elizabeth Beath,
Mary Beath,
Mary Reed,
Elizabeth Boyd,
Mary McKown,
Hannah Marshall,
Rhoda Davis,
Martha Wiley.

The foregoing names were received by letter soon after the following persons were received by profession.

Men.

Andrew Reed,
Ephraim McFarland,
Israel Davis,
William Davis,
William McCobb,
Benjamin Thomas,
*James Blanchard,
Andrew McFarland,

Women.

Elizabeth McFarland,
Sarah Adams,
Mary Reed,
Anne Murray,
Rachel McCobb,
Martha Reed,
Mary Reed,
Margaret McFarland,

David Reed,	Elizabeth Merry,
Thomas Boyd,	Alice Wiley,
George Boyd,	Margaret McGuire,
John McCobb,	Elizabeth Gilmore,
Thomas Tully,	*Mary Winslow,
*William Burns,	Sarah Boyd,
*James Hilton,	*Mary Allen,
Nathaniel Rawlins,	Margaret Boyd,
Nehemiah Harrenden, Jr.,	*Hannah Burns,
David Decker,	Marianne Fullerton,
Enoch Avery,	Mary Boyd,
John Ingraham,	Lydia Rawlins,
William Reed,	Martha Day,
Patrick McKown,	*Mary McCurdy,
John Leishman,	Martha Harrenden,
*Robert Given,	Sarah Tibbetts,
*Hezekiah Eggeson,	Margaret Decker,
*Patrick Kincaid,	Mary Caldwell,
Joseph Irwine,	Jane Reed,
Simeon Rush,	*Mary Kincaid,
*Henry Hunter,	Sarah Reed,
*Thomas Clark.	*Anne McMullan,
	*Mary Stetson,
	Ruth Maddocks,
	*Mary Carter,
	*Hannah Fling,
	*Margaret McFadden,
	Jane Montgomery.

In the winter or early spring of 1767 occurred the great revival, an account of which finds a descriptive place in the works of all who have written upon the early ecclesiastical history of Maine. Mr. Murray was the sole inspiration of the movement. We have no record of assistance being given him either in its origin or continuance. Extracts from his diary show the vital, energetic character of the man and his deep solicitude for others. His powers did not end in his oratory, but he was an active, faithful pastor in every sense. William-

*Members thus designated are not thought to have been residents of Boothbay, and are nearly all recognized as names in Bristol.

son well says: "A minister whose piety was an incense both at the fireside and the altar." The desire for his ministrations spread from Boothbay to the surrounding towns, and, after the work of revival had been well advanced at home, he went in March, 1767, to the surrounding towns as a field of conquest. The old record tells us:

"Beginning at Squam and free town, he visited Pownalborough and Sheepscut, the head of the tide, Walpole, Harrington, &c., and during the space of two weeks, which this tour took up, he preached every day, and the work of God was glorious."

The list of baptisms which followed in the summer months, and which stands recorded in this old record book in his handwriting, included Pleasant Cove, Sheepscot, Hopkins, Walpole, Pemaquid, Harrington, Muscongus, Broad Cove, Damariscove and Georgetown. Day and evening, for several months, his lodgings as well as his church were filled with anxious souls, we are told, until past midnight, sometimes until two and three o'clock in the morning, and this condition existed in the towns he visited as well as at home. If we may believe contemporary writers, or Greenleaf, Williamson and others who wrote of it from fifty to seventy-five years later, we must conclude that the Lincoln County revival of 1767, led by the Rev. John Murray, surpassed anything else of the kind that had occurred in the history of Maine.

But Mr. Murray's powers were not all in his magnetic oratory. He was a scholar and an earnest student, and his powers and influence extended into other fields of usefulness besides the church. He will appear again to our readers in the chapter on the Revolutionary War. At an unusually early age he entered the University of Edinburgh, from which he graduated with high honors. His familiarity with the book from which he preached was to many a wonder; but it was no miracle, — it simply showed his great mental power for retention of facts, and to that were added the qualities of an attentive student. This power, though uncommon, is often exemplified by individuals in all the professions. Mr. Murray, however, had all the requisites of a great man. His mind being stored with all that was best, he possessed the faculties necessary to

handle and display his knowledge to advantage: a faultless elocution, a complete command of language, an earnest purpose, ready thoughts, and the capacity to combine and marshal to advantage all that was within him.

A case in point occurred once at Brunswick. Mr. Murray was well under way in his sermon, when some remark displeased Judge Hinkley, one of his hearers, a descendant of the Plymouth Pilgrims, and said to be a disputatious, overbearing man, who generally opposed the Scotch-Irish of that town and church. The Judge stepped boldly into the broad, center aisle and asked the preacher if he "knew in whose presence he stood." "Yes," replied Mr. Murray, "in the presence of a Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas." "Then," said the Judge, "I will say to you, as the Lord said unto Elijah, 'What doest thou here,' John Murray?" Instantly Mr. Murray repeated Elijah's answer (1 Kings xix. 10), dropped the thread of his regular discourse, and, making this impromptu passage his text, spoke for an hour with an eloquence that captivated his hearers.

When he first went to Newburyport, one who opposed his settlement passed him a text, as he entered the church one Sabbath morning, to test his qualities. Mr. Murray, when in the pulpit, unfolded it, laid his own notes aside, and gave his congregation such a sermon as disarmed all prejudice, and caused the Rev. Mr. Parsons to say that Murray had not been surpassed since the days of the apostles. Many clergymen were jealous of his ability. The Rev. Mr. Smith, of Portland, wrote in his diary, in 1772, that he had raised a "sad toss" among his people by not inviting him to preach, and at another of Mr. Murray's visits, in 1787, again writes: "A great uproar about Murray's not preaching." An old writer mentions the fact that once in Brunswick he noticed the church "blocked up," in addition to its foundation, in several places. He asked the reason, and was told that it was done as a safeguard against occasions when Mr. Murray came along and preached there.

But of all his opponents in the ministry none were so bitter and unyielding as Dr. Samuel Spring, of Newburyport, who was a man of ability and also of strong prejudices. He made a place for himself in history by being chaplain to Arnold's

forces on that memorable campaign against Quebec. He once left the room, on an occasion when they were together, just as Mr. Murray engaged in prayer. A rhymester composed the following :

“ Parson Spring began to fling,
And seemed to be in a hurry,
He couldn't stay to hear him pray,
Because 'twas Parson Murray.”

Later Doctor Spring published a book of his own writings, and Mr. Murray, in witty retaliation, wrote upon the fly leaf of a copy :

“ What mortal power, from things unclean,
Can pure productions bring?
Who can command a vital stream
From an infected *spring* ? ”

Insinuations have sometimes been made against Mr. Murray, as though something dark or hidden or irregular existed in his character, and during his lifetime he was widely charged with having forged his license to preach, and his name is recorded in the printed “ Extracts of Minutes ” of the Presbytery of Philadelphia as a deposed minister. The facts, however, are capable of explanation, and since the decease of Mr. Murray and those who opposed him, perhaps from jealous motives, later writers have simply made brief mention and explanation of the charges and passed them by as both technical and trivial. It appears that when prepared for his license he took issue with certain ministers of the Presbytery of Ballymena in Ireland, and with some warmth charged them with defection in doctrine. For this reason he went to England for his license, which he obtained from the class of Wool-lers, at Alnwick, Northumberland. On his return his credentials were questioned and he sent his papers to Edinburgh to be attested. Two young ministers, friends of his, attested a certificate as “ moderator ” and “ clerk ” of a Presbytery. This was untrue on their part, and later, when the matter was brought up, they besought him not to expose them as it would ruin their position and prospects in the church. Rather than ruin them he made an attempt to support the paper as genuine, and for this he was accused of forging his credentials. In mature years he always lamented the indiscretion of his youth.



BOOTHBAY CENTER.

The First Congregational Church and Cemetery, Soldiers' Monument, Residence of
John K. Corey and Schoolhouse.

The Philadelphia Presbytery deposed him, after having given him certificates of the highest character, when he was and had been for several months preaching in Boothbay. This they did in a very irregular way, without giving him notice or following regular procedure in such cases. The proceedings were published in the *Massachusetts Gazette* of May 12, 1768, together with a manifesto from eleven ministers who publicly withdrew all fellowship with him. He prepared his "Appeal to the Impartial Public," and the "Presbytery of the Eastward" took up the case and in 1771 annulled the censure and always sustained him in good and regular standing. He never, however, outlived the prejudices of some of his fellow clergymen, which, perhaps, he never would have encountered had he been a man of mediocre ability, even though other conditions had been as they were.

During his entire pastorate at Boothbay Mr. Murray was persistently sought by other and larger places to come and settle with them as pastor. In 1774 the congregation of the late Rev. John Morehead in Boston expressed a desire to settle him as successor. The previous year he had declined a large salary and settlement at Portsmouth, N. H. For some reason he loved the people and the place of Boothbay beyond any others. Society nor salary could not tempt him to remove from his eastern isolation, where he enjoyed the distinction of being pastor of the most easterly situated Protestant Church in America. "There," he wrote to a friend, "I find my comfort, and, I hope, my God; and there I see less danger of being a stumbling block in Zion, the very idea of which to me is worse than death."

The pastorate commenced in Boothbay in 1766, practically ended in 1779, at which time Mr. Murray went to Newburyport and commenced his labors in the Presbyterian Church there, becoming its settled pastor in 1781, in which capacity he continued until his death, March 13, 1793.

At the dedication service in the Boothbay church in 1766, he had preached from the text: "Come over into Macedonia and help us." The first years of his settlement in Boothbay he made his home with his cousin, Col. Andrew Reed. On December 15, 1772, he married Susanna, daughter of Gen.

William Lithgow, of Georgetown. They had three children, all born in Boothbay: John Wentworth, born in 1774; Katherine, born in 1776; Robert L., born in 1778.

After marriage he lived while he remained in Boothbay at the parsonage on Pisgah, built upon the land left for that purpose by the unfortunate Edmund Brown. John Leishman was builder, and it was considered in those days of rude abodes an imposing structure.

The first Congregational Church at the Center stood where the present one does. It was about forty by sixty feet in size and two stories in height. There were two vestibules and three entrances, at the east, west and south. From a large hallway stairs went to the gallery. The pews were seven by nine feet in size and the backs came just about to the shoulders of a person of medium height; they had seats on three sides with a door opening to the aisle. There were gallery pews on both sides and a singing gallery at the south. The pulpit was at the north. The finish throughout was of pine moulding, in the panel style of architecture so prevalent in those days. When the new church was built the old one was taken down and moved to East Boothbay, where it may now be seen in Adams' shipyard, used as a workshop and model room. The first parsonage was built where the present one stands. It was voted at the annual meeting in March, 1796:

"To build a ministerial house on the Commons. That said house be 36 feet long, 26 feet wide and eight foot post. Said house to be finished in a good workmanlike manner, nearly in the form of Mr. Jno. Sawyer's house at the Harbour; voted three acres of the south part of the Commons be appropriated for the use of said house."

The first church was built by Samuel Adams, as leading carpenter, and the parsonage was under the direction of a building committee, composed of William McCobb, Samuel Montgomery and Ichabod Pinkham, and for the latter a building fund of £200 was appropriated. The parsonage was removed to the street east of the Common, when the present one was built, and is now owned and occupied by John S. Spinney.

Before passing from Mr. Murray's pastorate to the subsequent history of the church, his fixed method of visitation

among his people may be mentioned. It is given as noted by himself.

"1st. Salute the house. 2d. Compare the lists with the family—mark them who can read into—Catechisables—Covenanters—Church members. 3d. Address, first, the children to engage in early religion; second, young ones to reading, secret prayer, the Sabbath, public worship, ordinances, good company, good houses, good tongues, love and concord, fidelity, conversion. 4th. Address parents, first, about their spiritual state; second, secret devotion; third, family worship, government, catechising; fourth, Sabbath, public worship, sacraments; if church members, see what profit—if not, remove objections; if in error or vice, convince, reclaim; if in divisions, heal; if poor, help; lastly, exhortations to all—pray."

Mr. Murray's popularity never waned while in the Boothbay parish, and the only reason for changing his field of labor to Newburyport was the solicitation of his family and friends to have him go to a place of greater personal safety, as the war was then raging and British aggression along the coast, particularly in our harbor, was frequent, and he had, from his well-known ability and influence among the people, always preaching a gospel of staunch patriotism in addition to his other teachings, become a special target for the enemy. Soon after the close of the war he published two political pamphlets, one entitled "Tyranny's Grove Destroyed," and the other, "The Altar of Liberty Finished," both of which enjoyed a broad circulation."

We now find the people of Boothbay impoverished by war, taxed heavily for its support, its able-bodied men in the field, cropping, fishing, lumbering, every visible means of support cut off, and the men themselves paid in a depreciated, almost worthless, currency, that we have seen in our municipal chapter once voted as an alternative of "seventy-five for one hard dollar." On top of this they had lost their central power of inspiration when Mr. Murray went to Newburyport. That church never again reached in interest and influence what it had been under him. A few bright spots reappear in its history, notably in the pastorates of Rev. Isaac Weston and Rev. David Q. Cushman.

It is evident that only occasional preaching was had for some time after 1780. In 1783 the sessions of the church was declared a committee to employ a minister, during the summer only, "as far as £100 will go, or serve, or extend." Under this vote a Mr. Merrill may have been employed, for we find a vote in the annual meeting for 1785 "not to employ the Rev. Mr. Merrill any longer than the committee had agreed." In 1785 William McCobb and John Murray were a committee to procure preaching, for summer only, and thirty pounds was raised for support. The next year a committee was chosen to employ a minister, for trial only, with a view to settlement. Sixty pounds was raised and the Rev. Mr. Williams was employed for six months. In 1788 John Murray was chosen agent to "go to the westward and procure a minister who may be settled for life." In 1789 Rev. Jonathan Gould, who, evidently, had been preaching here at times, was engaged for "one year from date of his first coming here." Seventy-eight pounds was voted him, he to find his own board. At a meeting March 14, 1791, it was voted not to settle Mr. Gould, or to employ him longer, but a vote of thanks was given him and a disclaimer that his dismissal was for any moral fault. The objection was doctrinal.

The record shows no regular preaching until November 15, 1795, when the Rev. Pelatiah Chapin was engaged for one year, at four dollars per week and board for himself and horse.

On November 21, 1797, a call was given Rev. John Sawyer, of Oxford, N. H., which was accepted, and with his family he came to Boothbay the following March. The parsonage then being completed received them as its first occupants. He received \$333.33 per year and house rent, with an additional one hundred dollars for the first year for moving expenses.

The church was in a declining state. No religious revival had occurred since that of Mr. Murray, thirty years before. The Lord's Supper had not been administered for twenty years. It was still Presbyterian, but there was no Presbytery in Maine with which it could unite. In Mr. Murray's time they had belonged to what was known as the Presbytery of the Eastward, but they were now in the position of an independent church. William McCobb and seven others, in 1798, applied

to the Lincoln Association, representing the disordered state of religious affairs, and requested the aid of the Association in organizing a Congregational Church.

On September 20th of that year a Congregational Church was organized out of the remains of the ancient Presbyterian Church and Rev. John Sawyer was installed as pastor. On that day eight members of the earlier church were examined and subscribed the articles of faith and covenant. They were John Beath, John Leishman, Samuel Montgomery, William McCobb, John McCobb, Rachel McCobb, Mary Knights and Mary McCobb.

Mr. Sawyer was settled with the express provision that he could cancel his engagement at any time, by accompanying his resignation with his reasons for requesting it. This he did, and his reasons, at length, appear in the early book of town records. They were concisely and ably written, the principal among them being the extent of the liquor traffic in town and the lack of sympathy in his church with his efforts for a better state of affairs. Mr. Sawyer's pastorate was about seven years in length, he preaching his farewell sermon in October, 1805. He was a man of great strength of character and would have performed valuable moral and religious work had he been properly supported by his church. He went into Penobscot County, then new, as a missionary; was one of the founders of the Theological Seminary at Bangor, dying in the town of Garland somewhat past his one hundred and third year.

In 1807 Doctor Rose was directed by vote of the town to engage Rev. Jabez Pond Fisher to preach one year. He remained with the church until October, 1816, when, upon his request, the town granted him dismissal. A call was then extended Rev. Jonathan Adams, a native of Boothbay, then settled at Woolwich, which he declined.

It is uncertain as regards the disposition of the old Murray parsonage on Pisgah. It may have been disposed of when the new one was built, in 1796, near the church, but probably still remained church property, for a reference indicates that Mr. Fisher lived on Pisgah, at least a part of the time. His successor, Rev. Isaac Weston, lived at the Center, but the strength of the Congregational Society was at that date and continued

to be at the Harbor. The separation of the Baptist Society, a little before the opening of the century, had drawn away nearly all of the Back River support and a greater part of that north of the Center. This impression is reinforced by the record, showing many midweek services being held at the house of Deacon Ebenezer Fullerton, at the Harbor.

Mr. Weston first came among the people of Boothbay as a missionary at the beginning of the second half-century of the church. Between sixty and seventy converts were made and added to the membership. His work was only secondary to that of Mr. Murray. He was a man of pleasing address, good abilities, and popular with all the people, in and out of the church. From Boothbay he went to Cumberland, where, in addition to his pastoral cares, he did considerable literary work of note. Bibliographies credit him with five publications of importance. His first sermon in Boothbay was on September 25, 1817, and his last was at the centennial observances of the church, September 23, 1866. His pastorate ended in 1830; being, practically, the same length of time covered by Mr. Murray, and ranking below that pastorate only in popularity and results.

Rev. Charles L. Cook was called August 10, 1830, ordained October 6th, and for irregularities dismissed and deposed November 5, 1832.

Between the dismissal of Mr. Cook and the installation of Rev. David Q. Cushman, February 7, 1838, Rev. Thomas Bellows, Rev. Joseph W. Sessions and Rev. Nathaniel Chapman supplied until May, 1835, when Rev. Henry A. Merrill occupied the position for one year, followed by supplies through 1837.

Mr. Cushman's pastorate lasted until May 15, 1843, at which time it ceased for lack of proper support and failure on the part of the parish to fulfill the obligations into which it had entered. The early part of his ministry in town was accompanied by a great revival of interest and accessions to his own and sister churches. His work was harmonious, and recommendations followed him from the parish and district council to new fields of labor; but at the last of his ministrations, by no fault of his, one of those waves of laxity and

depression, which had been at times upon the church in earlier days, swept over it. Mr. Cushman was a practical man and a devout Christian. He did great service to the educational interests of the town, and, in after years, completed a history of the Sheepscot settlement, a valuable and authentic work.

Rev. William Tobey followed, in 1844, continuing until the early part of 1848. He is said to have been one of the ablest pastors ever connected with that church. Rev. Samuel L. Gould, a nephew of the Rev. Jonathan Gould, who was pastor in 1789, next came, in June, 1848, and remained three years.

Mr. Gould was followed by Rev. Jonathan Adams, on October 18, 1852, remaining until 1858; several months at the last of his engagement the services of his son, Rev. Jonathan E. Adams, then recently graduated at Bangor and pastor of the Harbor Society, were substituted. October 31, 1861, Rev. Horace Toothacher commenced his work and continued until 1864. Mr. Toothacher was the last pastor to receive his entire support from the old society. At the end of his term it had reached its ninety-eighth year. Rev. Leander S. Coan was the first pastor whose ministrations covered both parishes. It fell to his lot, while thus engaged, to furnish the centennial sermon upon the observances of the day, at the church, September 23, 1866. This sermon was largely historical and was preserved in pamphlet form. From the beginning of this dual work by Mr. Coan until the close of the pastorate of the late Rev. R. W. Jenkins, December, 1883, the plan was regularly followed. Since that only occasional services have been held there. For this divided pastoral care the record of the Second Society will afford the list of clergymen.

Early in 1848 occurred an exodus of considerable magnitude. Forty-eight members took their dismissal in a body for the purpose of organizing a church at the Harbor, and from that time until 1875 dismissals frequently occurred for the same reason. The present church was built in 1848, two years after that of the new society. A spirit of rivalry may be suspected in this action, though records are silent, and, if in a sense competitive, it was evidently good-natured. The parish organization is still maintained, and the income from

rental of the parsonage is judiciously used in preserving in good repair the society's property.

THE BAPTIST SOCIETY.

The prefix "Freewill" to a branch of the Baptist denomination became attached about 1780. At that date Elder Benjamin Randel, of New Durham, N. H., is said to have first preached the doctrines that led to this distinction. Elder Randel had two great qualifications as a leader: an industrious, energetic worker and a great organizer. At first he gathered a church in his own town, and then, with the aid of two or three associates, extended his work rapidly. In 1781 churches of this denomination were collected in New Gloucester, Parsonsfield, Hollis, Woolwich, Georgetown and Edgecomb.

The practice of Elder Randel as he traveled through the country was, as fast as people embraced his doctrines, to gather a company of them within reasonable limits under the general name of a monthly meeting. A certain number of these monthly meetings assembled once in three months and held a quarterly meeting. When enough of these branches became established the quarterly meetings combined became a yearly meeting. The whole body was considered one church, but the term "church" was not accepted until 1809, when it was substituted for that of "monthly meeting." Regular quarterly meetings were first established in 1783, at New Durham, New Gloucester, Hollis and Woolwich. Many of the society had originally been Calvinistic Baptists, and consequently close communionists, but at a quarterly meeting in Gorham, December, 1785, they voted to open their communion to other denominations. By 1820 four yearly meetings had been established; one in New Hampshire, one in Vermont and two in Maine, one of the latter being called the Gorham and the other the Edgecomb. This last held its meeting one year at either Woolwich or Edgecomb and the next at Farmington.

It is, therefore, a matter easily to be understood why the Freewill Baptists showed so much early strength in Boothbay, when it is seen to what extent their doctrines had taken

root in the adjoining town of Edgecomb. Elder Randel on his earliest circuits came often to that town.

Public and family records show that he preached and baptized converts in Boothbay as early as 1790, perhaps earlier. In June, 1798, thirty-five taxpayers in Boothbay petitioned the General Court for incorporation of the Baptist Society, but it failed of enactment, which is not surprising from the fact that the entire society in Maine, numbering some 2,000, were refused incorporation in 1804. Soon after that date they began to incorporate as distinct societies. In the first book of town records may be found the earliest request of members of this society in Boothbay to be relieved of their ministerial tax, which went to the support of the Congregational Church, and to be allowed to use it themselves.

"Gentlemen Selectmen of Boothbay your Petitioners finding it their duty to request your Honours to discharge us the subscribers from paying the Ministers Rates, that is to say the Revd. Mr. Sawyer his salary as we have joined in the Society called the free will Baptists and are desirous to pay our Minister Rate into that society to which we think it our duty to attend, and if you do not see fit to set us off into a society, we request you to deposit our proportion of Ministers rates to our committee who we trust to lay it out to pay or defray the expenses of our Elders who we think is the ambassadors of Jesus Christ. Being in duty bound to God shall ever Pray.

Joseph Stover
 *Eph^m Alley
 Aaron Sherman
 *Roger Sherman
 *Eleazer Sherman, Jr.
 *John Alley, Jr.
 *Eleazer Sherman
 *Elisha Sherman
 Samuel Perkins
 John Giles
 Solomon Pinkham, Jr.
 *Benjⁿ Kenney
 Calvin Pinkham, Jr.
 *Joseph Matthews
 John Barter,
 John Barter, Jr.
 John Lewis

*Timothy Dunton
 Joseph Giles
 Giles Tibbetts
 Benjⁿ Hutchings
 Solomon Pinkham
 *Stephen Lewis
 *William Lewis
 Joseph Pinkham
 *James Tibbetts
 *Lemuel Lewis
 *Isaac Lewis
 Ichabod Tibbets
 *John Southard
 Ruggles Cunningham
 John Webber
 Timothy Stover
 Nathaniel Tibbets.

"This may certify that the names above written consisting of professors of a Baptist Society are members of the Baptist Society has and do steadily and do Conscienciously attend public worship in the Town of Boothbay both before and since the first of December 1799.

Boothbay March 14th, 1800.

Giles Tibbets Clerk of Said Society.

"The above recorded by the request of Mr. Timothy Dunton & others."

The foregoing list of names is the same as that of 1798 which petitioned for incorporation. An act of incorporation was obtained by the Baptist Society of Boothbay February 23, 1809. The incorporators were the names in the foregoing list marked by an asterisk (*), together with the following: Israel Dunton, Benjamin Kelley, Samuel Smith, Timothy Dunton, Jr., Stephen Lewis, Jr., Joseph Lewis, John Matthews, Benjamin Lewis, John Brown, Jr., John Farnham and Asa Hutchings, "together with such others as may associate with them and their successors, with their families and estates."

The first meeting of the new society was called by a warrant issued by William McCobb, justice of the peace, to Stephen Lewis, Jr., a member, to meet at the schoolhouse on Back River, near the house of John Southard, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Thursday, February 1, 1810. Samuel Tibbets was moderator and Samuel Loomis, clerk. The date of the annual meeting was fixed on the first Monday of March. No regular organization as a church occurred until November 18, 1826. This was done by a committee appointed by the Edgecomb quarterly meeting and consisted of the following persons:

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Stephen Lewis,	Jane Dunton,
William Lewis,	Martha Tibbetts,
John Lewis,	Mary Lewis,
Lemuel Lewis,	Sarah Lewis,
William Dunton,	Isabella Lewis,
Ephraim Lewis,	Lois Stover,
Samuel Tibbetts.	Sarah Southard.

The town first exempted the Baptist Society from their ministerial tax in 1806. After that date, as long as the con-

nection between church parish and municipality existed, the ministerial tax was not assessed against those of the Baptist Society. In 1830 the Freewill Baptist Society secured permission at the annual meeting to build a church on the Common. A lot was given them upon the corner now occupied by the house of John E. Spinney for the purpose, and also a permit to cut the necessary timber for building a church from the town lands. Up to that date there had been but few in town, outside of Cape Newagen Island, who accepted the Methodist teachings. On that island it was the only doctrine preached, and this had been the condition since 1808. But on the mainland of the town there were several Methodist families, and an effort was now made to gather them into a church, combine with the Baptists and build a house of worship on the union plan, dividing its occupancy between the two societies. This was accomplished and the Union Church was built in 1831. It was a building forty by fifty feet with sixteen-foot posts. It was regularly occupied until 1856, when the present Baptist Church was built. It was then sold to the late Robert Montgomery, who tore it down and rebuilt it at East Boothbay, where it was used as a store by him for many years. J. H. Blair purchased it and moved it to the Harbor, where it was occupied by F. H. Harris. It was in this store that the great fire in October, 1886, originated.

Previous to the erection of the Union Church the Baptists had held their meetings at the Back River schoolhouse, with occasional gatherings at other places. On September 19, 1832, they were assembled at the new meeting house and with due ceremonies formally set in order a church to be known as the Freewill Baptist Church of Boothbay.

In 1856, when the present church was built, the building committee, in setting this house upon the Common was thought by those of the Congregational Society to be encroaching upon the rights of the other parish and an unhappy conflict ensued, in which legal process was resorted to; but the differences were healed and nine years later ready permission was granted the Baptists to erect a parsonage at the side of their church upon the Common.

The recorded ministers in the Baptist Society follow.

They were termed Elders until 1856, after which date Rev. appears regularly as title prefix to the name.

1. Elder John Leman, 1826 to 1830.
2. Elder William Emerson, 1830 to 1832.
3. Elder Dexter Waterman, 1832 to 1838.
4. Elder ——— Smith, 1838 to 1839.
5. Elder E. G. Page, 1839 to 1841.
6. Elder J. Stevens, 1841 to 1842.
7. Elder Nathan J. Robinson, 1842 to 1844.
8. Elder S. P. Morrill, 1844 to 1848.
9. Elder E. G. Page, January 13, 1849, to spring of 1852.
10. Elder A. Libby, April, 1852, to August, 1855.
11. Rev. J. D. West, June, 1856, to April, 1857.
12. Rev. H. Whitchee, May 1, 1857, to January, 1860.
13. Rev. E. G. Page, January, 1860, to January 17, 1863.
14. Rev. James Boyd, January, 1863, to December, 1866.
15. Rev. L. Given, December 13, 1866, to March 14, 1870.
16. Rev. C. F. Russell, October 1, 1871, to June, 1873.
17. Rev. W. C. Hulse, June 18, 1873, to July, 1874.
18. Rev. H. Atwood, 1874, to August, 1880.
19. Rev. F. A. Palmer, August 8, 1880, to June 13, 1886.
20. Rev. F. H. Peckham, October 1, 1886, to October 1, 1888.
21. Rev. E. Owen, September 8, 1888, to September 4, 1892.
22. Rev. C. A. Buker, November 1, 1892, to November 2, 1895.
23. Rev. B. S. Fifield, December 1, 1895, to October 15, 1899.
24. Rev. G. G. Haynes, January 7, 1900, to May 19, 1901.
25. Rev. I. V. Mayo, July 1, 1901.

METHODISM IN SOUTHPORT.

While Colonel Dunbar was laying out Harrington, Walpole and Townsend for settlement, in 1729, John Wesley was commencing his first Methodist Church at Oxford, England. Just a century later, in 1829, Rev. Elliot B. Fletcher, an able exponent of Methodism in New England, appeared for the first time on Cape Newagen Island, riding a small, peculiarly marked horse of dun and white. He was not the originator of that doctrine there, nor their earliest preacher, but he was to that island what Rev. John Murray sixty years before had been to the entire town. In fact, five regular and several itinerant

preachers had preceded him, but their accomplishments were slight in comparison to his.

In 1807, following the precedent established in the case of the Baptists the previous year, the town allowed the inhabitants of this island their ministerial tax, with the proviso that it should be expended for the support of preaching, one-half at the schoolhouse at the north end of the island and the other half at the schoolhouse near where the post office now stands at West Southport. It is presumable that some previous movement in this direction had existed, but the earliest record probably covers the first effort of much importance toward establishing a church. In the year 1808, following immediately upon the action of the town, meetings were held quite regularly by a local minister by the name of Rogers. The New England Conference sent Rev. Caleb Fogg there in 1809. Regular preaching continued until 1813. Then came a period of inactivity. For this we are left to guess the reason. Perhaps the troubles along the coast from the war then in progress, perhaps a season of backsliding after a good start had been made in faithful, active work; but more reasonable to suppose that interest was arrested by the war, and, once arrested, did not for a season return.

That season appears a long one, for the church records tell us that from 1813 to 1829 there was only occasional preaching, by ministers from Georgetown and Bristol. A great revival in interest commenced immediately upon Mr. Fletcher beginning his work. He saw that the great lack of his people was that of possessing no church, and he made efforts at once to interest them in that direction. The following year (1830) saw a new church completed, and accepted by the trustees on December 7th. Mr. Fletcher worked hard himself upon the construction of this church, for he was a man who could work, or pray, or preach, as he saw necessity demanded. When the bills were in it was found the cost had been \$774.58. At the dedication Mr. Fletcher's first remarks were to congratulate his congregation upon the possession of a church, and adding: "And you have just as much fish and potatoes as ever."

Mr. Fletcher remained on the Boothbay circuit three years, commencing with 1829. In 1832 he went to Livermore, but

in 1833-34 he was back again on this circuit. His energy in everything connected with the good of his people, material and spiritual, must always be largely credited with the important start and growth of Methodism in this locality. Besides the Cape Newagen Island church, for which he obtained the subscription and upon which he labored with his hands like any other carpenter, he organized the few Methodist families upon the mainland of Boothbay, and is largely to be credited for bringing about a union between the Baptists and Methodists at the Center, where a new church home, at a cost of about \$1,200, was provided in 1831 for both societies. Not only did he inspire the building of these churches, but he filled them on the Sabbath. The work he did in town largely influenced the gathering of the Methodist Society at East Boothbay and the building of their first church, though it was not erected until two years after his second pastorate here was closed.

Soon after arriving at Cape Newagen he realized the inconveniences they labored under by having no ferry. He interceded with Moses Riggs, of Georgetown, then a considerable property holder about Newagen, and received a gift of lumber sufficient for the purpose. With his own hands he set about the work and soon completed a good ferryboat, the first that island had. Mr. Thomas Orne, now (1905) ninety-one years of age, and himself a native of the island and a devout Methodist since boyhood, thus describes Mr. Fletcher to the author :

"He was a short man, well-formed, of medium size, black eyes and hair, of nervous appearance, a very ready talker, but a much better sermonizer than exhorter. He craved joint debates, and particularly with the Second Adventists, whom he met several times, and so undid them that they never gained any foothold here, though they made a great effort to do so."

Mr. Fletcher was twelve years a superannuate. He was born in 1799 and died May 12, 1882, at Georgetown, where he was buried, his tombstone bearing the inscription : "I am set for the defense of the Gospel." He lived a single life, and, while never hesitating to talk religion to any one, he showed no inclination for married life, with home and family. Near the end of his days he wrote a friend : "For fifty-eight years I have been a gospel minister and a man of one work."

In 1864, on January 25th, certain persons in interest associated themselves together for the purpose of "building a meeting house that shall be more convenient and upon more modern plans," at the same time mentioning that "the meeting house in the town of Southport is much impaired by time, and the pews uncomfortable to sit upon, and the house quite ancient in its structure." The first meeting was held February 4, 1864. The organization was perfected and a building committee selected. On February 18th by-laws were adopted and a vote was taken to complete the house by the last of the following October. No further action or mention occurs for three years. On March 27, 1867, a meeting was held at which a new building committee was chosen, and they were "authorized to build such a house as to size and finish as they may determine, provided that it shall contain sixty pews." The work commenced soon after this meeting, but the church was not completed until 1869. The old church was located just west-erly from the second one.

In 1845 Townsend (for that was then the island name) had become a separate charge. This was effected while Rev. D. P. Thompson was pastor, he having at the time been there one year and he remained one year afterward. This church was destroyed by fire October 22, 1903. The lot was then sold to the town for a school lot, and was built upon in 1904.

A new lot for building was purchased in 1904 of Ozias and Mary Orne, and earnest work at once commenced to raise another church. Very material aid is being furnished by the two ladies' societies: the Union Club, on the east side, and the Ladies' Aid, at West Southport. The principal funds are, however, being raised by subscription. During 1904 the foundation was put in and a considerable start made upon the building. It will probably be completed in 1905. The size is sixty-nine by thirty-one feet with an eleven-foot post. The ceiling is to be arched, occupying a part of the space above the plates. Entrance beneath the spire; a small vestry opening into the auditorium, on the ground floor; over the vestry a room of similar size, for use as a church parlor or ladies' circle, opening also to the auditorium.

List of Ministers.

1808.	Rev. — Rogers.
1809.	Rev. Caleb Fogg.
1810.	Rev. John Williamson.
1811.	Rev. Daniel Wentworth.
1812.	Rev. John Atwell.
1813-28.	Supplies.
1829-31.	Rev. Elliot B. Fletcher.
1832.	Rev. John Perrin.
1833-34.	Rev. Elliot B. Fletcher.
1835.	Rev. Ariel Ward.
1836-37.	Rev. Nathaniel Norris.
1838-39.	Rev. James Harrington.
1840-41.	Rev. John Cumner.
1842-43.	Rev. Nathan Webb.
1844-46.	Rev. D. B. Thompson.
1846-47.	Rev. John G. Pingree.
1848-49.	Rev. B. F. Sprague.
1850-51.	Rev. Nathan Webb.
1852.	Rev. William J. Jewell.
1853.	Rev. Elliot B. Fletcher.
1854-55.	Rev. Jesse Harriman.
1856-57.	Rev. S. F. Strout.
1858-59.	Rev. R. S. Dixon.
1860.	Rev. M. W. Newbert.
1861-62.	Rev. C. A. Plumer.
1863.	Rev. G. G. Winslow.
1864-65.	Rev. P. Rowell.
1866-67.	Rev. I. P. Roberts.
1868.	Rev. T. Cookson.
1869-70.	Rev. M. E. King.
1871-72.	Rev. C. A. Plumer.
1873-74.	Rev. Daniel Smith.
1875.	Rev. D. B. Thompson.
1876.	Rev. E. Bryant.
1877.	Rev. W. Lermond.
1878-79.	Rev. Daniel Smith.
1880-81.	Rev. W. B. Eldridge.
1882.	Rev. J. R. Baker.

1883.	Rev. J. C. Lamb.
1884-86.	Rev. J. D. Payson.
1887-88.	Rev. S. M. Dunton.
1889.	Rev. T. R. Hogue.
1890.	Rev. W. H. Washburn.
1891-93.	Rev. C. W. Lowell.
1894-95.	Rev. J. W. Price.
1896-97.	Rev. M. T. Anderson.
1898-1903.	Rev. C. F. Butterfield.
1904.	Rev. Warren A. Hanscom.

THE METHODIST CHURCH AT EAST BOOTHBAY.

With the story of the old Presbyterian Church at the Center, together with that of the earlier organization of the Baptists, and of the Methodists on Cape Newagen Island, that which is most truly colonial has been presented; but there still remains at East Boothbay and the Harbor the story of small, feeble congregations, both as to numbers and financial strength, with plain and rigidly economical beginnings, inspired by a sincerity of faith that might well serve as a model for later days.

People in earlier times had traveled from all parts of the town to attend the meetings under Mr. Murray at the Center. Cape Newagen, Linekin Neck, Pleasant Cove, Barter's Island, with some from Edgecomb and Newcastle, met on the Sabbath at the old church, and many of them walked the distance, for walking or horseback riding was the only method of reaching it, there being no carriages or carriage roads. In places where there were Methodist families they were favored with occasional preaching from a very early date. In 1796 a circuit was formed about the mouth of the Kennebec, and the ministers went both sides of it in their tours. To the eastward, Union was the limit. It is probable that Boothbay then may have had its first real attention from this society. At the close of 1804 the Methodists in Maine numbered 2,399, with seventeen ministers besides the presiding elder, who then was the Rev. Joshua Soule. In 1803 Bristol, Newcastle and Boothbay formed a circuit. The traveling minister was Rev. Samuel Baker, and the local ones, Rev. Enos Baxter, Josiah Loudon

and Amos Gray. Such was the growth that in 1809 Boothbay was constituted a circuit, but, though scattered families existed about over the town, the strength of that society was on Newagen.

We have seen the start, the laxity and the revival of interest there. Mr. Fletcher inspired people to work and remove obstacles rather than sit down and gaze at them in dread and horror. He commenced his work where material was most abundant, which was on the island, and after getting them a church, in 1830, and his people, together with the Baptists, a union home at the Center, in 1831, he held meetings in kitchens, shops and barns about East Boothbay and Linekin until enough existed to require a church. Two years after he finished his second pastorate, in 1836, a new Methodist church was built on the hill north of the bridge at the mill in East Boothbay Village. In this undertaking Caleb Hodgdon, the principal business man then in the place, was the leading spirit. The building was thirty-eight by forty feet. It was at first only finished on the outside, and plank benches, without backs, were put in for seats. It had the old style, short belfry without steeple. In 1839 the inside was finished in good shape and the pews were sold to pay the bills. There were forty pews and they averaged about thirty dollars each, but many among the people were poor and unable to purchase, so that only about thirty pews were sold; "Father" Hodgdon, as he was termed, held the rest. The church was dedicated under the form of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Charles Baker was presiding elder and Rev. James Harrington, the local minister. The trustees were Caleb Hodgdon, William Seavey, Levi Reed, Nathaniel Montgomery, John Race and James Linekin, of East Boothbay and Linekin; John Fuller, Center; Marshal Smith, Harbor. Eleazer Sherman and James Preble were builders. Rev. Ariel Ward was the first minister. Some of the earliest members were:

Men.

Caleb Hodgdon,
William Seavey,
Levi Reed,

Women.

Eliza Hodgdon,
Catherine Davis Seavey,
Abigail Perry Reed,

Henry Parsons,
John Race,
Daniel Bennett,
Henry Hatchard.

Mrs. Henry Parsons,
Abigail L. Race,
Jane L. Bennett,
Mrs. Henry Hatchard.

Quite a number of families at that time in the vicinity belonged to either the Congregationalists or Baptists at the Center, who later united with the home church.

In 1863 the old church was torn down and moved to the south side of the bridge, on the hill. It was enlarged and rebuilt with modern architecture, belfry and steeple, at a cost of \$4,500. The building committee was composed of James Seavey, Peter McGunnigle and Simon McDougall. The architect and builder was Deacon Paul Giles. The committee on apprizal was Robert Montgomery, Benjamin Reed and Miles Hagan. The trustees of the new church were William Seavey, Simon McDougall, Peter McGunnigle, Granville J. Seavey and Ezekiel Holbrook.

A bell was bought in New York, but the steamer that brought it east was captured by a Southern privateer, and on the coast of Nova Scotia it was taken ashore and sold to a church which put it into service. It was traced, and after the war, at the request of the United States Government, was restored to the East Boothbay church, where it was used for several years; but, being of a harsh tone, was sold and another purchased.

In 1888-89 the church was refurnished inside with modern oak pews, newly carpeted, and about five hundred dollars expended in improvements. In 1897 memorial windows were put in, bearing the names of members of the Adams, Hodgdon, Montgomery, Race and Seavey families, who had been prominent early workers in, or benefactors of, the society. A parsonage, easterly on the street from the church, was built in 1878.

Now, about seventy years from the rearing of the first rude house of worship, the descendants of those who erected it enjoy the blessings and conveniences of a modern church, attractive both inside and out, overlooking a prosperous and thriving community, which is now united in one religious society.

The list of ministers follows :

- 1837-38. Rev. Ariel Ward.
- 1839-40. Rev. James Harrington.
- 1841. Rev. John Cumner.
- 1842-43. Rev. D. P. Thompson.
- 1844-45. Rev. Charles Andrews.
- 1846-47. Rev. Nathan Webb.
- 1848-49. Rev. Jesse Harriman.
- 1850. Rev. John C. Prince.
- 1851. Rev. Charles Tupper.
- 1852. Rev. Nathan Webb.
- 1853-54. Rev. J. P. Adams.
- 1855-56. Rev. Rufus Day.
- 1857. Rev. O. F. Jenkins.
- 1858-59. Rev. S. F. Strout.
- 1860-61. Rev. D. P. Thompson.
- 1862. Rev. E. Cheney.
- 1863. D. W. Sawyer.
- 1864. Rev. Joseph Baker.
- 1865-66. Rev. C. L. Haskell.
- 1867-68. Rev. L. H. Bean.
- 1869. Rev. D. P. Thompson.
- 1870. Rev. P. Higgins.
- 1871-72. Rev. P. E. Brown.
- 1873-74. Rev. D. M. True.
- 1875-76. Rev. C. E. Knowlton.
- 1877-78. Rev. C. L. Haskell.
- 1879. Rev. B. C. Wentworth.
- 1880-81. Rev. A. J. Clifford.
- 1882-84. Rev. W. E. Brown.
- 1885. Rev. Frank D. Handy.
- 1886. Rev. David Merrill.
- 1887-89. Rev. James Byram.
- 1890-91. Rev. Nathan H. Campbell.
- 1892-93. Rev. W. I. Johnson.
- 1894-95. Rev. Virgil D. Wardwell.
- 1896-99. Rev. A. E. Russell.
- 1900. Rev. W. A. McGraw.
- 1901-02. Rev. E. S. Gahan.
- 1903. Rev. T. W. Hunter.

Ministers to the close of 1849 were sent by the Maine Conference, after that by the East Maine Conference. Beginning with Rev. S. F. Strout, in 1858, and closing with Rev. B. C. Wentworth, in 1879, when the circuit was divided, the same ministers filled both the East Boothbay and Harbor pastorates. In 1863, while the church was being rebuilt, the ministrations by Daniel W. Sawyer were local; Mr. Sawyer being an active member of the Harbor church did this work, and no minister was sent by the conference that year.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.

For many years, in fact ever after the Baptists drew away their support, the old Congregational Church showed plainly a weakening condition. When the Methodists at Cape Newagen withdrew, another support was gone. The popularity and ability of Mr. Weston for a time rallied the waning interest, but his pastorate ended just as the new churches were being erected at Newagen and the Center. A few years later, as we have noted, the organization of the East Boothbay church must have had a similar effect. The greater part of the membership had come to be at the Harbor, and in 1845 a movement was started to build a church and organize a parish there. The following subscription paper tells its own story:

"We, the subscribers, inhabitants of Boothbay, believing it to be for our interest to build a Congregational Meeting House for the public worship of Almighty God, at or near the Eastern Harbor, so called, in the town of Boothbay; do hereby promise and agree, and do hereby bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly, by these presents, to pay the sum or sums set against our several names, to be appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, and to be paid at such time or times, and in such sums, and to such person or persons, as shall be agreed upon by said subscribers, or a majority of them, at any legal meeting holden by them, the said subscribers.

Boothbay, Me., June 4, 1845."

Benjamin Blair,	\$ 50.00	Ferdinand Brewer,	\$25.00
Willard Holton,	50.00	Edwin Auld,	25.00
Samuel McClintock,	25.00	James T. Beath,	30.00
Leonard McCobb,	25.00	John Auld,	30.00
John W. Weymouth,	175.00	Daniel Auld,	25.00
L. P. Beath,	30.00	William McCobb,	25.00

P. and I. Harris,	\$100.00	N. C. McFarland,	\$75.00
Charles Sargent,	50.00	Nathaniel Pinkham,	60.00
Joseph C. Auld,	25.00	Joseph E. Corlew,	30.00
D. Newbegin,	30.00	Jacob Auld,	35.00
Allen Lewis,	50.00	Isaac W. Reed,	25.00
George Reed,	50.00	Luther Weld,	25.00
Paul McCobb,	30.00	Isaac W. Brewer,	25.00
Samuel M. Reed,	40.00	John Andrews, Jr.,	25.00
William M. McFarland,	50.00	James Auld,	25.00
Andrew McFarland,	25.00	Samuel Farmer,	12.00
Stephen Sargent,	30.00	William Farmer,	25.00
Parker Wilson,	50.00	Andrew Anderson,	30.00
William Maxwell Reed,	25.00	Nathaniel Greenleaf,	25.00
William Greenleaf,	25.00		

The church was built the following year by John W. Weymouth. Preaching commenced in 1847, but the church was not organized until August 1, 1848. A council was convened of pastors and delegates from the First Congregational Church of Boothbay, Winter Street Church in Bath and Wiscasset Church. A call was extended the Rev. George Gannett, who accepted. Just previous to organization forty-eight members of the First Society were dismissed by request, in a body, for the purpose of uniting with the Second Society upon organization. They follow :

Men.

Parker Wilson,
David Newbegin,
Nathaniel Pinkham, Jr.,
Benjamin Blair,
John W. Weymouth,
George Reed,
Paul McCobb,
John Andrews,
Charles F. Sargent,
John Love, Jr.,
Jacob Auld,
James Auld,
Andrew Anderson,
Willard Holton,
Stephen Sargent,

Women.

Mary Y. Wilson,
Lydia P. Beath,
Mary Newbegin,
Margaret F. Blair,
Elizabeth F. Weymouth,
Martha Reed,
Sarah M. Reed,
Jane McCobb,
Margaret McFarland,
Martha Andrews,
Caroline F. Sargent,
Sarah Sargent,
Susan Love,
Mary Dockendorf,
Mary J. Pinkham,

James T. Beath,
Edwin Auld,
Charles Knight,
John Auld,
Samuel M. Reed.

Mary Campbell,
Eunice F. Auld,
Eliza G. Auld,
Susan S. Andrews,
Martha J. Harris,
Mary Holton,
Elizabeth Weymouth,
Eliza Sargent,
Mary Beath,
Frances M. Auld,
Mary Ann Knight,
Mary Ann Auld.

The last survivor of this body of men and women, who in 1848 were the strength and support of the new church, died, in the person of Miss Elizabeth Weymouth, January 9, 1905, at the age of seventy-eight. She was daughter of the architect and builder, John W. Weymouth.

This church was remodeled in 1881. The changes were a new roof of steeper pitch, a vestibule, twelve by fourteen feet, built at the front, extending to the height of the building. The tower was moved forward upon the addition. The entry and singing gallery were removed, while at the rear a recess, fourteen by eighteen feet, was built for the pulpit and choir, thus giving the entire floor of the auditorium for pews. The size of the main house is forty by sixty feet. At the south corner a chapel, twenty-five by twenty-five feet, was built, with entrance from the south side of the main building. A memorial window, with the names of Margaret F. Blair, Elizabeth F. Weymouth, John W. Weymouth and Willard Holton, was inserted to the north of the pulpit. Ventilators were added and a furnace put in. New carpets and pulpit, with painting inside and out, were among other improvements. A valuation of \$1,400 was put upon the old pews and \$4,000 on the betterments. At the sale of pews the first choice was awarded Capt. John B. Emerson, for thirty-four dollars premium. The next eight ranged from twenty-five dollars to thirty dollars; the second eight from fifteen dollars to seventeen dollars. Sixteen more were sold before the choice fell below eight dollars. In all a little more than six hundred

dollars was received as premium money. All pews were sold immediately.

In October, 1890, a pipe organ was purchased, and in 1901 the Ladies' Sewing Circle, from work and sales, entertainments and suppers, furnished sufficient funds for a steel ceiling, tinting the walls and a new carpet. Acetylene gas lighting was introduced in December, 1904. This church has had continuous service and loyal support, and is now, as a society, in thrifty condition. The list of ministers follows :

1. Rev. George Gannett, January 14, 1847 to May, 1850.
2. Rev. Joseph Smith, October, 1850, to —, 1852.
3. Rev. J. K. Deering, —, 1852, to —, 1854.
4. Rev. E. Burt, May 7, 1854, to November, 1855.
5. Rev. John Furbush, April 6, 1856, to November, 1857.
6. Rev. Jonathan E. Adams, April, 1858, to April, 1859.
7. Rev. John T. Bulfinch, September, 1859, to May, 1862.
8. Rev. William Leavitt, —, 1862, to —, 1864.
9. Rev. L. S. Coan, July, 1865, to July, 1867.
10. Rev. A. J. Smith, August, 1868, to May, 1872.
11. Rev. E. B. Pike, June, 1873, to —, 1877.
12. Rev. R. W. Jenkins, May, 1878, to January, 1884.
13. Rev. Lewis D. Evans, April, 1884, to June, 1889.
14. Rev. John H. Matthews, July, 1890, to May 29, 1892.
15. Rev. Arthur G. Pettingill, June 5, 1892, to Aug. 28, 1892.
16. Rev. M. O. Patton, June, 1893, to February 1, 1895.
17. Rev. Donald McComick, May 5, 1895, to Nov. 27, 1902.
18. Rev. Frank B. Hyde, July 26, 1903.

The average term of service of the eighteen pastors has been about three and one-fourth years. But four pastorates have exceeded four years, those of Mr. McCormick, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Evans and Mr. Pike, and all these were both profitable and popular. Mr. McCormick, of Scotch birth, was for a time in England and Canada before coming to Maine. He had entered several months upon his eighth year when he was suddenly stricken down while in active service. His life was a continual benediction. He loved his church, the town and its people, and his death was the cause of universal mourning in the community. Mr. Jenkins went to Gardiner from Booth-

bay, where he enjoyed the fullest confidence of his church, but was cut down in middle age. Mr. Evans went from Boothbay to the Congregational Church in Camden, where he is still pastor, and now, after sixteen years with his church, pastor and people are inseparable. Mr. Pike went to New Hampshire, where he is still living in the town of Brentwood, able to cast a retrospective view over much well-done work.

THE METHODIST CHURCH AT BOOTHBAY HARBOR.

When the union of Baptists and Methodists at Boothbay Center was dissolved by the building of a new Baptist church, in 1856, there was not, in that locality, enough strength left for the Methodist Society to continue the support of a church. As we have seen, a single society existed and was well supported both at Southport and at East Boothbay. The Baptists had the strength of numbers about the Center, and the only Methodists not provided with church quarters were largely located at the Harbor. An old quarterly meeting record informs us that in 1850 the arrangement for preaching had been: "At Townsend, three Sabbaths in four; at Hodgdon's Mills, three Sabbaths in four; at the Union Meeting House, two Sabbaths in four." In 1846 we note that there were sixty Sabbath-school scholars at the Mills, and fifty at the Union Church.

October 17, 1858, a record is made by Daniel W. Sawyer that no records of quarterly conference meetings existed on that date, and he, thereupon, from 1846 to 1858, made a partial one from consultation of the Southport and East Boothbay books. Up to that date no regular preaching service had been held by the Methodists at the Harbor. In 1858 Rev. S. F. Strout was assigned to the Boothbay charge. No place presented itself suitable for the purpose at the Harbor, where it was intended that preaching should occur one-half the time, the other half to be at East Boothbay. A request for the use of the Congregational church was made, but not granted. The late Arber Marson had a vacant loft or chamber in a building situated where Pierce and Hartung's coal yard is now, and this was fitted up with settees and used for a short time. A little later Paul Harris tendered the society the use of his store chamber, now known as the W. G. Lewis store, rent free for the first

year, after one year to be fifty dollars per annum. The congregations increased to that extent that, in 1860, Mr. Harris declined longer to rent the hall, as he deemed his building not sufficient in strength.

Silas Orne at once became the active party to circulate a subscription paper, and subscriptions were obtained from one dollar to twenty-five dollars. Isaac Rich, Esq., Boston, gave one hundred dollars, and Marshal Smith gave the society a lot on which to build a chapel. This was completed in 1860, and now, remodeled as a residence, is owned by Miss Isabel Beal. The rebuilding was done by the late John A. Carter, M. D., about 1880. The chapel was occupied until 1879, in which year the present church on Townsend Avenue was built.

The first move toward building a church occurred one Tuesday evening after the prayer meeting. Members remained in consultation. A committee was chosen to select a lot, which is the present one, purchased of the late Silas Smith. The church was built as it now appears. It has been kept in an excellent state of repair. A pipe organ was purchased during the pastorate of the Rev. J. F. Haley. The parsonage was completed early in 1882, at a cost of about \$1,500. Records show the deaths of twenty-two members and probationers during the period in which the chapel was occupied. At the opening of the new church the Sabbath school consisted of twelve classes with an average attendance of eighty-five. The Sabbath congregation averaged in attendance that year one hundred and thirty-six.

The List of Ministers.

1858 to 1860.	Rev. S. F. Strout.
1860 to 1862.	Rev. D. P. Thompson.
1862 to 1864.	Rev. E. Cheney.
1864 to 1865.	Rev. Joseph Baker.
1865 to 1867.	Rev. C. L. Haskell.
1867 to 1869.	Rev. L. H. Bean.
1869 to 1870.	Rev. D. P. Thompson.
1870 to 1871.	Rev. P. Higgins.
1871 to 1873.	Rev. P. E. Brown.
1873 to 1875.	Rev. D. M. True.

1875 to 1877.	Rev. C. E. Knowlton.
1877 to 1879.	Rev. C. L. Haskell.
1879 to 1882.	Rev. B. C. Wentworth.
1882 to 1883.	Rev. S. L. Hanscom.
1883 to 1884.	Rev. J. L. Thompson.
1884 to 1887.	Rev. W. F. Chase.
1887 to 1889.	Rev. M. F. Bridgham.
1889 to 1892.	Rev. S. L. Hanscom.
1892 to 1895.	Rev. J. F. Haley.
1895 to 1895 (December).	Rev. F. H. Osgood.
1895 (December) to 1897.	Rev. A. W. Pottle.
1897 to 1900.	Rev. William Wood.
1900 to 1901.	Rev. H. L. Williams.
1901 to 1903.	Rev. A. E. Luce.
1903 to 1906.	Rev. J. H. Gray.

This circuit was divided in 1879 and Boothbay Harbor has since constituted a separate charge. The term of service in the table presented above is computed from spring to spring, upon usual dates of appointment.

THE WEST BOOTHBAY HARBOR CHAPEL AID.

This society, though not incorporated, has independently erected a chapel for public worship and maintains regular Sabbath service. It presents a fine illustration of what persistent work by a few persons in a small community may accomplish, as well as the aggregate of small savings over a term of years. It organized in October, 1897, with the definite object of laboring to secure funds to purchase a lot and erect a chapel to accommodate the people of the immediate locality. Sixteen ladies composed it, all members of the Methodist Church at the Harbor. By entertainments, suppers and the sale of their products as a sewing circle, they found themselves, in 1904, with a fund a little in excess of \$1,000. A chapel was erected with this fund and dedicated on February 9, 1905. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. J. P. Jones, assisted by Revs. William Wood, W. A. Hanscom and J. H. Gray. The society is not incorporated and its most active workers are at present members of the Harbor church, but the origin and results of the work are entirely to be credited to those inter-

ested in the immediate vicinity. Technically it is at present included in the Harbor charge and the pastor of the church officiates in the afternoon services at the chapel, but his labors are supported locally. A Sabbath school numbering about fifty pupils has been organized. The costs of building were about \$1,100 and with other incidental expenses a small indebtedness exists.

CHAPTER XIII.

BOOTHBAY IN THE REVOLUTION.

THE sixteen years between the close of the French and Indian War and the beginning of that of the American Revolution witnessed considerable growth in all the towns from Kittery to St. George. That part of Lincoln County from the mouth of the Kennebec to Broad Bay, and running back along the Sheepscot and Damariscotta Rivers, made a good degree of advancement in both increase of population and improvement in general conditions. The additions to Boothbay's population largely came from about Kittery, York, Kennebunkport and Dover, N. H. A few families came in from the eastern towns of Massachusetts and New Hampshire situated between Portsmouth and Boston. The natural increase in population already here, before this reinforcement from the westward, was considerable, for nearly every family was a large one, eight to twelve children constituting an ordinary family. At incorporation we have noted the statement that there were about "seventy-five ratable polls"; now, in 1775, there were males of suitable age for military service to the number of nearly two hundred.

The old men who were settlers under Dunbar and their descendants still constituted the majority of the inhabitants, and were the real town fathers in advice and influence. Doubtless the memory of wrongs suffered under English oppression in their old homes in Antrim, Londonderry and Tyrone still rankled in their minds; but, though indications exist that the burdens of English taxation were felt and viewed as an unreasonable imposition, still the sentiment was conservative. They had experienced, since planting in America, so much of war, famine, poverty and general hardship that peace, even with its unholy burdens, was earnestly sought. Many public utterances, which became matter of record, clearly indicate that they viewed their Boston brethren as too hasty in their revolt

against the parent country, and determined that they would become belligerent only in the emergency of defense. But such a spirit once roused becomes thoroughly reliable and produces soldiers that rank among the best.

In 1768, as appears in the municipal chapter, a vote restricting the articles of merchandise which the inhabitants might be permitted to purchase was passed by the town and a list of prohibited articles issued. No questions of constitutional law came up to bother them at such times. The surrounding towns generally passed similar votes and there is abundant reason to believe that these local laws were generally lived up to. That Boothbay's inhabitants, notwithstanding their isolated situation, foresaw the coming storm is evidenced by the calling of a special town meeting on February 4, 1775, at which Benjamin Sawyer, William McCobb and Ichabod Pinkham were chosen a Committee of Correspondence, with instructions to carry out the recommendations to such committees by the Continental Congress, until such time as successors might be elected or appointed. At the same meeting a Committee of Inspection and Safety was chosen, consisting of Andrew Reed, David Reed, Patrick McKown, Samuel Bryer, William McClintock, Samuel Montgomery, Solomon Burnham and Paul Reed. The same committees were continued in 1776, after which date the duties of the two committees were merged in one, and its composition for the remaining years of the war follows:

1777. Andrew Reed, William McClintock, Edward Emerson, Andrew McFarland and Nathaniel Tibbetts.

1778. Edward Emerson, John McCobb, John Daws, William Reed, Ichabod Pinkham, Paul Reed.

1779-1780. The militia officers living in town.

1781. Benjamin Sawyer, John Daws, Samuel Bryer, Thomas Boyd, John Matthews, John Montgomery and John Borland.

1782. Thomas Boyd, Thomas Kennedy and Samuel Bryer.

Beginning with 1783 and for a few years subsequently, until further use of such a committee became unnecessary and the practice was discontinued, the selectmen of the town served in that capacity.

The value and aid of these committees throughout the Col-

onies cannot be overestimated. The first known suggestion of such a movement occurs in a letter from the renowned preacher, Jonathan Mayhew, to James Otis, in 1766, but it was first carried into effect at the Boston town meeting in October, 1772, when, on motion of Samuel Adams, a committee of twenty-one persons was chosen. Before the end of the year eighty Massachusetts towns had followed the example of Boston. In the spring of 1773 the movement was commenced in Virginia and some of the other Colonies, and by 1775 the plan became well-nigh universal. The ingenuity of the system probably surpassed the imagination of its founders. Here was an intangible body, working in accord throughout the Colonies, unknown to the law, but its creation involving no violation of the law, and more unified and powerful than any legislative body. By the constitution of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, descendants of members of these committees stand equal in eligibility with those of military service.

At the annual meeting, March 21st, little action was taken except in routine affairs. The Rev. John Murray was chosen to attend the Provincial Congress at Concord, and a vote was passed asking Congress to send one hundred small arms. On May 9th a special meeting was held, at which the Committee of Inspection was directed to prepare and have in readiness suitable quarters for caring for any who might come to the town's assistance in case of sudden alarm. Ichabod Pinkham was instructed "to arrange for the newspapers and take the best measures he can to have them conveyed to this town." Meeting was adjourned to May 23d.

At the adjourned meeting the first important action passed was a vote to pay the outstanding rates to Henry Gardner, Esq., of Stow, appointed receiver general by the Provincial Congress, the commission of Harrison Gray, the Province treasurer, having expired, and no General Court having been permitted to sit to elect a successor. Gardner's receipt was declared a sufficient discharge of obligation. The selectmen were directed to establish a courier route "to run from such a place in this town and to such a place as may appear most convenient to meet the post established between the westward

and Falmouth on every day of his return during the present trouble." The selectmen were empowered to hire money for the use of the town according to the necessities. This vote was followed by a preamble and resolutions that deserve preservation, therefore a part will be presented *verbatim*.

Doesn't support
Boston.
non-
gratuitous

"Whereas the late astonishing Steps of tyranny in the british Parliament in declaring this people rebels, which was not in their power to tell any acts done by them for which the laws of the land had assigned them that name, in laying the punishment of an universal Blockade on all the new english Colonies for a fault existing only in the one; have cut off all this people from their wonted resources of the necessities of life, by a total suppression of trade and fishing and thereby it is become impossible for the poor to subsist unless some extraordinary means be devised for them. Therefore

"Resolved yt ye several members of the Comtys of Inspection and Correspondence be required to take an account of the mouths and provisions in town and report to these Comtys at their next meeting.

"That then sd Comtys draw up an estimate of what Provisions Must be found for the ensuing Season.

insurance
plan
enforcement
action

"That a Subscription be forthwith opened into which each Inhabitant Shall have liberty of entring what quantity of necessary stores for himself and family he shall think proper, as also what Lumber, Money or other goods he resolves to raise for payment for the same, and if said Money and Goods by him subscribed shall not Suffice for ye purchase of his sd supplies, then he shall give his estate in security for the remainder, and should that also fail of supplying him during the public troubles, the deficit must be made up at the public expense; he and all his to be employed in some suitable labour in behalf of the Town in the mean time and as long as shall be necessary. That if any Inhabitant refuse to accede to sd Subscription he and his family shall be deemed to have forfeited all share of supplies that shall be provided, or any of the benefits to which the poor of the town as such may be entitled.

"When the Subscription is full ye sd Comtys with ye Select Men are hereby directed Immediately to Charter as Many vessels as they shall think proper to carry sd Lumber &c to the best market and bring the proceeds in such necessary provisions as they shall specify in order to be by them drawn up for that purpose; and in case such proceeds fall short of the estimate afforded, then the Select Men are hereby ordered to hire on the credit of the town such a sum of money as may be sufficient to supply sd deficit.



GEORGE B. KENNISTON.



"These Charterers are hereby impowered in the name of the Town to ensure such Vessels and Cargo from the danger of the enemy, they taking no steps contrary to former laws of Trade.

"The sd Comty and Select Men are hereby impowered to build in some retired place in the woods a Sufficient Store for keeping the provisions of this town, and whatever provisions shall be procured they are directed safely to deposit there.

"That a Guard of 4 Men be placed at the Store Continually whilst in use they to be appointed and dismissed by sd Comtys and Select Men at their discretion.

"That on every Monday between 8 of the Clock in the Morning and 6 in the afternoon, the Select Men shall attend at sd Store to distribute to Each Subscriber a weeks provision for himself and family according to the estimate aforesd and enter on the Book what each receives: and when his purchase is spent then to execute ye sd article of that.

"That when this is done they Carry the Keys with them but the Guard is not to suffer them or any other person to enter sd Store or even come within the picketts thereof at any other time except in case of alarm, when the Select Men or their order may be admitted but no other."

Further conditions of this act were that no one could deposit more than was necessary for himself and family and use the excess for speculative purposes; if prices were affixed above those established by the town, to such goods as were subscribed for exchange, it worked a forfeiture of all such articles to the town for the use of the poor inhabitants. The live stock on the islands was ordered to be removed to the mainland and there grouped in herds, being placed under competent herdsmen and pastured in rotation on the various farms, with directions that upon any alarm it was to be driven north into the woods of the interior. It was further ordered that no stock, fish or provisions within the town's bounds should be disposed of to any one but the inhabitants of the town, and it was expressly commanded that no lamb should be killed in town before the last day of September. The inhabitants were urged to use the utmost industry, under the conditions, in husbandry and fishing, and forbidden to purchase any "foreign superfluity."

The foregoing plan for provisioning the town was the first outlook of this famous May meeting; the second was for the

defense of the town. The substance of the plan of defense was, first, for the militia officers to take a strict survey of the arms in town, and such as were unfit for service to seize and transmit, without delay, at the expense of the owners, to a gunsmith for necessary repairs. It was decreed that every man, on the alarm, should be provided with "a good effective fire arm and bayonet." The Committees were directed to proceed on a subscription plan, as in the case of obtaining provisions, and that a vessel be dispatched to the West Indies for the necessary munitions of war, and that upon their arrival they should be stored at the emergency store, in the woods, as were the provisions of sustenance, and there be under the care of the selectmen for distribution.

A military guard of ten men "from sun-setting to sun-rising" was ordered, and an officer was appointed to give the people at "sun-setting" the parole, "which every person not being an inhabitant must return or be stopt till morning." Upon the appearance of an enemy the alarm was to be given by him who discovered them, under a penalty of thirty-nine stripes for negligence or disobedience. The signal was the firing of three guns, one minute apart, which was followed by the man on the next alarm post, "until it went round the town."

These alarm posts were fixed at the houses of Samuel Thompson, Jonathan Sawyer, Edward Emerson, Joseph Carlisle, Samuel Bryer, John Montgomery and Samuel McCobb. Five parade grounds were established, and these were on the premises of Edward Emerson, Thomas Boyd, Joseph Lewis, Andrew McFarland and Patrick McKown. The orders, upon hearing an alarm, were that "every man repair with all speed to the parade next him with arms, ammunition and 2 days provisions and there wait the orders of his officers." The Committees were declared a council of war with powers of court-martial; and in case of the appearance of the enemy "to demand a categorical answer as to their errand and intention; and assure them that the inhabitants are determined to act only upon the defensive, and, unless they land, or annoy us they shall receive no annoyance from us."

In case a man refused to stand guard in his turn it was voted that "he shall pay 4 shillings, 1-2 to treat the Company

and the rest to the man who stands, or receive 10 stripes upon his naked back."

There is ample reason to suppose these provisions were carried out. The hiding place for local shipping was invariably in Campbell's Cove. Let any reader stand upon that dam and bridge and imagine it back in the state of nature, as it was in those days, and, however familiar he may be with the ins and outs of the Atlantic coast, he would be placed at his wits' end to find another retreat possessing equal advantages for the purpose to which this cove was at that time used. Becoming conversant with this fact, both by record and tradition, the author's curiosity was aroused as to where the "store in the woods" was located. It was most reasonable to suppose it might have been somewhere about Campbell's Cove. At last, in an interview with John M. Hodgdon, now (1905) living where he was born, in 1824, he tells of some old, tumble-down stone walls, laid up in mortar from field stone, partially squared, nearly three feet in thickness, which in his earliest remembrance he played about. They stood on the exact spot now occupied by the house of the late George B. Reed, nearly opposite the No. 8 schoolhouse, so-called. As he remembers the old ruins, enough of the walls was standing to indicate where the doors and windows had been, while he and his playfellows found iron balls in and about the place, which were evidently six-pounders. When yet but a boy, most of the stones in the old walls were removed to be used for other purposes, but the impression, then received, that it was some kind of military garrison has never been eradicated. The reader will readily see that this was as near the center of population, as the settlement then existed, as could well be selected, and was located on high, dry soil, but a short distance from the shore of the cove, surrounded by a dense forest of old growth. There can be little question but that this was the location of the public store during the Revolution.

In Bristol a meeting was held on May 2d, at which it was voted to pull down the old fort, which action immediately followed, the inhabitants believing it was a menace to them, inasmuch as it invited an attack from the British men-of-war then ranging the coast, and might, in case of capture, serve as

a supply station for the enemy. The towns in this vicinity, then but a few years from incorporation, commenced that year (1775), though the Declaration of Independence had not been written, to drop the custom of calling their town meetings in the name of His Majesty, and, instead, issued their warrants "to the legal voters of the town," in the name of the Continental Congress.

This meeting of May 23d was closely followed by the battle of Bunker Hill, on June 17th, after which time hostilities were constant until the close of the war. The coast of Maine was settled at nearly all places of good harborage from St. George to Kittery. The spoils it afforded, coupled with its peculiarly defenseless position, continually invited attack. A specimen of the vigilance of the Boothbay soldiery is afforded in case of the capture of Crooker and Phillips during the early summer of 1775. Edward Emerson, with an aid, took the prisoners overland, on horseback, to Watertown, delivered them for trial to the authorities of the Provincial Congress and returned to Boothbay, making a distance of 400 miles in ten days. The following documents will show that Congress voted Colonel Emerson about thirty dollars for the trip.

To¹ Honored Great and General Court assembled at Watertown on the 19th of July, A. D. 1775, the Petition of Edward Emerson humbly sheweth.

That whereas your memorialists was appointed by Col. James Cargill and the other officers of his Regiment of the County of Lincoln to convoy to this Honorbl Court Peleg Crooker and Nathan Phillips supposing being guilty of violating the law of Congress to which they had been. Yr Petitioners Humbly Prays that Honl Congress would allow yr Petitioners for himself one man and two horses Time and Expenses from Boothbay to Watertown, and from Watertown to Boothbay, which is about 400 miles out and home, and have been on the Journey ten days, that yr Honbell Court would take the same into your wise Considerations as soon as your wisdom will admit as in Duty

Bound Shall Ever Pray

Edw^d Emerson.

Watertown, August 16, 1775.

1. Revolutionary Resolves, 1775, Vol. 195, p. 257.

In the House of Representatives

August 18 / 75

Resolved that Major Edw Emerson be allowed and paid out of the Public Treasury Seven Pounds Four Shillings in full discharge for services within Specified.

Sent up for concurrence.

Saml Freeman,
Speaker.

At about the same time the foregoing petition was presented to the General Court the following one was also presented and granted.

To¹ the Honorable the Council and House of Representatives of the colony of Mass. now in general court assembled, July 19, 1775.

Humbly sheweth your petitioner, that he with the Eastern regiment in the county of Lincoln, on hearing that a man of war with sundry other vessels were come to the eastern shore of said county, in order to supply the regiment with Wood and Provisions, went down in order to * * * this design, and had the good fortune to take five vessels in that employ, which have since been disposed of by your Honors;—one of which vessels your honors have thot fit to put into my care a schooner of about 70 Tons, is all firm and might easily be fitted & rendered very suitable to defend the Sea Coast. Your petitioner would further inform your Honors, that said Regiment before they destroyed Fort Downal, took into their possession Quantity of cannon Ball & langrage, the Property of this Colony, & is now on board said schooner. Your Petitioner therefore prays your Honors, that as the eastern shore of this colony is exposed to the ravages of the Enemy, he may be allowed to fit out sed schooner for a Privateer, make use of the Balls & Langrage taken from Fort Downal, and enlist Thirty men to serve on board said vessel, and use & improve said vessel for the Defense of the Sea Coast in the Eastern part of this Colony, and your Petitioner as in Duty Bound shall ever pray &c. Your Petitioner for this humbly prays he may be allowed 100 lbs. Powder — — to be used on board said vessel for the purposes aforesaid.

Edw. Emerson.

Another petition, signed by Edward Emerson, at the request of the under officers of Colonel Cargill's regiment, bearing date at the very time that Arnold was ascending the Kennebec, on

1. Mass. Archives, Vol. 180, p. 103.

his march through the forests of Maine to attack Quebec, is here presented.

To¹ the Hon^{bl} the Great and General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts bay now setting at Watertown.

The Officers of the Eastern Reg. of militia in the County of Lincoln, in a council at Boothbay in said County met October 16th 1775. Most humbly show that at the beginning of the present war the town stocks of ammunition within their bounds were very insignificant; and many able and spirited men in the regiment were destitute of effective fire arms. That every means possible in their circumstances have been tried to remedy these defects and tried in vain. That the frequent alarms and consequent general muster of this regiment, arising from the restless attempts of our unnatural enemies, to which the easy and extensive sea-coast within our bounds peculiarly exposes the inhabitants of this county, especially the eastern part of it, occasions a greater waste of ammunition here than in most places distant from the coast; and unavoidably produces a constant demand for it.

That the appearance of a fleet in this harbor (which after three days stay and various amusing movements, has magnified its valor by the burning of one dwelling house & carrying off about 100 sheep and this morning disappeared) has called out to use all the ammunition which had not gone off with Col. Cargill to Long Island.

That the expedition under Col. Cargill is like to spend all the ammunition he has taken; and if so this Regiment is like to be left destitute of an article without which this much endangered coast can never be defended; and with which, tho' cheerfully ready to lay down the price, they see no way to supply themselves. That the schooner *Brittannia* of and for Newburyport, W^m Prince Johnson, master, arrived here yesterday, with a quantity of powder and arms from the West Indies; on account of the late Com. of supplies of this colony. That the conveyance of said stores will be very hazardous while this coast continues to be harrassed as at present by the foe. That the inhabitants being ready cheerfully to pay for what arms and ammunition may be supplied them, & be as ready to use both in the defence of American Liberty, tho' their lives be expended with them.

Your petitioners pray that such part of the said cargo as to your Honors may seem meet may be ordered to be delivered to Col. Cargill for the use of the militia of his regiment they

1. Mass. Archives, Vol. 180, p. 158.

paying him for the same, & your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Signed in the absence of Col. Cargill in behalf & desire of the officers of the said Eastern regiment of the County of Lincoln

by

Edw^d Emerson,
Major.

This petition was granted by the General Court in 1775.

Early in 1775 the owners of Damariscove, Daniel Knight and John Wheeler, with their families came to the mainland for safety, and the Committees attended to getting their live stock, consisting principally of a large flock of sheep. The next year, Joseph, the son of John Wheeler, secretly removed a part of the flock back upon the island. A day or two later Captain Mowatt, who had burned Falmouth, now Portland, October 18, 1775, appeared and cast anchor inside Damariscove. Wheeler went aboard Mowatt's ship and then with some of the crew went to the island, caught the sheep, and they were taken on board. It was ascertained that Captain Mowatt paid Wheeler two dollars apiece for them, somewhat above the price on shore. The act was fully reported to the General Court, but action by the Court does not appear recorded.

Col. James Cargill, of Newcastle, referred to in the foregoing petitions, lived near Sheepscot Bridge, and the house built by him, on the old Cargill homestead, is still pointed out as one of the historic landmarks of that ancient locality. He was a good fighter, a natural fighter, and did excellent service, but he had an imperious and unreasoning temper which detracted much from an otherwise strong character. A statement found on file in the Massachusetts Archives, by Col. Andrew Reed, of Boothbay, illustrates Cargill's weakness.

To¹ the Honorable, the Great and General Court, at Watertown.

I beg leave to inform your Honors that Jas. Cargill, whom the Honorable court last year appointed a Colonel in the County of Lincoln, on the 23^d day of March past, came to this town of Boothbay and in my presence and hearing began

1. Mass. Archives, Vol. 194, p. 323.

to rail at ye Rev. John Murray, calling said Mr. Murray a lyer and maker of mischief. Then found fault with the Regulating Bill calling it a Tory bill. Then proceeded to damn the general court in the next place, said Cargill, as far as his words could, Damned all officers who had taken commissions under said Honorable General Court, in Particular Sir W^m Jones and myself, for reasons to me unknown, nor were his speeches in private, but in public company, therefore pray your Honours, to give some directions concerning said Cargill, as his language may lead many weak minded out of the Path of Duty.

These are, Gentlemen, from your most obedient
Humble Servt.

Andrew Reed,
Colonel.

Boothbay, Apr. 3, 1776.

By the early part of 1776 the blockade was very effective. Trade had been cut off for nearly a year and there was little or no income in the community. Taxes had been increased for purposes of defense and the able-bodied men and boys, of all ages, were largely in the service. Poverty was pinching everywhere in the Colonies, but nowhere in so extreme a form as in the eastern settlements. Added to their other troubles several land claimants were pressing them. The Rev. John Murray, who had just represented them at the General Court, now memorialized that body in behalf of his people, as follows :
To¹ the Honorable the Great and General Court of Massachusetts Bay :

The Memorial and petition of John Murray in behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Boothbay.

Humbly sheweth :

That in the year 1729 many of the present inhabitants and the ancestors of many more of them began the first plantation there under Col. Dunbar, agent for the King, on promises of a Royal grant and many encouragements. That though disappointed in all these promises they have continued on their settlements ever since ; excepting such intervals in which the ravages of the French and Indians drove them off to garrisons of their own erecting. That while they were struggling with all the hardships incident to a state of abject poverty and war, their titles to their possessions were never scrupled, — and from the idea of defending them as their own property they

1. Rev. Petitions, 1775-1776, Vol. 180, p. 370.

waded resolutely through all their difficulties, without receiving any sort of assistance from the public, but since the late peace they have been attacked by several persons claiming the property of their lands under various pretexts, of which, till then, they never had heard. By these claimants the settlers have been constantly harassed, and many so terrified as to purchase their own farms at different times and from three or four different and opposite claimants. Others still continue to disturb them in like manner. * * * * * The Hon. Court will see sufficient cause to support the Inhabitants in the rights they have so dearly acquired and, therefore, pray your wise consideration of the case, and that an act may pass the Hon. Court for quieting the Inhabitants in the possession of their lands.

2d. Your Memorialists would humbly represent that the Inhabitants of this town have in general lived altogether by their trade at sea, this being now, and for many months past, entirely cut off, all these vessels are hauled up, useless and decaying. Several of them 'tis presumed would be very fit for public service and by a return herewith transmitted are offered for the use of the Colony. The owners are not able to furnish said vessels with arms, ammunitions and other necessities as private adventurers; and whilst no trade to the West Indies, or elsewhere, is indulged thus they will be reduced to great distresses on account of their vessels being left unemployed.

Your Memorialists therefore beseech the Hon'ble Court, either to permit the use of the vessels in this town in some way of trade, or to take them into the service of the Colony, either by purchase or hire, and dispose of them as to your Wisdom may seem meet.

This petition, to a greater length, states in a general way the hardships and grievances of the settlers. It was read March 28, 1776, and the Council acted on the first part for quieting the settlers in possession of their lands, appointing the second Wednesday of the session in May as an opportunity for all persons having adverse claims, to show cause why the prayers of these petitioners should not be granted.

The Rev. John Murray's ability as a minister has been mentioned in an earlier chapter, but it is reserved for the present to tell of his tireless labors and beneficent influence for the unfortunate and poverty-stricken people under his charge during the Revolutionary period, in other ways. His fame as the leader of his people had gone before him to that

extent that in 1777, when Commodore Collier, of the British Navy, visited Boothbay Harbor with his men-of-war, *Rainbow* and *Hope*, and having some grievance against the inhabitants, addressed a polite note to Mr. Murray, inviting him to come aboard his ship and adjust the matter. Collier's ships had burned some small vessels at Damariscotta, and captured a French vessel in the Sheepscot, being active in the blockade of the coast. Mr. Murray without hesitation was set aboard at once, where he was received with every mark of respect and carefully listened to by those in authority. Suffice it to say that his negotiations in behalf of the inhabitants were entirely successful, but a writer on board the ship, who observed his methods as a diplomat, left the following as his estimate of the man :¹

"A cunning, sensible man, who had acquired a wonderful ascendancy over, and had the entire guidance of all the people in the country around Townshend. His house was on an eminence not far from the water side, and appeared to be a very handsome edifice, with gardens and shrubbery happily disposed around it. Sir George Collier offered him some trifling presents, which he refused for fear of giving jealousy to his fellow rebels."

Earlier than this in the hostilities several British men-of-war, using the harbor as a haven of safety, as the seafaring public generally have, were very annoying to the settlers about its shores. The people appealed without effect. They then asked Mr. Murray to interpose in their behalf. Donning his canonicals,—the white wig and gown and bands,—he was taken to the ships and went aboard, where he talked with so much eloquence and earnestness in behalf of his people that sympathy was created and the annoyances ceased.²

Capt. Paul Reed, who was present, afterward wrote :

["The dignity of his appearance was such, that all the ministers in Maine put together would not equal him; that he was superior in personal knowledge to any other man that ever walked God's footstool; that if he had not said a word, such was the grandeur of his looks that he would have carried his

1. See *Town's Details*, published 1835.

2. *Me. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. VI, p. 163.

point ; and that the officers were greatly surprised to see such a specimen of dignity coming from the coast of Maine."

The nature of the war along the Maine coast, from its opening until 1779, was that of continual annoyance, petty attacks, burning houses here and there, stealing stock, blockading the coast to prevent trade, destroying shipping, and work of a similar nature. At the very outset terror had been struck deep in the minds of all by the wanton destruction of Falmouth. Coast defense was the principal service of the Maine soldiers, though many were in the Continental Army and many more in privateers. Fort Pownal, the principal defense on the Penobscot, was dismantled by Captain Mowatt early in 1775. Colonel Cargill, of Newcastle, burned it in July of that year lest it might become of use to the British. Colonel Emerson refers to the act in his petition, which has been presented. Thus the Penobscot remained until General McLane landed at Major Bagaduce, now Castine, on June 12th, with 900 men and seven or eight sail, from Halifax, and took possession of it, as a strategic point, for the English Government. At this time, one of the darkest in the Revolution, the Tories were largely taking refuge in Lincoln County and along the eastern coast, having been driven out from places farther to the westward. With this traitorous element thick about and the Penobscot in the possession of real enemies, money depreciated to an almost worthless medium, and Congress unable to pay its soldiers, stout hearts alone stood up and presented an unyielding attitude.

June 24, 1779, twelve days after McLane took possession of Major Bagaduce, a convention was held at Wiscasset of delegates from the Lincoln County towns. They petitioned the General Court to act at once in the matter. By unanimous consent of the convention it was signed by James McCobb, of Georgetown, then an old man but a stalwart patriot, who at first, with his brother Samuel, had been a Townsend settler under Dunbar, and father of Col., later Brig. Gen., Samuel McCobb, of Georgetown. William McCobb, Boothbay's leading citizen in civil affairs, was selected to bear the petition to the Court and present it. These facts and others to be presented will show how prominent a part our immediate locality

played in the historic expedition that soon followed. The petition is here presented :¹

Humbly sheweth, that a number of armed vessels belonging to and in the service of the King of Britain, have for some time past infested the seacoasts of said county, that a fleet of transports having 900 troops on board, with all their Necessaries and Materials for building a number of forts have arrived at Penobscot under convoy of the following vessels of war, viz. — the Blonde of 36 guns, Milford 28, a ship of 20, the Hope 18, a brig 16, schooner 12, sloop 10. That the troops of the said King have at last taken possession of a place in said county called Major Bagaduce on the Eastern side of that River and are fortifying the same. That from the latest reports received the Enemy are Determined to take possession of the ground where the old fort stood, and to fortify that also, and possess themselves of the whole county of Lincoln; and that where it is necessary to keep Garrisons they would further represent that a number of persons, at the aforesaid places, have taken the oath of allegiance to said King, and it is feared that if the Enemy should extend further west numbers of others would be compelled to do the same. That by reason of a severe drought last Summer and the scarcity usual in a new country, there is not sufficient provisions in the County of either bread or meat to Support the Militia two Days in the field, nor arms or ammunition sufficient to equip one-fourth of the Inhabitants; that the seacoasts of the County extend more than 300 miles; and supplies the western Seaports of the State with the greatest part of the lumber and wood that is there consumed; and should the Enemy take possession of it they would acquire a Large Quantity of masts &c. which is much wanted by them & it would be severely felt by the other parts of this State. They would further declare, that although they are unwilling to say anything that may sound harsh in the ears of their Rulers yet they must observe that they think they are hardly dealt with when, notwithstanding the County has supplied many more than their quota of men for the war; and have paid full their proportion of taxes, it has been so little regarded that they could not have Companies to guard their most valuable parts, and when the Militia have been called Necessarily to defend them, and have made up their muster-Rolls and presented them for payment to the Court, they have been Refused; that by reason of the Militia having been often called upon and obliged to maintain themselves at their own cost, they are almost wearied out, and unless some assistance

1. Rev. Petitions, Vol. 185, p. 231; Will. Hist. of Maine, Vol. II, p. 469.

can be given them by the Court the whole County must fall a prey to the Enemy.

The said Convention Therefore humbly and earnestly pray the Honourable Court that they would as soon as may be, send such a supply of provisions, as also of Arms and Ammunitions into the County, to be under the care of the Brigadier, as shall enable him to muster the Militia and repel the said Enemy; that this be accompanied with an armed force Especially of some companies of Artillery and above all that a Squadron of vessels of War may be immediately ordered, sufficient to destroy or at least block up the Enemys fleet where they now lay; as without this it appears to your petitioners that no number of Troops, that might be assembled on the Shore would be of any avail for the Deliverance of this County; and finally that the Honourable Court would be pleased to Repeal so much of the Resolve for levying a new Draught of men to reinforce the Continental Army as respects the County of Lincoln.

The Convention therefore have Dispatched their representation by William McCobb, Esq., one of its members to whom full credence is to be given on the subject matter it contains, anxiously waiting his Return in order to this Peoples being able to Determine what is their Duty in their present crisis.

* * * * *

Your petitioners beg leave to add that from various Circumstances there is reason to believe that the Enemy and their Emisaries are tampering with the Indians in this County, and this Convention are apprehensive that the tribes of Penobscot and Norridgewock may be tempted to Join them, your petitioners therefore humbly request that such measures may be taken by the Honourable Court as may be adapted to secure their friendship at this juncture.

James McCobb,
Chairman.

Signed in the Presence
and by Order of the
Convention.

The Rev. John Murray on June 18, 1779, prepared a lengthy letter setting forth the arrival of the British fleet at Major Bagaduce, the landing of troops and the commencement of fortifications there. He made extended statements as to the poverty of the inhabitants and the dangers of their weakening if not supported by the Court. He closed with these words:

"These things dictated by unfeigned zeal for the preservation of this defenceless country, as well as for the support of

the common, glorious cause, and written by request of such of the respectable inhabitants as I have had opportunity to see since the alarm, are now hastened off to your Honors in the greatest hurry, but without any design of foreclosing the accounts which you may receive from the proper authority."

To both letter and petition is affixed the following :

In the House of Representatives,
June 30, 1779.

Read and thereupon resolved that the President of the Council be and hereby is requested to write to the Rev. Mr. Murray and inform him of the measures the Court have taken to Dislodge the Enemy from Penobscot.

Sent up for concurrence.

In Council June 30, 1779,
Read and Concurred,
John Avery,
D. Sec.

On the same date of the Wiscasset convention, General Cushing, of Pownalboro, addressed the General Court in a similar manner to the foregoing. But the Court was apprised previous to this of the investment of the Penobscot by McLane's troops and had commenced preparations for raising a sufficient force and fleet to dislodge them. Directions were given the Board of War, on the 25th, to engage such vessels, State or National, as could be made ready to sail in six days, and to employ or impress in the harbors of Boston, Salem, Beverly and Newburyport such vessels as were fit for service, promising their owners compensation for all damages or losses they might sustain. General Cushing, of Lincoln, and General Thompson, of Cumberland, were to each detach 600 men, and General Frost, of York, to detach 300 more from the militia of that county. Com. Dudley Saltonstall, of New Haven, was given command of the fleet. Gen. Solomon Lovell, Weymouth, Mass., was commander-in-chief of the land forces; Gen. Peleg Wadsworth, Duxbury, Mass., grandfather to the poet Longfellow and builder of the first brick house in Portland, in 1785, now known as the Longfellow home, was second in command; the famous Col. Paul Revere was Commander of Artillery. Col. Samuel McCobb was a prominent officer, commanding the Lincoln regiment. £50,000 was raised to defray the expenses of the expedition. The

supplies consisted of nine tons of flour and bread, ten of rice, ten of salt beef, 600 gallons molasses, 600 gallons rum, 500 stands of arms, 50,000 musket cartridges with balls, two 18-pounders with 200 rounds of cartridges, three 9-pounders with 300 rounds, four fieldpieces, six barrels of gunpowder and a large quantity of axes, spades and tools, besides tents and camp utensils.¹

The fleet consisted of nineteen armed vessels and twenty-four transports. It carried 344 guns, the largest being the *Warren*, the Commodore's flagship, thirty-two guns. But one, the *Rover*, carried as few as ten. The *Tyrannicide*, *General Wadsworth* and *Nancy* are recognized as names of some of the old Boothbay vessels. The point of rendezvous was Boothbay Harbor, and on July 19th the last of the fleet from the westward set sail from Falmouth. On that day all had arrived in the harbor. General Lovell made his headquarters at the house of the Rev. John Murray, where, on the 21st, the returns of the regiments were examined. On the 22d the troops were reviewed on the Boothbay parade ground, which, as has heretofore been mentioned, was on the premises of Andrew McFarland. This was the only instance of anything like a drill engaged in before actual battle by this hastily-raised, ill-disciplined force. Unfavorable weather delayed them until the 24th, when they sailed out from the harbor, an imposing spectacle for the times, in full confidence of victory, but really to their doom. They stood into the Penobscot on the morning of the 25th. No sooner were they within range of the earthworks of McLane than the British opened fire, which was returned by several broadsides from the ships. An effort to land that night and again the next day was repulsed. About half an hour before sunrise, on the 28th, between 400 and 500 soldiers and marines landed at "Trask's Rock," on the western side of the point, suffering severely from a galling fire from an ambush ashore. With no discipline, but each man on his courage, in three parties, the ascent was made to the bluff, nearly 200 feet above. A destructive fire was poured upon them all the way, but in twenty minutes the British ground was carried and occupied by the Colonial troops. Military

1. Will. Hist. of Maine. Vol. II, p. 470.

experts of the time stated that no such landing had been made anywhere since the days of Wolfe. In many places the soldiers pulled themselves up only by means of bushes which hung above them. Nearly 100 were lost by the Colonists. They threw up intrenchments, intending to hold the captured ground, and were in favor of demanding an immediate surrender, but Commodore Saltonstall refused to send any more marines ashore and threatened to recall those already there. It was afterward learned that McLane was prepared to capitulate had it been demanded; but the opportune time passed through the obstinacy and self-will of Saltonstall in refusing proper support to the land forces.

It was decided that reinforcements were needed, and on August 2d Rev. John Murray, who had accompanied the expedition as chaplain to McCobb's regiment, volunteered to go as messenger to the Government at Boston. On August 13th, while conditions were practically unchanged since the action of the 28th, Commodore Collier, whom we have before referred to, reached the Penobscot, from Halifax, with seven vessels, carrying 204 guns and 1,530 men. An instant retreat was made to the transports. Saltonstall drew up his fleet in the form of a crescent, as though to hold his position, but a heavy broadside from the British fleet threw the Americans into confusion and a disastrous flight ensued. Most of the transports retreated up the river; some were beached, a part of the provisions taken off and then fired. A few were made prize of, and several ran up as far as the mouth of the Kenduskeag and there blown up. The casualties in life were about 150 on the part of the Americans to 85 on the side of the British. But the loss of reputation, the destruction of most of the best vessels in the North Atlantic waters, besides arms, ammunition, provisions and cash, was a blow that staggered the whole country in its weak condition.

A Court of Enquiry reported that "the principal reason of the failure was the want of proper spirit and energy on the part of the Commodore." The public, however, charged him with cowardice and disloyalty. The troops took up their line of flight back to the settlements on the Kennebec and the coast, through the trackless woods, led by Indian guides. Some died



CHARLES BAKER FISHER.
1812-1887.

of starvation and exhaustion on the way. General Lovell and General Wadsworth met at Boothbay about a fortnight after the battle, which was the first seen of each other since the disaster.

So active had been the Rev. John Murray in his assistance, and so influential was he known to be, that the English offered a reward of £500 for his arrest. Boothbay was so poorly protected and its harbor so continuously frequented by the British vessels that it was deemed unsafe and unwise for him longer to remain here, so he went at once to Newburyport, where he lived out the rest of his days. But he carried his patriotism wherever he went. Soon after reaching Newburyport that town was called upon to furnish an entire company, officers and men. For four days they labored with ill-attended success, when some one suggested that Mr. Murray should be invited to address the regiment then under arms. He was escorted to the Presbyterian Church, where he pronounced an address so spirited and animating that during the wave of enthusiasm a member of his church stepped forward to take command and in two hours the company was filled.¹

As early in the war as December 7, 1776, the brigantine *Warren* was purchased in Boston and placed in command of Capt. Paul Reed.² He sailed in it to Boothbay, loaded it with lumber, and on February 7, 1777, set sail for St. Francois, Grand Terre Island, French West Indies. He was instructed to purchase arms and ammunition as follows: "Four brass fieldpieces, three or four pounders; ten tons of lead; 50,000 French flints." Several Boothbay men accompanied him, who appear in the subjoined list. They were captured March 12, 1777, but by escape or exchange Captain Reed was soon afloat again in the brig *Reprisal*, and in this vessel captured the British brig *Nancy*, Captain Forsythe. The *Nancy* carried sixteen guns, and it is thought Captain Reed was in her under Commodore Saltonstall in 1779. In that disaster she was captured instead of being destroyed as most of the American fleet was. Captain Reed's last recorded Revolutionary service was as captain of the privateer *General Wadsworth*, in 1781, in which he probably continued to the close of the war. He captured several other prizes.

1. Me. Hist. Coll., Vol. VI, p. 163.

2. Revolutionary Board of War Letters, Vol. 151, p. 391.

Capt. Joseph Reed, while in his own sloop and near Boothbay, was captured May 22, 1780, by Capt. James R. Mowatt, a relative of Capt. Henry Mowatt, previously mentioned. With him were nine Boothbay men. The following day, while enjoying a little liberty, they suddenly fell upon the British crew and a hand-to-hand struggle ensued, resulting this time in the vanquishment of the victors of the day before. Captain Mowatt was deeply chagrined at the performance, and, provisions being scarce ashore, Reed hardly cared to have the prisoners on his hands, so an agreement was struck. Captain and crew were liberated, but Captain Reed came in with two vessels where he had gone forth shortly before with one.

On June 16, 1780, Col. Edward Emerson was chosen agent for Boothbay to attend a convention at Wiscasset and assist in apportioning an abatement of tax allowed by the General Court to Lincoln County, of £30,000. This magnificent sounding sum was not, however, all that it might appear to be. That year a pair of coarse shoes cost £2 8s; a pair of stockings, £1 16s; a shirt, £2 7s; beef was five dollars a pound. A vote in the town of Bristol on November 4, 1780, reads: "Voted to give five dollars per pound for beef; and what the inhabitants turn in must be delivered to Wm. Burns by Thursday next." Between September 25th and December 4th the towns of Lincoln County were called upon to furnish 195,242 pounds of beef. It will be remembered that an alternative vote in Boothbay had placed the ratio of currency at "seventy-five of paper for one hard dollar."

Many traditions have come down from that war, from those times which "tried men's souls," and doubtless many of them have a foundation in fact, but the author has thought best to only mention that which is well authenticated by record, and, in reality, but little of that, for the Massachusetts Archives are replete with references to matters which occurred on the Lincoln County shores, and much of it occurred in old Boothbay. A volume might be filled of such material, but I have thought best to let suffice in this line what is here presented.

Boothbay was unusually free from the Tory element. Her record for genuine patriotism is unsurpassed, and besides a soldiery that was brave and faithful she had leaders whose

influence and reputations extended beyond her geographical limits. Such were the Rev. John Murray, Colonels Edward Emerson and Andrew Reed, Captains Andrew McFarland, Israel Davis, Ichabod Pinkham, and Paul, Joseph and David Reed. Any tribute to the men of those times would be incomplete that did not specially mention John Beath and William McCobb; though not in the field, their courage shone as brightly and their responsibility was as great in the burdens willingly taken upon themselves.

SERVICE LIST.

The following list was obtained at a great amount of labor on the part of the author besides the employment of expert assistance in the Archives department at the Massachusetts State House. A list of every possible male, of service age, of persons who by tax lists, municipal, family and other records are shown to have been residents of Boothbay during the period, was first made. About 200 names were thus secured. Some were minors and others advanced past middle life, but in that war many such served creditably. This list, name by name, under every possible form of spelling, has been searched for in the Archives, with the following result. Though abridged and abbreviated into a plain tabular statement, it stands forth as a record of patriotism, unexcelled by any New England town, and is the most eloquent part of this volume.

In its perusal the readers may safely assume that in many individual cases the entire service record is incomplete. To illustrate: quite often it will be noted that a soldier's first record is where he is raised to the Continental Army from his existing place in a regiment, where he has been serving for an unknown period. It often occurs in search that a person known to have served in that war is altogether omitted from the rolls, through the incompleteness and errors of the records in those days. We are, probably, as fortunate in completeness of record in this matter as any town well can be.

Christian names of officers, who are frequently referred to, will be omitted, to avoid unnecessary repetitions. The family names differing, as they do, no confusion can result. The omissions will occur in the cases of Capt. Timothy Langdon,

Capt. David Reed, Capt. Ichabod Pinkham, Capt. Israel Davis, Capt. Andrew McFarland, Col. Samuel McCobb, Col. William Jones, Col. Joseph Frye, Capt. Archibald McAllister and a few others. The abbreviations used will be as follows: co., company; reg., regiment; enl., enlist or enlisted; Cont., Continental; mo. or mos., month or months. The dating of service indicates the first date in the record where an enlistment is not mentioned.

ADAMS, SAMUEL. — Enl. July 6, 1779; private, Capt. Benj. Plumer's co., Col. Jones' reg.; served at Majorbagaduce under Col. McCobb.

ALLEY, EPHRAIM. — Enl. from Capt. McFarland's co. into the Cont. Army, Jan. 1, 1780, for 3 yrs. Early service dates Apr. 2, 1776; private, Capt. Davis' co., Col. Frye's reg.; seacoast defense at Boothbay.

ALLEY, JOSHUA. — Enl. July 12, 1775; private, Capt. Langdon's co.; also Corporal, Capt. Davis' co., Col. Frye's reg.; seacoast defense at Boothbay.

BARTER, JOHN. — Private, Capt. McAllister's co., Col. McCobb's reg.; enl. July 11, 1779; on Majorbagaduce expedition.

BARTER, JOSEPH. — Enl. June 1, 1776, during war; muster roll dated Camp at Ticonderoga, Nov. 27, 1776; served by record to Aug. 27, 1780; age at enl., 20; was at Valley Forge and Peekskill; service mostly in New York.

BARTER, NICHOLAS. — Private, Capt. Langdon's co.; enl. July 13, 1775; service in seacoast defense at Boothbay.

BEATH, JOHN. — Appointed Naval Officer for port of Townsend, first, Nov. 23, 1776; second, Feb. 4, 1779; official record of ballot in House of Reps.

BEATH, JOSEPH. — Engaged mate of Brigantine *Warren*, commanded by Capt. Paul Reed, Jan. 6, 1777; enl. Sept. 1, 1781, and was clerk of Col. McCobb's reg., Eastern Department.

BOOKER, CHRISTOPHER. — Private; enl. July 11, 1779; Capt. McAllister's co., Col. McCobb's reg.; served on Majorbagaduce expedition.

BOOKER, ELIPHALET. — Private, Capt. Davis co., Col. Frye's reg.; marched Apr. 2, 1776; also in Capt. McAllister's co., Col. McCobb's reg.; service at Penobscot, 1779.

BOOKER, JACOB. — Private, Capt. Davis' co., Col. Frye's reg.; marched Apr. 2, 1776; seacoast defense.

BOOKER, JOSEPH. — Private; enl. July 26, 1775; Capt. Langdon's co.; service at Boothbay; also seaman on brigantine *Warren*; engaged Jan. 20, 1777; service to Mar. 12, 1777, when captured.

BOOKER, WILLIAM. — Seaman on brigantine *Warren*, as above.

BROWN, SAMUEL. — Captain; letter dated Aug. 6, 1782, at Hallowell, by Joseph North to Gov. Hancock, asking his approval of appointment of Brown as Deputy Coll. of Excise under him. Brown's residence given Boothbay.

BRYER, SAMUEL. — Private, Capt. Benj. Plumer's co., Col. Jones' reg.; service dates July 6, 1779; detailed for expedition against Majorbagaduce, under Col. McCobb.

BURNHAM, SOLOMON. — Private, Capt. Pinkham's co.; service dates Mar. 24, 1780; seacoast defense at Boothbay.

COLBATH, LEIGHTON. — Private; enl. July 13, 1775; Capt. Langdon's co.; seacoast defense at Boothbay.

COLBATH, LEMUEL. — Private; service dates Mar. 24, 1780; Capt. Pinkham's co.; seacoast defense at Boothbay.

CROMMETT, JEREMIAH. — Sergeant; enl. Jan. 3, 1777; Capt. Christopher Woodridge's co., Col. Wigglesworth's reg.; service in Cont. Army, at Providence, Valley Forge and Greenwich.

CROMMETT, JOHN. — Drafted from Capt. McFarland's co., by order of Council, Nov. 7, 1775, for Cont. Army; private.

DAVIS, ISRAEL. — Commissioned Captain, Jan. 16, 1776, Col. Frye's reg.; later in Col. Jones' reg.; stationed at Sheepscot River; also in service at Greenwich and Providence.

DAVIS, ISRAEL, JR. — Private, Capt. David Reed's co., Col. Jones' reg.; in Capt. Langdon's co., Nov. 10, 1775.

DAVIS, WILLIAM. — Private; service dates June 1, 1776; Capt. Israel Davis' co.; seacoast defense at Boothbay.

DAWS, JOHN. — Seaman on brigantine *Warren*; portage bill made up for voyage to Cape Francois; sailed from Boothbay, Feb. 4, 1777; captured Mar. 12, 1777.

DECKER, JOHN. — Private, Capt. McAllister's co., Col. McCobb's reg.; enl. July 11, 1779; in expedition against Majorbagaduce.

DECKER, THOMAS. — Raised from Col. Jones' reg. for service at Fishkill; also served under Col. Rufus Putnam; service dates June 19, 1778; age 22 then; private.

DECKER, WILLIAM. — Private, Capt. Davis' co.; seacoast defense at Boothbay; service dates Apr. 2, 1776.

EMERSON, EDWARD. — Lieut. Col. in Col. Jones' reg., in a list of officers chosen by House of Reps., Jan. 30, 1776.

FARNHAM, HANSEL. — Private; raised Nov. 7, 1777, from 3d. Lincoln Co. reg. to Cont. Army, where he served in Capt. Bailey's co., Col. Jackson's reg.

FARNHAM, JONATHAN. — Private; Duxbury; Col. Theophilus Colton's reg.; service dates Oct. 7, 1775; also Sergeant 7th co., Col. Bailey's reg., in Cont. Army; reported at Valley Forge, Jan. 24, 1778; also 2d. Lieut. in Capt. Campney's co., under Maj. Gen. Gates and Maj. Gen. Heath; service about Boston; May 10, 1780, Farnham and other officers resigned their commissions; June 7, 1780, commissioned Captain in a Boston reg.

FORD, ABNER. — Private, Capt. Mecres Carr's co., Col. Joseph North's reg.; service dates Sept. 15, 1777; assisted in retaking the mast-ship *Gruel*.

FULLERTON, EBENEZER. — Private, Capt. Langdon's co.; enl. July 12, 1775; service seacoast defense at Boothbay; also under Maj. Dummer Sewall.

GILES, PAUL. — Private; service dates Nov. 10, 1775; Capt. Langdon's co.; service at Boothbay; also Capt. Davis' co., Col. Frye's reg.; seacoast defense, Apr. 2, 1776.

HERRIN, DANIEL. — Enl. July 12, 1775; Capt. Langdon's co.; seacoast defense.

HERRIN, PATRICK. — Enl. July 12, 1775; Capt. Langdon's co.; seacoast defense.

HERRINDEN, NEHEMIAH. — Enl. July 13, 1775; Capt. Langdon's co.; seacoast defense.

HODGDON, JOSEPH. — Private, Capt. Jordan Parker's co., Col. McCobb's reg.; enl. Aug. 10, 1781; service to the eastward.

HOLTON, JOHN. — Enl. July 12, 1775; Capt. Langdon's co.; was also in brigantine *Warren* when captured; Corporal.

HUTCHINGS, BENJAMIN. — Private, Capt. Davis' co., Col. Frye's reg.; marched Mar. 7, 1776; seacoast defense.

KELLEY, AARON. — Enl. July 12, 1775; Capt. Langdon's co.; seacoast defense.

KELLEY, JOSEPH. — Raised out of Col. Jones' reg. for Cont. Army; list dated June 3, 1778.

KELLEY, WILLIAM. — Raised from Col. North's reg. for Cont. Army, June 3, 1778.

KENNEDY, JAMES. — Private, Capt. Pinkham's co.; service dates Mar. 24, 1780; at Boothbay in seacoast defense.

KENNEDY, WILLIAM. — Private; service dates Nov. 10, 1775; shows continuous to Apr. 24, 1780; at Boothbay in seacoast defense; also from a list of Lincoln County men raised to march to Providence to reinforce regts. of Cols. Wade and Jacobs.

KENNEY, ABIAH. — In a list of men raised from Capt. David Reed's co. to serve in Cont. Army, Nov. 7, 1777; was in Col. Pillsbury's 13th Mass. reg.

KENNEY, BENJAMIN. — Private; enl. May 25, 1776; Capt. Josiah Smith's co., Col. Josiah Whitney's reg.; defense of Boston; also in 1780 in Capt. Pinkham's co.; seacoast defense at Boothbay.

KENNEY, SAMUEL. — Private and Corporal in Capt. Langdon's co.; service dates July 12, 1775; at Boothbay in seacoast defense.

KENNEY, THOMAS. — Service dates Nov. 10, 1775; Capt. Langdon's co.; seacoast defense.

KENNISTON, DAVID. — Private, Capt. Moses Dunstan's co., 2d New Hampshire reg.; enl. July 1, 1780; under a different spelling of name he is thought to appear in Capt. Daniel Liv-

ermore's co., 3d. N. H. reg. ; under Col. Alexander Scammel, Cont. Army ; enl. June 30, 1779 ; last appearance of name in each case occurs on roll of co. dated Nov. 2, 1780.

KENT, BENJAMIN. — Service dates Mar. 24, 1780 ; Capt. Pinkham's co. ; seacoast defense ; private.

KENT, JOHN. — List of men raised from Col. Jones' reg. for Cont. Army ; service mentioned at Reading and Valley Forge in 1777-78.

KNIGHT, DANIEL. — Private ; service dates Nov. 10, 1775 ; Capt. Langdon's co. ; seacoast defense.

KNIGHT, PATESHALL. — Raised from Col. Jones' reg. for Cont. Army, Nov. 7, 1777 ; returned by Capt. McFarland ; also private in Capt. Davis co. ; also private in Capt. Pinkham's co. ; seacoast defense.

LAMSON, JAMES. — Private, Capt. James Bancroft's co., Col. Michael Jackson's reg. ; service dates May 1, 1777, in Cont. Army.

LAMSON, SAMUEL. — Private ; service same as James Lamson above ; died in service Jan. 11, 1788.

LAMSON, WILLIAM. — Service dates Nov. 10, 1775 ; Capt. Langdon's co. ; at Boothbay in seacoast defense.

LEWIS, GEORGE. — Private, Capt. McAllister's co., Col. McCobb's reg. ; enl. July 11, 1779 ; on Majorbagaduce expedition.

LEWIS, WILLIAM. — Private, Capt. Langdon's co., July 12, 1775 ; also Capt. Davis' co., Col. Frye's reg. ; also in 1776 in Lieut. Winslow's detachment ; service entirely in seacoast defense.

LINEKIN, JOHN. — Raised from Capt. McFarland's co., Col. Jones' reg., for service in Cont. Army, Nov. 7, 1777 ; private.

McCobb, SAMUEL. — Seaman, brigantine *Warren* ; shipped Jan. 26, 1777.

McCobb, WILLIAM. — Elected by House of Reps. as Naval Officer, port of Townsend, for 1780.

McCLINTOCK, SAMUEL.—Enl. July 13, 1775 ; at Boothbay in seacoast defense ; Capt. Langdon's co.

McFARLAND, ANDREW.—Private, Capt. Pinkham's co. ; enl. Mar. 24, 1780 ; detached service in seacoast defense ; commissioned Captain, May 8, 1776, of 4th co. (2d Boothbay), Col. Jones' reg.

McFARLAND, BENJAMIN.—Seaman, brigantine *Warren*, Capt. Paul Reed.

McFARLAND, THOMAS.—Enl. July 12, 1775 ; Capt. Langdon's co. ; was in sloop *Townsend* on Penobscot expedition.

MONTGOMERY, JOHN.—Enl. July 12, 1775 ; private, Capt. Langdon's co. ; seacoast defense.

MONTGOMERY, SAMUEL.—Enl. July 12, 1775 ; private, Capt. Langdon's co. ; also 2d Lieut. in Capt. McFarland's co. ; commissioned May 6, 1776.

MURRAY, JOHN.—Enl. July 12, 1775 ; private in Capt. Langdon's co. ; seacoast defense.

PALMER, NATHANIEL.—Private, Capt. Caleb Turner's co. ; enl. July 13, 1775 ; service in defense of seacoast.

PERKINS, SAMUEL.—Private, Capt. Caleb Turner's co. ; service dates July 13, 1775 ; also enl. July 11, 1779, Capt. McAllister's co. ; service record in both cases seacoast defense ; was under Col. McCobb on Majorbagaduce expedition.

PINKHAM, ICHABOD.—Commissioned 1st Lieut., Capt. McFarland's co., Col. Jones' reg., May 8, 1776 ; also as Captain of detachment stationed at Boothbay in seacoast defense one month from Mar. 24, 1780.

PINKHAM, JAMES.—Private, Capt. Langdon's co. ; at Boothbay in seacoast defense ; enl. July 12, 1775 ; also in Capt. McAllister's co., Col. McCobb's reg., on Majorbagaduce expedition ; enl. July 11, 1779.

PINKHAM, NATHANIEL.—Private, Capt. Davis' co. ; marched Apr. 2, 1776 ; service in seacoast defense ; Col. Joseph Frye's reg.

RACE, GEORGE.—Private, Capt. Pinkham's detachment ; service dates March 24, 1780 ; seacoast defense.

REED, ANDREW.—Commissioned Lieut. Col. in Col. Jones' reg., Feb. 12, 1776.

REED, ANDREW, JR.—Commissioned 2d Lieut., Capt. David Reed's 3d co. (1st Boothbay), Col. Jones' reg., May 8, 1776; also enl. July 11, 1779, and served as 2d Lieut. on Majorbagaduce expedition, Capt. McAllister's co., Col. McCobb's reg.

REED, ANDREW, 2D.—Private, Capt. Langdon's co.; service dates July 12, 1775; stationed at Boothbay in seacoast defense.

REED, DAVID.—Commissioned Captain 3d (1st Boothbay) co., Col. Jones' reg., May 8, 1776; also appears as Commissary on Council Warrant, dated Feb. 13, 1777, drawn for £100, in favor said Reed, to enable him to supply with necessities the seacoast men stationed at Boothbay; also appears (year not given) as Captain 1st co., 5th Lincoln Co. reg. of Mass. militia in a list of officers. He appears as private in Capt. Pinkham's detachment, service for 1 mo. from Mar. 24, 1780, seacoast defense, stationed at Boothbay; also private in Capt. Benjamin Lemont's co., Col. McCobb's reg., enl. July 1, 1781, service at Penobscot; also private, Capt. John Reed's co., Col. James Hunter's corps, raised for defense of eastern Mass.; discharged Nov. 20, 1782.

REED, JOHN.—Private, Capt. Benjamin Plumer's co.; service dates Mar. 5, 1776; service 6 mos. at St. George's in seacoast defense; also private, Capt. Benjamin Lemont's co., Col. McCobb's reg.; engaged July, 1781.

REED, JOHN, JR.—Private, Capt. Pinkham's detachment; service dates Mar. 24, 1780; seacoast defense at Boothbay.

REED, JOSEPH.—Commissioned 1st Lieut., Capt. David Reed's co., Col. Jones' reg., May 8, 1776; also as Lieut. in Capt. Pinkham's detachment for 1 mo. from Mar. 24, 1780, seacoast defense at Boothbay.

REED, PAUL.—Master brigantine *Warren*, shipped Dec. 7, 1776; service 2 mos. 26 days on a voyage to Cape Francois; reported to have sailed from Boothbay Feb. 4, 1777, and to have been captured Mar. 12, 1777; also commander of the brig *Reprisal*, which captured the brig *Nancy*, as appears by

a petition from Capt. Forsythe, late master of the *Nancy*, asking to be exchanged, dated Dec. 22, 1777; also commissioned commander of the sloop *Gen. Wadsworth* (privateer), Feb. 5, 1781.

REED, ROBERT.—Fifer, Capt. Langdon's co.; enl. July 12, 1775; company stationed at Boothbay for seacoast defense.

REED, WILLIAM.—Lieut., Capt. Langdon's co.; enl. July 12, 1775, at Boothbay, in seacoast defense; also commissioned Captain, July 23, 1776, 1st co., Col. Jonathan Buck's (5th Lincoln) reg.; company called on duty for service at Machias.

ROLLINGS, BENJAMIN.—Private, Capt. Davis' co., Col. Frye's reg.; marched from home Feb. 3, 1776; service in seacoast defense.

ROLLINGS, JAMES.—Private, Capt. Benjamin Plumer's co.; detached from Col. William Jones' reg., in expedition against Majorbagaduce under Col. McCobb; enl. July 6, 1779.

ROLLINGS, NATHANIEL.—Private, Capt. McAllister's co., Col. McCobb's reg.; enl. July 11, 1779; service in expedition against Majorbagaduce.

ROLLINGS, SAMUEL.—Seaman, brigantine *Warren*, on voyage to Cape Francois; also Lieut. in Capt. Benjamin Plumer's co.; detached from Col. Jones' reg., under Col. McCobb, in Majorbagaduce expedition; enl. July 6, 1779.

ROLLINGS, STEPHEN.—Private; service dates Mar. 24, 1780; seacoast defense in Capt. Pinkham's detachment.

SALLY, THOMAS.—Private; enl. July 12, 1775; seacoast defense in Capt. Langdon's co. (This is same person sometimes recorded as Thomas Tully in church records, and should be Tully.)

SAWYER, AARON.—Appears on a return of men raised from Col. Jones' reg. for guards over Convention, magazines and public stores, under Gen. Heath; dated at Pownalboro, Aug. 20, 1778; residence given as Boothbay.

SAWYER, EBENEZER.—Private, Capt. Leimont's co., Col. McCobb's reg.; enl. July 1, 1781; service near Penobscot.

SAWYER, JACOB.—Sergeant in Capt. Benjamin Brown's co., Lieut. Col. William Bond's (late Col. Thomas Gardner's) 37th

reg. ; appears in the 8 mos. army stationed around Boston in 1775 ; also Sergeant in Capt. Langdon's co., seacoast defense ; was on Majorbagaduce expedition.

SEROTE, JOHN. — Corporal, Capt. McAllister's co., Col. McCobb's reg. ; enl. July 11, 1779 ; service on Majorbagaduce expedition.

STOVER, DEPENDENCE. — Enl. from Capt. Reed's co. for 9 mos. from date of arrival at Fishkill, June 20, 1778 ; also private, Capt. Pinkham's detachment, service in seacoast defense, Mar. 24, 1780, at Boothbay ; also private, Capt. McAllister's co., Lieut. Col. Joseph Prime's reg., under Brig. Gen. Wadsworth, at the eastward, service dates Apr. 26, 1780.

THOMPSON, JOSEPH. — Private, Capt. Langdon's co. ; enl. July 12, 1775 ; also Corporal, Lieut. Nathaniel Tibbett's co., Col. Lithgow's reg. ; on Majorbagaduce expedition.

THOMPSON, SAMUEL. — Private, Capt. Davis' co., Col. Frye's reg. ; at Boothbay in seacoast defense ; also same service in Lieut. Nathaniel Winslow's co.

TIBBETTS, GILES. — Private ; enl. July 12, 1775, Capt. Langdon's co., seacoast defense at Boothbay ; also private, Capt. Christopher Woodbridge's co., Col. Smith's reg., from Apr. 17, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779 ; enl. from Capt. Reed's co., Col. Jones' reg., for 3 yrs.

TIBBETTS, ICHABOD. — Private, Capt. Langdon's co., enl. July 13, 1775, seacoast defense at Boothbay ; also Sergeant, Capt. Davis' co., enl. Apr. 2, 1776 ; also on Majorbagaduce expedition, Capt. McAllister's co., Col. McCobb's reg. ; also appears as Ichabod Abbitt as Sergeant in Capt. Pinkham's co. in 1780, seacoast defense.

TIBBETTS, JAMES. — Raised from Capt. McFarland's co., to serve in Cont. Army, by Council order, Nov. 7, 1777 ; joined Capt. Woodbridge's co., Col. Calvin Smith's (late Wigglesworth's) reg. and served from Apr. 15, 1777, to Nov. 15, 1777, when his death was reported.

TIBBETTS, JOHN. — Corporal, Capt. Langdon's co. ; enl. July 12, 1775 ; service in seacoast defense at Boothbay.

TIBBETTS, NATHANIEL. — Private, Capt. Davis' co., Col. Frye's reg., enl. Apr. 2, 1776, service at Boothbay ; also

commissioned 1st Lieut., Capt. Elijah Grant's co. (5th co.), Col. McCobb's reg.; also served as Lieut. in command of a co. detached to serve with guards on the seacoast of Lincoln County under Major William Lithgow.

TIBBETTS, NATHANIEL, JR.—Private; enl. July 13, 1775, Capt. Langdon's co., in defense of seacoast of Boothbay.

TWOMBLY, PAUL.—Private, Capt. Henry Hunter's co., Col. Jones' reg.; roll dated Sept. 15, 1777; service at Sheepscoot River.

WALL, ANDREW.—Private, Capt. McAllister's co., Col. Prime's reg.; enl. Apr. 23, 1780; service under Brig. Gen. Wadsworth.

WHEELER, ABRAHAM.—Private; raised from Capt. McFarland's co., Col. Jones' reg.; service mentioned under Col. Calvin Smith; enl. Dec. 13, 1779, for during war.

WHEELER, JOHN.—Private, Capt. Heald's co., Col. McCobb's reg.; enl. June 30, 1779; service on Majorbagaduce expedition.

WHEELER, JOSEPH.—Private; raised from Capt. McFarland's co., Col. Jones' reg., to serve in Cont. Army, pursuant to Council order, Nov. 7, 1777; also private, Capt. Davis' co., Col. Wigglesworth's reg.

WHEELER, WILLIAM.—Private; raised from Capt. McFarland's co. for service in Cont. Army, pursuant to Council order, Nov. 7, 1777.

WILLEY, WILLIAM.—Private, Capt. Benjamin Lemont's co., Col. McCobb's reg.; enl. July 1, 1781; service near Penobscot River.

WILLIAMS, JOB.—Private, Capt. McFarland's co., Col. Jones' reg., agreeable to Council order, Nov. 7, 1777, to serve 3 yrs. in Cont. Army; also as private in Capt. Woodbridge's co., Col. Smith's reg., service recorded from June 22, 1777, to Aug. 10, 1778, at which date his death was reported.

WILLIAMS, JOHN.—Private, Capt. Davis' co., Col. Frye's reg., enl. Apr. 2, 1776, service at Boothbay; also raised from Capt. McFarland's co. to serve in Cont. Army; served in Capt. Woodbridge's co., Col. Smith's reg., from June 23, 1777, to Oct. 18, 1777, at which date his death was reported.

WYLIE, ALEXANDER.—Private, Capt. Langdon's co., enl. July 12, 1775, service at Boothbay in seacoast defense; also private, Capt. McAllister's co., Col. McCobb's reg., enl. July 11, 1779, in Majorbagaduce expedition.

WYLIE, JOHN.—Private, Capt. Langdon's co.; enl. July 12, 1775; service at Boothbay in seacoast defense.

WYLIE, ROBERT.—Private, Capt. Langdon's co., enl. July 12, 1775, for defense of seacoast at Boothbay; also private, Capt. Davis' co., service at Boothbay; also private, Lieut. Nathaniel Winslow's co. A Robert Wylie, roll dated at Bristol, shows service at Boothbay under Capt. Caleb Turner, enl. Mar. 26, 1776; thought to be same person.

WYLIE, SAMUEL.—Private, Capt. Langdon's co.; enl. July 12, 1775; service at Boothbay in seacoast defense.

YOUNG, JOHN.—Drummer, Capt. Benjamin Plumer's co., enl. Mar. 5, 1776, service at St. George's; also private, Capt. Benjamin Lemont's co., Col. McCobb's reg., service near Penobscot River.

CHAPTER XIV.

BOOTHBAY IN THE WAR OF 1812.

MANY matters of consequence occurred in Boothbay between the close of the Revolutionary War and the commencement of that of 1812, but the municipal and ecclesiastical chapters cover the salient features of town and parish proceedings, while those on commercial and fishing interests largely include the remainder of that which is of record value. For this reason that which has been collected relating to Boothbay's part in the second struggle with England is presented at this point in our narrative. Twenty-nine years had intervened since America's first contention with the mother country for independence, and this was, in fact, the second one for the same purpose. America emerged from that conflict only a third-rate power, and England was never fully satisfied until after the battle of New Orleans. She continually seemed ready to accept the first provocation for trouble, and if none was found to furnish it herself. France and England at about that period were at war the greater part of the time. In Jefferson's second administration Napoleon sent forth an edict that neutral ships must not enter British ports. England, by her orders in Council, forbade any neutral ships to enter French ports, or the ports of any nation allied to France or subordinate to Napoleon. These two nations had navies superior to any other countries. The United States was rapidly gaining in population and wealth, and at that time had a large merchant marine, but, without a navy, was like an unarmed traveler between two highwaymen. Both countries did us as much damage as possible, but England's course in impressing our seamen produced more feelings of wrath and resentment than France did in the course she pursued. Upon exposure of such outrages France could not rely upon a false explanation that an American seaman had been mistaken for a Frenchman, while England could and did make such excuses and disclaimers of wrong intent.

It was thought by the Administration that a general embargo on American shipping might bring these countries to terms. Therefore, in 1807, the Embargo Act was passed, which forbade any vessel to set out from the United States for any foreign port. How much damage this inflicted on England and France is uncertain, but no uncertainty exists as to the fact that American shipping, already crippled by the outrageous course of these two nations, was now nearly ruined by a self-inflicted act. Of course the act did not apply to the coastwise trade or to the fisheries, therefore many evaded it, at great risk to themselves, by largely provisioning for a coasting or fishing trip to Eastport or New Orleans, bringing up at Halifax, the West Indies or some other foreign port. It was a blunder, still it was condoned on the ground that the Administration used it as an experiment, hoping for the best, not knowing what course to pursue. New England, being the most extensively engaged in shipping, was hardest hit, and secession from the Union was openly talked. John Quincy Adams, New England's foremost representative at the time and a supporter of the embargo, fearing the possible action of his part of the country, earnestly labored for its repeal. In 1809, the first year of Madison's administration, the embargo was repealed and the Non-Intercourse Act substituted for it, this last act applying only to England and France.

Nearly every seaport town in the United States sent up repeated protests and petitions to the Government for the repeal of the embargo, for they were all distressed by its workings. A special town meeting in Boothbay was called for August 22, 1807, to "consider the expediency of petitioning the President to suspend the civil embargo then resting upon vessels and ships in ports and harbors throughout the United States." A committee was chosen, consisting of William McCobb, Edmund Wilson, Capt. William Maxwell Reed, Amasa Piper and Nicholas T. Knight, to draft a petition, and recess was taken until five o'clock in the afternoon, at which time they reconvened and the petition was accepted and directed to be forwarded by the town clerk. It is needless to say that it went the way of all similar documents of which there was a multitude.



CAPTAIN GEORGE REED.
1797-1876.
The Reed Arms.

At a meeting February 14, 1809, a set of resolutions with preamble was adopted. A Committee of Safety and Correspondence, similar in scope of duties and powers to the one in Revolutionary times, was chosen, consisting of David G. Bowles, William Maxwell Reed, Amasa Piper, Nicholas T. Knight and John M. McFarland. A copy of their resolutions was transmitted for publication to both the *Portland Gazette* and *Portland Argus*.

The war came near breaking out in 1807, when the British 50-gun frigate, *Leopard*, attacked the American 38-gun frigate, *Chesapeake*, on the coast of Virginia. Some twenty of the American crew were killed or wounded, and four of that crew taken on pretense that they were deserters from the British Navy. England, however, disavowed this act. Again, in May, 1811, the English frigate, *Little Belt*, attacked the American frigate, *President*, but in this the English vessel made a sad error, for in the ensuing fight, she was badly cut up and was obliged to surrender. In about six months six sea fights occurred between English and American men-of-war, resulting each time in the capture or sinking of the English vessel. In twenty years of nearly continuous warfare between France and England, the latter country had captured hundreds of vessels belonging to the former and lost only five. This showing, on the part of the Americans, was the more remarkable from the fact that the Administration, for the purpose of saving what little navy we possessed, thought seriously, at the first of the war, of hiding it, and this would, probably, have been the policy had it not been for Commodore Bainbridge's advice. American navymen, however, have had the reputation of shooting straight from the humiliation of Tripoli down to Manilla and Santiago.

The first real action of Boothbay, after the declaration of war, June 18, 1812, was on July 7th, following. At a special meeting on that date, the warrant contained only one business article, which follows :

"To take into consideration the alarming and defenceless situation of the town's inhabitants against the enemy, or any plundering parties which may invade the town upon the sea-coast harbors, or any other part thereof, or take such measures thereon that the town may think proper."

Under this article the first vote was to petition the President for protection against the enemy, and that Joshua Loring, Edmund Wilson, Jacob Auld, John McClintock and Nicholas T. Knight be a committee to draft petitions. The petition follows :

To the President of the United States :

The inhabitants of the town of Boothbay in the County of Lincoln, District of Maine, by the Committee duly appointed and authorized, beg leave respectfully to represent, that the Harbour of said town, formerly known by the name of Townsend Harbor, is one of the best on the whole coast of the United States of America ; one of the most easy of access, so much so as to render the assistance of established pilots entirely unnecessary, and from the circumstance of there being but little if any current of tide. That in time of peace it affords a shelter for numerous coasters against tempestuous weather, and would, if fortified, in time of war not only afford a shelter to the coasting trade but to merchant and other vessels that might be pursued by the enemy on this part of the coast. They beg leave to observe it is generally supposed this Harbour could be well fortified at a comparatively small expense, as its native advantages are great ; that at present there is not a gun belonging to this town larger than a musket ; and that the Harbour is in the most defenceless situation ; exposed to the descent and attacks of the enemy ; and (which is most expected and dreaded) to the ravages and depredations of marauding parties that may invade and molest us from the adjacent British coasts ; and as former experiences in times of war obliges them to expect, from unprincipled individuals inimical to the Government of the United States and to their fellow citizens.

They, therefore, respectfully petition the President of the United States to grant them speedily the aid of a naval or land force as he may in his judgment think most proper and suitable to the situation, which will not only afford them that protection from the enemy which their present defenceless and unprotected state requires, but will also afford to the merchant and coasting vessels a most desirable place of security. And as in duty bound will ever pray.

Joshua Loring	}	Committee of Said Town.
Edmund Wilson		
Nicholas T. Knight		
John McClintock		
Jacob Auld		

The above was at once adopted and the committee directed to transmit it to the President. It was voted that Samuel Thompson, Henry Kimball, Nathaniel Montgomery and Joseph Grimes be added to the above committee, and that the whole number be considered a standing Committee of Safety and to continue in the said capacity until discharged by the town.

The treasurer was directed to procure for the use of the town a sufficient quantity of bullet moulds from sixteen to twenty-four to the pound. A ten days' recess was taken and, on reconvening, the proceedings of the Committee of Safety having been made matter of record were read. It was voted to accept the guns and ammunition obtained of General Dearborn, commander of the northern department of the United States Army, through the efforts of William Maxwell Reed, and to extend a vote of thanks to both of them.

It is probable that such fortifications as the town possessed during that war were immediately raised. They were simply earthworks with such defense guns as General Dearborn had furnished them. Campbell's Cove again was used as a hiding place for Boothbay's shipping, and the principal points of defense were chosen to best command the approach to that place. The first and largest defense is still visible on McFarland's Point, at the extreme southern part, just westerly from the cove where the marine railway is located. This served to protect the whole harbor as well as the approach to Campbell's Cove. The other principal defense was at West Harbor, on the lot where the old stone house was situated, the lot and residence now being owned by Capt. Eben T. Lewis. A smaller defense was located between these, on the point where the late Neal Wylie resided. The barracks were on what has ever since been known as Barracks' Hill, just westerly, across the road from the residence of Gardner D. Reed, and a short distance southerly from where the old "store in the woods" stood in Revolutionary days. In fact, this old building probably did a second service during the War of 1812. A gun house was built near where the Elbridge Love house, so-called, stands, and about it was the training field. It was from the original McFarland estate, and evidently where General Lovell

drilled his forces in 1779. This building is still in existence, used as a shed by W. R. Holton.

The principal defense on Boothbay soil was that at Fort Island, but that protected only a small part of the town, and was equally valuable to Bristol, and more so to Damariscotta and Newcastle than to either of the lower towns. The remains there are now in that condition that the entire plan of the defense is plainly indicated. At the southern point of the island, in semi-circular form, was a bulkhead about eight feet high and two hundred feet long. The wall inside was perpendicular, laid up of field stone and cement, and graded with earth on the outside toward the south. About 100 feet to the north of the bulkhead was the fort, which was a blockhouse of similar size and plan to that on Davis Island near Wiscasset. There was a brick magazine, arched over, about eight feet square, just south of the fort, with a crooked underground walk, some twenty feet long, leading to it.

On January 24, 1813, Edmund Wilson, Daniel Rose and John McFarland were chosen at a special meeting to draw up a petition to the Secretary of War for improved fortifications at the Harbor; and in 1814, on September 8, conditions were so alarming in the immediate vicinity, as expressed by the meeting, that John M. McFarland, Charles Fisher, David G. Bowles, David Kenniston and Edmund Wilson were chosen to act in concert with the militia officers of the town, and independently of them in their absence.

The story of the naval engagement between the *Boxer* and the *Enterprise*, though it has been told many times, should not here be omitted. The British brig, *Boxer*, for several weeks during the summer of 1813, had been the particular terror of the Lincoln County coast. She was built at the Isle of Wight in 1812 and was 182 tons, carrying sixteen 18-pounders, two long nines and 104 men. The *Enterprise* was 165 tons, carried fourteen 18-pounders, two long nines and 102 men. She had a history before the engagement with the *Boxer*, having been commanded by Stephen Decatur, in Commodore Preble's fleet at Tripoli, in 1803, capturing the *Mastico*, bound for Constantinople with female slaves for the Sultan. The *Boxer* was commanded by Capt. Samuel Blythe, then twenty-

nine years of age; the *Enterprise* by Lieut. William Burrows, twenty-eight years of age. The *Enterprise* sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., September 1st, chasing a suspected schooner until the 3d, when she arrived at Portland Harbor. Learning there that some British privateers were in the vicinity of Monhegan, she set sail for that island the morning of the 4th, where she arrived at night. There she lay over night, while the *Boxer* was riding at anchor the same night at John's Island. The *Enterprise* discovered the *Boxer* at her anchorage about five o'clock on the morning of the 5th, which was Sunday. At half-past seven she got under sail. Her plan was to get the *Boxer* into clear water, where ample sea room for a battle might be had. The *Boxer*, meantime, interpreted the action to be of the runaway kind, and so did the crew of the *Enterprise*. They besought the under officers to try and prevail upon Lieutenant Burrows to give battle. At half-past eight the *Boxer* fired a challenge gun. From that time until half-past two they maneuvered for position. Then the *Enterprise* fired one gun and raised three American flags. An hour later, when within half a pistol shot of each other, the *Boxer* fired a broadside, but with little effect. The *Enterprise* instantly replied with her port broadside, and with such deliberation that it was the most telling shot of the entire battle, which lasted half an hour. Both commanders fell in the engagement; Blythe was nearly cut in two by a shot at the first of the contest, Burrows lived eight hours. The *Boxer* was literally shot to pieces, while the *Enterprise* was fit to go into another engagement. Forty-six of the *Boxer's* crew were either killed or wounded to four killed and ten wounded on the *Enterprise*. When the news reached England the description of the battle was something of a repetition of what had happened several times before, in other naval contests. A London newspaper commenting on it said:

"The fact seems to be but too clearly established that the Americans have some superior mode of firing and we cannot be too anxiously employed in discovering to what circumstances that superiority is owing."

Both vessels, flying the stars and stripes, reached Portland Monday, September 6th, at five o'clock in the afternoon. The

city was wild with excitement and exultation, but still grief mingled with their joy on account of the fall of the gallant Burrows. Both commanders were buried in the Eastern Cemetery and suitable monuments were erected to their memories. The occasion produced that impression upon a little boy of six, who, probably, mingled unnoticed in the throng, who in after years, as the foremost American poet, gave beautiful expression to his thought in these lines :

“I remember the sea fight far away,
How it thundered o'er the tide !
And the dead captains as they lay
In their graves o'erlooking the tranquil bay,
Where they in battle died.”

The late William Kenniston, though but a child of six years when this battle occurred, vividly remembered it, and gave the author the following particulars. He was with his father's family at church, attending the afternoon service. The booming of guns at sea was distinctly heard, and all were well aware that some American vessel had engaged the *Boxer*, which had for several weeks been so troublesome along the shore. Rev. Jabez Pond Fisher was the clergyman. He caught the sound, hesitated in his discourse, listened an instant and then, with a brief word or two as to what he suspected it might be, dismissed his congregation. A rush was made for Kenniston's Hill, which when reached presented a good view of the combat. In maneuvering for position the vessels had worked some distance westerly from Monhegan, and stood out from the mouth of John's Bay some four or five miles. A part of the time both vessels were enveloped in smoke, then a breeze would clear it away for a moment. Mr. Kenniston remembered the anxiety as to how the fight might be turning ; and that before the firing lulled the crowd had decided that they would be able to tell by the course taken after the battle by the vessels. If the American vessel should win they would go toward Portland ; if the British, toward Halifax. When firing ceased then beat anxious hearts ashore, but it was not a long wait ; they soon got under way to the westward, breathing became easier and that night sleep was untroubled.

Ballads and songs in those days were composed to apply to nearly every prominent subject. A song composed on this

occasion was well remembered and often sung or quoted for many years. One verse of it ran as follows :

“At length you sent your Boxer
To Box us all about,
But we had an Enterprising brig
That beat your Boxer out.
We Boxed her up to Portland
And moored her off the town,
To show the Sons of Liberty
The Boxer of renown.”

An event took place in 1814 which is the only known instance resulting in loss of life within the town limits during the war. A British war vessel came into the harbor and exchanged several shots with the defenses on McFarland's Point. The soldiers ashore had but one fieldpiece. This they fired rapidly and burst it, but just at this critical time the vessel ceased firing, tacked and went out of the harbor and around Spruce Point into Linekin Bay. The garrison was impressed that they intended landing on the easterly side of Spruce Point or at Lobster Cove. They were ordered around the head of the harbor at double-quick and crossed over toward the bay by what in more recent years has been known as the “old Allen Lewis place,” then owned and occupied by John Grover. As the vessel came in toward the shore in the bay, a son of Grover, who was standing front of the house, discharged his musket at it; they replied, the shot striking him in the head. The harbor troops had almost reached the spot when the shot was fired, and, arriving a moment after, found the boy lying dead, so near the house that his brains and blood bespattered its walls. Capt. George Reed, then a boy of seventeen, was in the garrison service, and this relation is as he gave it.

Early in the spring of 1813 two British cruisers, the *Rattler* with sixteen guns and the *Bream* with eight, hovered along the coast from the mouth of the Kennebec to St. George, paying special attention to Bristol and Boothbay. On March 31st, just off Pemaquid Point, they captured five schooners on their way to Boston loaded with lumber. Prize crews were put aboard, but on April 2d, while becalmed just outside Boothbay Harbor, three boats with twenty men put off and recaptured

one of the schooners. The record of the act exists, but who the actors were is now unknown. Two days later than this, on April 4th, a Liverpool packet captured three sloops and a schooner in sight of the harbor.

After the recapture of the lumber-laden schooner had been made, and it with its cargo securely hidden in Campbell's Cove, the *Rattler* came along and anchored inside Squirrel Island. Capt. William Maxwell Reed, who commanded the militia in shore defense, ordered an "all out" alarm fired. This brought Capt. Daniel Rose, who had command of the Damariscotta fort, with a company of soldiers to the assistance of the harbor. During the night the *Rattler* landed one boat load of marines on Spruce Point, but they were discovered, fired upon by the town militia, beat a retreat to their boat and made their way back to their vessel.

It was thought best to try and raise a home force between Bristol and Boothbay and capture the *Bream*. The sloop *Increase*, 100 tons, was engaged, but who should command? Commodore Tucker, then sixty-six years of age, the old Revolutionary hero, offered to do so and his services were gladly accepted. With forty-five men they left Bristol and sailed into Boothbay Harbor. Here the commodore met them and took command, thirty Boothbay men joining the expedition. While laying in the harbor they had sent to Wiscasset for some fieldpieces and more ammunition. They cruised about outside steadily for two days, when, running short of provisions, they came back into the harbor, returned the fieldpieces and ammunition, and the Boothbay contingent went to their homes. The commodore then sailed for Bristol with no other arms than their muskets. Just as they made Pemaquid Point they spied a sail to the east of them. Tucker kept his course as though for the St. George River, while the strange sail ahead tacked as if to intercept them. Tucker ordered all his men below except a few hands as sailors, and appeared to be trying to escape. He realized his only chance was a fight at close quarters, so, at an opportune time, he suddenly tacked ship, bearing down upon them, hoisted the American flag and ordered his men on deck. The British fired the first shot, which was instantly answered by Tucker's men. The surprise met with

probably largely influenced the enemy's action, for they rushed beneath decks and the old commodore added another prize to his list. It proved to be the *Crown*, a privateer from Halifax, thirty-five tons, carrying twenty men. They had been out eight days, captured one American brig and had the prisoners aboard. The British prisoners were taken into Round Pond and from there sent to the jail at Wiscasset.

On June 20, 1814, the *Bulwark*, a 74-gun ship, entered the Sheepscoot, landing six barges of her marines somewhere on the west side of Boothbay, though opposed by about forty of the militia. They marched between seven and eight miles, when meeting a larger force of militia they were beaten back, retreating to their boats and thence to their vessel. June 27th and 28th other barges came into Boothbay Harbor, but were fired upon from various points on the shore, so that they retired. During the early fall Moose Island, where Eastport is now situated, Castine, Bangor and Belfast fell into English possession. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Sherbrooke issued a proclamation that all territory lying east of the Penobscot River was subject to the British Crown by right of conquest. A descent was then expected about the Sheepscoot, as the next natural step westward. Gen. William King, Maine's first Governor, ordered out his entire division of militia, making his headquarters at Wiscasset, but stationing most of his troops in Edgecomb; meantime nearly every man and boy, irrespective of age, who could handle a musket, went into the local militia in Boothbay, Bristol and other neighboring towns.

Though the darkest hour of the war along this part of the coast was in the latter part of 1814, at that very time the British cause was waning. A treaty was concluded December 24th that year, the news of which reached Maine sometime in February, almost simultaneously with the tidings from the battle of New Orleans, which had occurred January 8th. No such demonstrations of joy had ever been witnessed as now took place in nearly every town. Jollification meetings were the order of the day. The war had never been a popular one as had the struggle for independence through which the preceding generation fought; but there was no lack of loyalty or patriotism in its support. But this feeling existing had the

effect to emphasize the rejoicings of the inhabitants when the end was announced.

The local militia had been kept up throughout Maine towns from the close of the Revolution to the breaking out of the War of 1812. After the close of the latter more attention than ever was given to the regular "training days," or musters. They originated in a fancied necessity and developed into a sort of holiday,—in fact, almost the only one which the people in country places obtained. There were no libraries, no halls of entertainment, no traveling theatrical companies, no ball games, no fairs or horse trots,—for Boston Blue, the first horse to trot a mile in three minutes, did not accomplish that feat until 1818,—no magazines, few books, no daily newspapers and few weekly ones, no lodges, no regular communication with other places. It can hardly be a matter of surprise, then, that the inhabitants, with natural social instincts, hailed the "training days" of their local militia companies with unfeigned anticipations of pleasure. The music of the fife and drum, the drill maneuvers of the company, the sham fights, the refreshment tents with taffy and gingerbread for sale,—each possessed its entertaining features.

A muster equipment consisted of a musket with bayonet, a cartridge box, an iron gun rod, one scabbard and belt, a cleaning wire and brush, three flints, twenty-four balls and one-half pound of powder. It was the author's fortune to find an old account, dating 1819, charged up to Capt. Ephraim McCobb, for cash paid out for the use of the company by David Merry, which here follows :

May	4,	1819.	Payed at Kennistons	2.00
Sept.	4,	"	Payed at John Tullys	1.50
"	11,	"	Payed John Elder, for playing the fife	1.00
"	"	"	Payed Francis Smith Do. for drumming	1.00
"	"	"	Payed for rum	1.50
Oct.	12,	"	Payed for refreshments	2.69
May	2,	1820.	To pay for refreshments	1.53
Sept.	29,	"	To rum for the use of the Company	1.34
"	"	"	To repairing Drum for the Company	1.50
Oct.	6,	"	To rum Do. for the Company	.87
"	20,	"	To rum for use of the Company	1.42

Many of the interior towns had cavalry companies, and

some had a company of artillery, but there is no record that Boothbay had anything but infantry or companies of foot. The military system and regular muster days came to an end about 1843, though some towns had volunteer organizations some years subsequent to that date.

It is unfortunate that the 1812 rolls are not accessible, like those of the Revolution, in the Massachusetts Archives. By information from the Massachusetts State Department it was learned that when the Federal Government reimbursed that State for war expenses incurred from 1812 to 1815, the rolls were surrendered to the general Government at Washington. By inquiry of the War Department it was ascertained that the rolls were very incomplete, and the Boothbay companies were not to be found. At last an old record book was found by William O. McCobb, which had belonged to his grandfather, Joseph McCobb. It contained the muster roll of Capt. William Maxwell Reed's company in 1812, and Capt. David R. Adams' company for the same year. Captain Reed's company is given in full, for they were all Boothbay men and served through the war in seacoast defense, while that of Captain Adams, though numbering seventy-five privates, only thirteen of them resided in Boothbay, the remainder being made up from Edgecomb, Newcastle and Wiscasset, and it was about Wiscasset that Captain Adams was stationed for the most part of the war. Capt. Daniel Rose, who was stationed at Fort Island, had a company made up largely from the north part of the town and Pleasant Cove, but the roll of his company has failed to appear, though diligently searched for.

MUSTER ROLL, 1812.

CAPT. WILLIAM MAXWELL REED'S COMPANY OF FOOT.

Joseph McCobb, Lieut. ; Jacob Auld, Ensign.

Sergeants : George Gilbert, Samuel Giles, Alfred Wadsworth, Ephraim McCobb.

Musicians : William Bragg, fifer ; Paul M. Reed, drummer.

Clerk : Samuel Giles.

PRIVATES.

Benjamin Wheeler,
Elisha Sherman,

Abraham Springer,
Francis Crooker,

George Race, Jr.,	George Kelloch,
Elihu Bryer, Jr.,	Ezekiel Holbrook,
James Auld,	William Auld,
John Leishman,	James Brewer,
Samuel Bryer, 3d,	Robert Wylie, 3d,
John Wylie, Jr.,	Jonathan Hutchings,
Jeremiah Holton,	Nathaniel Pinkham, Jr.,
John McFarland,	James Murray,
Samuel Murray,	Joseph Grimes,
John Bennett,	Robert Montgomery,
Nathaniel Montgomery,	William Montgomery,
James Montgomery,	Jeremiah Beath,
John Bryer,	Robert Bryer,
Joseph Bryer,	William Trask,
John Alley, Jr.,	John Pinkham,
Samuel Bryer,	John Lewis, 2d,
George W. Boyd,	William Alley,
Joseph Farnham,	Thomas Sargent,
Jacob Perkins,	Joseph Gillette,
William Matthews,	Michael Robinson,
Peter Savors,	James Fullerton,
Andrew Boyd,	John Burnham,
Andrew McCobb,	John B. Booker,
Alexander Boyd,	John Grover,
Andrew Wall,	Robert Sherman,
John M. Morrison,	Eleazer Sherman,
Ephraim McFarland,	John Knight,
Samuel Knight,	John Fullerton,
Thomas Boyd, 2d,	Joseph Morse,
Joel Thompson,	Ephraim Brown,
Joseph Booker, Jr.,	Henry Pierce,
William McCobb,	William Bragg,
John Farnham, Jr.,	Isaac Kelley,
George Farnham,	Samuel Bryer, 4th,
Richard Adams,	William Robinson.

MUSTER ROLL, 1812.

CAPT. DAVID R. ADAMS' COMPANY OF FOOT.

Sergeants : William Thompson, Samuel Thompson.

Musicians : Nathaniel Tibbetts, fifer ; John Lewis, drummer.

PRIVATEs.

George W. Merrill,	Benjamin Barter,
Benjamin Hodgdon,	Joseph Horn,
Samuel Barter, 3d,	Francis Gray,
John Barter, 4th,	Palgrave Maddocks,
Henry Gray,	John Webber,
John Floyd,	Samuel G. Smith.
Nathaniel Pinkham,	

George Kelloch and Thomas Boyd, 2d, appearing in Captain Reed's company, were killed in January, 1814, at Plattsburgh Bay, under Commodore McDonough. Marshal Smith, long a prominent resident, enlisted in Portland from the town of Bridgton. Timothy Hodgdon, then a resident of Westport, served there, stationed at Fowle Point. John, son of Benjamin and Anne Kelley, Benjamin Bennett, Jr., Isaac, son of Nathaniel and Martha Pinkham, Robert, son of James and Sarah Reed, are four persons who are known to have served at Fort Island under Captain Rose.

At the close of the war there were 323 polls in town. The total commitment of tax (not including ministerial tax) was \$1,386.02. The ten largest taxpayers, in order of amount, follow: Benjamin Pinkham, \$20.93; Samuel Thompson, \$16.17; Nathaniel Pinkham, \$15.53; Nicholas T. Knight, \$14.17; John M. McFarland, \$14.06; Andrew McFarland, \$13.56; Nathaniel Pinkham, Jr., \$13.56; William M. Reed, \$13.28; Jonathan Pierce, \$12.85; Joseph Carlile, \$12.14.

CHAPTER XV.

BOOTHBAY PUBLISHMENTS OF INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGE.

1766—1820.

THE following list of publishments of intentions of marriage is as complete as the records will permit. I have found a few instances where I was positive that the parties were married since the organization of the town, and have been unable to find any publishment of the intentions of the contracting parties. These instances, however, are very rare. It was the early custom to write out the publishment, wherever space might be found, in the old first book of records. I carefully went over this book and copied those publishments which it contained, and then arranged them chronologically. I have verified my copied list with the original and believe the work to be practically correct. It is not in *verbatim* form, for that varied according to the caprice of the various clerks. I have dropped all unnecessary words, simply giving date and names of the contracting parties, and the town, where either party lived in some other than Boothbay. Where no town is given, Boothbay is to be understood. It may be well to caution the reader who expects exact correspondence in names with those to be found in the genealogical department, that variations in form often occurred in the record. To illustrate: Ichabod Pinkham recorded his five daughters in the town records as Mercy, Sarah, Mary, Martha and Betsey. His will, on file in the Lincoln registry, makes bequests to Mary, Sally, Polly, Patty and Betsey. In other families Elizabeth appears in one place and Betsey in another, while in the very early records, among those of Scotch descent, Jane and Jean are interchangeable; so, also, are Abigail and Nabby, and several other names. The middle initial letter of a name is observed in some records and omitted in others. In men's names less confusion exists, but in these there are instances where the suffix, Jr., is used

for a nephew, or some other relative, of the oldest member of a family, while the son may have the suffix of 2d, 3d or some other number for designation.

1766.

Mar. 3, Ichabod Pinkham and Mercy Catlin.

Dec. 21, John Murray and Anne Montgomery.

1767.

Jan. 31, Solomon Pinkham and Mary Perry.

May 15, Eleazer Sherman and Lydia Kelley.

July 27, Samuel Pierce and Elizabeth Thompson, Monhegan.

Aug. 24, Joseph Floyd and Mary Dizer, Charlestown.

Oct. 31, Benjamin Thomas and Mary Jordan, Cape Elizabeth.

Nov. 16, Patrick McKown and Margery Fullerton.

Nov. 21, Nathaniel Brewer and Elizabeth Sampson, Arundel.

1768.

Mar. 26, Faithful Singer and Susanna Knight.

Oct. 7, Daniel Knight and Mary Winslow, Bristol.

Oct. 22, Moses Cross, Freetown, and Mary Kelley.

Nov. 19, Samuel Perkins and Abigail Stevens.

Nov. 26, James Kennedy and Phebe Alley.

Nov. 26, John Leishman and Sarah Reed.

Nov. 26, John Daws and Mary McKown.

Dec. 1, Jonathan Daws and Elizabeth Barter.

Dec. 10, Hezekiah Herinton and Elizabeth Linekin.

1769.

Jan. 13, Nathaniel Brewer and Elizabeth Salloway.

Mar. 25, John Fullerton and Jean McCobb.

May 27, Samuel Montgomery and Jean Wyer.

— Benjamin Kelley and Sarah Kennedy.

Nov. 20, John Montgomery and Lydia Winslow, Bristol.

Dec. 4, Robert Wylie and Mary Kennedy.

Dec. 29, Thomas Boyd, Bristol, and Katherine Wylie.

1770.

Jan. 9, John Auld and Mary McCobb.

Feb. 3, Zebedee Linekin and Susanna Linekin.

Apr. 12, Jemuel Ripley and Margaret Nail.

Apr. 17, Andrew Wall and Hannah McFarland.

May 7, Thomas Slowman, Woolwich, and Lydia Daws.

— John Call, Pownalboro, and Sarah Lewis.

— Francis Cummings and Mary Kelley.

1771.

Jan. 5, David Colbath and Elizabeth Hutchings.
Feb. 2, William Decker and Molly Decker, Jeremisquam.
Mar. 2, Benjamin Pinkham and Ella Catland, Bristol.
Aug. 28, Timothy Young, Monhegan, and Susanna Pierce.
Nov. 21, Thomas Rines, Jeremisquam, and Elizabeth Crummett.
Nov. 30, Arad Powers and Mary Colley.

1772.

Jan. 1, John Brewer and Susanna Day.
Jan. 2, William Booker and Hannah Booker.
Jan. 4, Joseph Decker, Freetown, and Sarah Davis.
Apr. 17, Samuel Wylie and Margaret Beath.
Apr. 17, James Auld and Frances McCobb.
Oct. 17, Cornelius Horn and Masse Chaples.
Oct. 24, John W. Brown, Ipswich, and Susanna Pierce.
Nov. 20, Rev. John Murray and Susanna Lithgow, Georgetown.
Nov. 20, John Barter and Frances Lewis.

1773.

Mar. 23, George Lewis and Dorcas Lemcord, Pownalboro.
— 8, Andrew Reed and Hannah Davis.
May 29, Ichabod Tibbetts and Deliverance Cook.
July 31, William McClintock, Bristol, and Margaret Fullerton.
Dec. 25, John Holton and Priscilla Beath.

1774.

Jan. 17, Samuel Alley and Sarah Linekin.
— Neal Wylie and Esther Crawford.
Mar. 19, Thomas Kennedy and Sarah Dodge, Freetown.
Mar. 19, Benjamin Pinkham and Rhoda Hutchings, Freetown.
Mar. 19, Nuoles Booker and Mary Davis.
Mar. 31, John Booker and Mary Rackliff.
June 18, Nathaniel Pinkham and Martha Catland.
— Abner Dunton, Egham, and Hannah Barter.
Aug. 4, Christopher Stevens, Edgecomb, and Hannah Hofsom.
Oct. 15, Thomas Kenney and Jemima Foster.
Nov. 12, Ichabod Tibbetts and Betty Hutchings.
Dec. 4, David Gilmore, Woolwich and Janet Fullerton.

1775.

Jan. 15, Nathaniel Tibbetts and Elizabeth Alley.
Mar. —, Jeremiah Barter and Mary Bachelder.
Apr. 5, John McCobb and Mary Beath.
Apr. 22, Henry Bond and Marian Fullerton.
June 23, Samuel Herren and Elizabeth Ingraham.
Dec. 2, William Poor and Mary Leach, Haverhill.



The McKown Fishing Stand.

1776.

Mar. 29, John Parker, Georgetown, and Elizabeth Beath.
 Aug. 10, Israel Davis and Hannah Barter.
 — 31, Samuel Kenney and Abigail Barter.
 Dec. 14, William Wheeler and Phebe Linekin.

1777.

Feb. 1, Abraham Serote and Jean Lambert, Pownalboro.
 Feb. 1, Joseph Pierce and Sarah Thompson.
 Mar. 1, Jeremiah Crommett and Sarah Floyd.
 Mar. 10, Benjamin Rollins and Rhoda Pinkham.
 May 26, Joseph Lewis and Jean Wylie.
 July 26, James McCobb and Sarah Allen, Georgetown.
 Sept. 17, Samuel Sanders and Jean Reed.

1778.

Jan. 1, James Pinkham and Polly Rollins.
 Mar. 7, Andrew Reed, Jr., and Phebe Sawyer.
 Apr. 26, Nicholas Barter and Molly Coll.
 June —, James Rollins and Mary Floyd.
 Aug. 6, William Reed and Jean McFarland.
 Aug. 8, John Irskine and Sarah Reed.
 — John Borland and Sarah Campbell, Newcastle.
 Nov. 26, John Tibbetts and Lydia Lamson.

1779.

Jan. 4, Benjamin McFarland and Margaret Murray.
 Jan. 22, Andrew Reed, 3d, and Mary McFarland.
 Feb. 7, Joseph Booker and Anna Booker.
 Mar. 20, Benjamin Hutchings and Abigail Tibbetts.
 June 6, John Murray and Elizabeth Chapman, Ipswich.
 June 7, James Rollins and Mary Floyd.
 Dec. 4, John Barter and Jemima Kenney.

1780.

Mar. 27, Allen Sawyer and Sally Hodgdon, Edgecomb.
 Apr. 12, Jacob Sawyer and Elizabeth Herrington.
 June 22, Nicholas Webber and Rachel Love.
 Aug. 30, William Lewis and Sarah Pinkham.
 Aug. —, John Parrish and Susanna Serote.
 Nov. 29, Jeremiah Crommett and Jude Knight.
 Dec. 4, James Brewer and Mary Barter.

1781.

Jan. 1, Thomas Decker and Catherine Fullerton.
 Mar. 10, Calvin Pinkham and Elizabeth Barter.

May 14, Joseph Humphreys, Newcastle, and Catherine McClintock.

Oct. 7, Chestain Messing and Mary Brewer.

Nov. 1, Samuel Thompson and Mary Reed.

Nov. 6, James Rollins and Mary Alley.

Dec. 27, Alexander Wylie and Hannah Kennedy.

1782.

Jan. 21, Joseph Carlile and Elizabeth Merry.

Feb. 8, Patishell Knight and Susanna Brown.

May 4, Abijah Kenney and Esther Wylie.

Dec. 21, Samuel Adams, Jr., and Mary Bryer.

Dec. 21, Stephen Lewis and Abigail Barter.

1783.

July 24, Giles Tibbetts and Hannah Alley.

Sept. 4, Ephraim Alley and Susanna Day, Edgecomb.

Nov. 1, Solomon Burnham and Anna Wheeler.

1784.

Feb. 18, David Reed, Jr., and Jenny Reed.

Apr. 3, Ebenezer Fullerton and Eunice Beath.

June 26, Benjamin Kenney and Susanna Lewis.

Aug. 26, Obadiah Trask, Edgecomb, and Martha Kelley.

Sept. 16, David Atkins, Saco, and Sarah Serote.

Dec. 1, Samuel McCobb, Jr., and Sarah McFarland.

Dec. 2, Samuel Clifford, Edgecomb, and Mary Adams.

1785.

July 10, Edward Bird and Elizabeth Wooten.

July 23, Ebenezer Sawyer and Martha Giles.

Mar. 29, John Emerson and Rebecca Hodgdon.

Dec. 3, Joseph Beath and Mary Pelham.

1786.

Sept. 16, Stephen Rollins and Martha Crommett.

Sept. 19, William Burns, Bristol, and Margaret McClintock.

Nov. 17, David Reed, 2d, and Jane Reed.

1787.

Jan. 30, Elias Skidmore, Newtown, Conn., and Mary Reed.

Apr. 2, David Linekin and Elinor Farnham.

May 30, Jonathan Greenough and Catherine Reed.

Oct. 16, David Give (Gove?) and Lydia Alley.

Nov. 24, William Trask, Edgecomb, and Abigail Carlile.

1788.

Jan. 4, Patrick Herren and Jane Taylor.
 May 27, Joseph Linekin, Jr., and Jane Brewer.
 June 6, Ruggles Cunningham, Edgecomb, and Mary Giles.
 Sept. 2, James Reed and Sarah Kenney.
 Sept. 8, Joseph Carlile and Phebe Alley.
 Sept. 16, Frederick S. Arnold and Elizabeth Matthews.
 Sept. 26, John Kent and Susanna Thompson.
 Nov. 1, Levi Ball and Judy Crommett.
 Nov. 29, Samuel Stimson, Georgetown, and Mary Fullerton.

1789.

Mar. 20, David Kenniston and Sarah Beath.
 Mar. 25, Nathan Maness and Jane Brewer.
 Mar. 26, Joseph Pinkham and Mrs. Alice Cunningham, Edgecomb.
 Apr. 20, William Reed and Martha Reed.
 June 6, Ephraim Burnham and Jane Brown.
 July 15, Andrew McFarland and Betsey McKown, Bristol.
 Aug. 8, Robert Mitchell, Belfast, and Martha Wylie.
 Aug. 8, Henry Kenney, and Elizabeth Emerson, Edgecomb.
 Sept. 4, Edward Tierney, Nobleboro, and Susanna Wylie.
 Sept. 25, John Lewis and Rebecca Tibbetts.
 Oct. 17, Adam Boyd and Martha Boyd.
 Oct. 30, Anselm Farnham and Betsey Plummer, Bristol.
 Dec. 26, Joseph Giles and Sarah Reed.

1790.

Jan. 2, John Stover and Mary Barter.
 Jan. 23, James Tibbetts and Nabby Lewis.
 Mar. 1, William Durong and Ruth Burnham.
 Apr. 11, David Emery, Pownalboro, and Jean Pierce.
 May 22, Joshua Crommett and Sarah Adams.
 June 7, David Nelson and Deborah Clenningbowl.
 June 9, Timothy Carroll and Susanna Webber.
 Oct. 3, Thomas Boyd, 3d, and Eleanor McGlathery, Bristol.
 Oct. 4, William Adams and Betsey Sawyer.
 Oct. 8, Eleazer Sherman and Susanna Wylie.
 Nov. 6, John Maddocks and Elizabeth Kennedy.
 Dec. 21, Thomas Bracket, Bristol, and Polly Yeaton.

1791.

Jan. 13, Samuel Barter and Judith Abbott.
 Mar. 30, Lemuel Lewis and Sarah Tibbetts.
 Apr. 25, Samuel Day and Betsey Reed.
 May 10, Thomas Reed and Sarah Reed.

May 20, Benjamin Pinkham and Nabby Giles.
 Sept. 1, Joseph Thompson and Lucy Sally.
 Sept. 5, Dependence Stover and Mary Bell, Edgecomb.
 Sept. 15, Edmund Leason and Mary Pierce.
 Nov. 7, Nicholas T. Knight and Rachel Auld.
 Dec. 14, Joseph Campbell, Newcastle, and Jenny Reed.
 Dec. 14, Ebenezer Lundy and Joanna Thompson.

1792.

May 5, Nathaniel Whitaker, Jr., and Sally Swanton, Bath.
 May 14, John Brown, Jr., and Betsey Perkins.
 May 24, Oliver Jack, Bristol, and Elizabeth Arnold.
 June 29, Rev. Ezekiel Emerson, Georgetown, and Mrs. Margery McKown.
 Sept. 25, Benjamin Kent, Jr., and Celia Smith.
 Oct. 10, Joshua Hodgdon, Edgecomb, and Phebe Sawyer.
 Oct. 13, Ichabod Pinkham, Jr., and Betty Cunningham, Edgecomb.
 Oct. 24, Ichabod Willey and Sally Horn.
 Nov. 5, Faithful Singer and Mary Fullerton.
 Dec. 11, Reuben Alley and Lucy Dunton, Edgecomb.
 Dec. 11, Edward Cooper, Kennebec, and Elizabeth Arnold.

1793.

Jan. 12, William Knight and Martha Burnham.
 Mar. 8, Benjamin Kelley, Jr., and Anne Auld.
 Apr. 10, John M. McFarland and Margaret Reed.
 Apr. 10, Pelatiah Maddocks and Mrs. Clarecy Bird.
 Apr. 20, John Perkins and Mary Goudy.
 Apr. 25, John Norwood and Anne Smith.
 June 8, John Farnham and Abigail Plummer, Bristol.
 July 2, Calvin Pinkham, Jr., and Julia Kenney.
 July 19, Ebenezer Chase, Edgecomb, and Jane Adams.
 Sept. 6, James Moore, Edgecomb, and Phebe Kennedy.
 Sept. 10, Benjamin Dunton, Edgecomb, and Patty Alley.
 — Samuel Bryer, Jr., and Bethrige McCobb.
 Oct. 23, Eleazer Sherman, Jr., and Elizabeth Reed.
 Oct. 25, Thomas Cleaves, Bristol, and Hannah Wheeler.
 Nov. 22, Nathan Dole, Pownalboro, and Mary Matthews.
 Dec. 20, John Love and Lydia Straw.

1794.

Jan. 4, John Daws, Jr., and Elizabeth Barter.
 Jan. 10, Ichabod Pinkham, Jr., and Lucy Hunt, Bristol.
 Jan. 15, John Giles and Mary Tibbetts.
 Feb. 9, John Wall and Susanna Brewer.

Feb. 28, Robert Reed, 3d, and Ellice Wylie.
 Mar. 19, James Plummer, Bristol, and Martha Farnham.
 May 5, Edward Emerson, Edgecomb, and Anne Sawyer.
 June 10, William Maxwell Reed and Rosanna McFarland.
 June 15, James Brewer and Margaret Wall.
 July 7, Nathaniel Merchant and Sarah Kent.
 July 24, Joseph Barter, Jr., and Sarah Pinkham.
 July 31, Adam Boyd, Jr., and Mary Kellah, Warren.
 July 31, Fenly Kellah, Warren, and Mary Boyd.
 Aug. 2, Thomas Ball and Sarah Holbrook.
 Sept. 13, Capt. Ephraim McFarland and Elizabeth Mitchell,
 Belfast.
 Oct. 31, William Fullerton and Sally Montgomery.
 Nov. 13, Ephraim Linekin, Cushing, and Betsey Daws.
 Nov. 15, John Andrews, Ipswich, and Patty Knight.
 Nov. 26, John A. Kennedy and Judith Dunton, Newcastle.
 Nov. 30, William Bryer and Margaret Smith.
 Dec. 6, Thomas Gove, Edgecomb, and Elizabeth Reed.

1795.

Jan. 6, Zenas Hutchins, Edgecomb, and Mary Auld.
 Jan. 15, Solomon Pinkham, Jr., and Sally Ball.
 Jan. 24, Thomas Ball and Betsey Horn.
 Apr. 30, Aaron Sawyer and Sarah Kent.
 May 15, John Poor and Mary Elenwood.
 May 18, George Kellah and Jean Boyd.
 June 10, John Norwood and Janet Trask, Edgecomb.
 Aug. 24, William Horn and Rebecca Morton, Meduncook.
 Sept. 15, John Huskins and Betsey Daws.
 Oct. 24, Stephen Lewis and Mary Williamson.
 Nov. 6, John Barter, Jr., and Lucy McKenney, Georgetown.
 Nov. 20, Jonathan Pierce and Lydia Rand.
 Nov. 30, Francis Crooker, Jr., Barrettstown, and Martha
 Kennedy.
 Nov. 30, Edward B. Sargent and Sally Parsons.
 Dec. 1, David Boyd and Katy Young, Cushing.

1796.

Feb. 1, Michael Campbell, Newcastle, and Jane Boyd.
 Feb. 4, John Bryer and Martha Wylie.
 Feb. 21, David Ackley and Elizabeth Warr Boston.
 Apr. 9, Aaron Sherman and Polly Tarblet.
 May 26, Samuel McCulloch and Polly Wall.
 June 17, Capt. Joseph Reed and Sarah Askins.
 Sept. 24, Jeremiah Beath, Jr., and Sally Stewart, Bristol.
 Oct. 27, Ebenezer Farnham and Polly Herrin.

- Nov. 4, David Reed, 4th, and Susanna McFarland.
Nov. 5, William Mathews and Lydia Wall.
Nov. 5, John Rand, Jr., and Sally Hambleton.
Nov. 12, John Murray Reed and Esther Reed.
Nov. 19, Robert Montgomery and Jane McCobb.
Nov. 19, Sylvester Pierce, Jr., and Rebecca White.
Nov. 25, Thomas Steven and Mary Stover.
Nov. 25, Thomas Ball and Jane Wallace.
Nov. 26, Samuel Nelson and Sarah Row, New Milford.
Dec. 5, Andrew Dunton, Edgecomb, and Nancy Dunton.

1797.

- May 13, John Ingraham and Nancy McKown.
May 16, Samuel Giles and Elizabeth Sherman.
July 19, William Lewis and Mary Lampson.
Oct. 2, Benjamin Wheeler and Martha McFarland, Bristol.
Oct. 28, David Kenniston and Mrs. Elizabeth Day.
Nov. 5, Robert Wylie, Jr., and Hannah Taylor, Newcastle.
Nov. 16, Elisha Sherman and Katy Tarblet.
Nov. 16, Oliver Jack and Rebecca Perkins.
Dec. 4, Samuel Perkins, Jr., and Margaret Smith, Harrington.

1798.

- Mar. 13, William Emerson and Rhoda Brown.
Oct. 27, Andrew McFarland and Mary Sale, Chelsea.
Oct. 27, George Race, Jr., and Sally Bennett.
Nov. 15, John Wooten and Margaret Floyd.
Nov. 25, Nathaniel Knight and Elizabeth Barber, Edgecomb.
Dec. 4, Nathaniel Tibbetts, New Sharon, and Abigail Tibbetts.

1799.

- Jan. 7, Alfred Wadsworth, Bristol, and Lydia Knight.
Mar. 4, Daniel Tilton, Edgecomb, and Huldah Bryer.
Mar. 6, Joseph Barter and Esther Barter.
Mar. 6, David Day and Hannah Pinkham.
Apr. 6, Abner Horn and Sarah Decker.
July 13, John McKown and Sally Harris.
July 13, David Adams and Mercy Pinkham.
Sept. 20, Benjamin Pinkham and Sally Kenney.
Sept. 24, Samuel Barter, 3d, and Sally Abbott.
Oct. 24, Simeon Brown, Bristol, and Sally Pierce.
Oct. 24, Capt. Nathaniel Pinkham and Betsey McFarland.
Dec. 6, Roger Sherman and Betsey Dunton, Newcastle.
Dec. 12, Abijah Wheeler and Jennie McGlathery, Bristol.

1800.

Apr. 7, Nathaniel Montgomery and Betsey Knight.
 May 28, Elihu Bryer, Jr., and Betsey Bryer.
 June 7, John Tibbetts and Lydia Giles.
 July 2, John Leyton and Mehitabel Claringbole.
 Aug. 23, William Bryer, Jr., and Betsey Wilson, Kittery.
 Aug. 29, William McKown and Polly Thompson.
 Sept. 7, Samuel Rackliff and Betsey Trask.
 Oct. 31, Joseph Pierce, Jr., and Nabby Rand.
 Nov. 11, William Lewis, Jr., and Nabby Spence, Durham.
 Nov. 23, James Murray and Esther Boyd.

1801.

Oct. 3, Phineas Sargent and Sally Brewer.
 Oct. 17, Walter Powers, New Milford, and Mrs. Mehitabel Claringbole.
 Nov. 9, William Courier and Patience Smith.
 Nov. 14, Abraham Springer and Priscilla Sargent.
 Nov. 21, Samuel Pinkham and Eunice Kenney.
 Dec. 21, Abraham Decker, Jr., and Betsey Horn.

1802.

Jan. 16, William Kennedy and Pegge Prusset, Bristol.
 Jan. 20, John Perkins and Patty Gove, Edgecomb.
 Feb. 6, Samuel G. Smith and Sally Matthews.
 Feb. 11, Samuel Oakman, Jr., Pittstown, and Mary Reed.
 Apr. 28, Ebenezer Clifford, Jr., Edgecomb, and Lydia Perkins.
 Apr. 28, Stephen Perkins and Mary Albee, Pownalboro.
 May 15, Ezekiel Holbrook and Lucy Linekin.
 June 26, William Montgomery, Warren, and Polly Rackliff.
 July 3, William Reed and Martha Lewis.
 Oct. 2, Robert Bryer and Abigail Pierce.
 Oct. 18, George Gilbert, Wiscasset, and Susanna Knight.
 Oct. 30, Benjamin Barter and Polly Barker.
 Nov. 13, George W. Merrill and Betsey Sawyer.
 Nov. 14, Joseph Catland and Betsey Adams.
 Nov. 28, James Auld and Sally Knight.
 Dec. 4, John McCobb, Jr., and Mary Huff, Edgecomb.

1803.

Jan. 1, Stephen Lewis, Jr., and Fannie Southard.
 Jan. 1, David Pinkham and Sarah Bryer, Kittery.
 Jan. 8, Andrew Reed, 4th, and Jane Reed.
 Jan. 29, John Decker and Joanna Lundy.
 Feb. 24, Joseph Hayes, North Yarmouth and Mary Knight.
 Mar. 2, Joseph Gyor, Bristol, and Sally Pierce.

Mar. 7, Joseph Horn and Sally Decker.
Mar. 26, Joseph Sherman and Sarah Dunton.
Apr. 8, John Fuller and Rachel Auld.
May 27, Alexander Reed and Catherine Boyd.
June 2, Lemuel Lewis, Jr., and Hannah More, Edgecomb.
July 6, Samuel Perkins, Jr., and Patty Alley.
Aug. 3, Amasa Piper and Margery Reed.
Aug. 6, Jonathan Hutchings and Widow Martha Boyd.
Aug. 10, William Sherman and Rebecca Dunton.
Aug. 19, Thomas Stewart and Elizabeth Holton.
Sept. 17, Jonathan Sawyer, Jr., and Martha Reed.
Oct. 22, John Brown, Bristol, and Sally McCobb.
Nov. 29, Benjamin Webster and Katie Harris.
Dec. 6, Robert Bryer and Mary Haggett, Edgecomb.

1804.

Jan. 13, John Leishman, Jr., and Lydia Clark, Newcastle.
Jan. 21, John Matthews, Jr., and Rebecca Southard.
Feb. 18, David Reed, 3d, and Sally Pinkham.
Mar. 13, Samuel Hutchings and Dorcas Alley.
June 30, Andrew Reed, 5th, and Patience Catland, Newcastle.
July 7, Joseph Matthews and Sally Lampson.
Aug. 18, Pulgrave Maddocks, Jr., and Rhuama Pierce.
Sept. 10, Nathan —, Nobleboro, and Sarah Rust.
Sept. 24, William Harris and Eliza Pierce.
Oct. 3, Peter Dunton and Sally Pierce.
Oct. 10, Nathaniel Chapman, Jr., Nobleboro, and Peggy Knight.
Oct. 31, John Alley, Jr., and Sally Hibbard.
Nov. 16, Timothy Dunton and Margaret Pinkham.
Dec. 12, Edmund Wilson and Elizabeth McCobb.

1805.

Jan. 12, Joseph Grimes and Sarah Rackliff.
Feb. 9, Joseph Dunton and Lydia Sherman.
Mar. 2, William Trask and Elizabeth Boyd.
Mar. 16, George W. Merrill and Sibel Holton.
Apr. 27, Aaron Sawyer and Nabby Kenney.
— 1, Robert Dow and Sally Rand.
Oct. 9, Samuel Murray and Sally Boyd.
Nov. 14, John Winslow, Edgecomb, and Betsey Butler.
Nov. 23, Israel Dunton and Polly Hutchings.

1806.

Jan. 3, Andrew Pinkham and Mary Bickford.
Feb. 6, William Bryer and Polly Booker.
Mar. 6, Abisha Pray and Anna Wylie.

Mar. 22, Jacob Auld and Sarah Reed.
 Apr. 21, Thomas Sargent and Sally Farnum.
 May 10, Joseph Linn and Sarah Kennedy.
 June 7, Elihu Bryer and Mrs. A. Sawyer.
 Oct. 15, Stephen Webster and Mary Dow.
 Oct. 15, Joseph Emerson and Betsey Boyd.
 Nov. 2, John Lewis and Eunice Colton, Newcastle.
 Nov. 5, Solomon Trask, Edgecomb, and Mary Bennett.
 Nov. 8, Henry Kimball and Sarah Kenney.
 Nov. 15, Ebenezer Lewis and Sally Clifford, Edgecomb.
 Dec. 9, Ezekiel Holbrook and Dorcas Farnum.
 Dec. 13, Ebenezer Decker and Sally Ball.

1807.

Jan. 17, Artemus Piper and Mary Hammond.
 Jan. 17, John Webber and Jude Pinkham.
 Jan. 17, Joseph Bryer and Jane Kiff (Kieff).
 May 19, Joseph Tibbetts and Sally Crummett.
 Aug. 8, Benjamin Crooker and Catherine Webster.
 Aug. 20, Lieut. John Cameron and Mrs. Eliab H. Poor.
 Sept. 5, Robert Wylie, 4th, and Jane Webber, Edgecomb.
 Sept. 19, John Thompson, Bristol, and Sarah Perkins.
 Oct. 9, John Wylie, Jr., and Martha Thompson.
 Oct. 28, Paul Reed and Ruth Wylie.
 Oct. 29, Daniel Rose and Olive Peasley.
 Nov. 13, Ephraim Burnham and Huldah Crooker, Edgecomb.
 Dec. 30, Joseph McCobb and Margaret Auld.

1808.

Jan. 16, Samuel Brewer and Nabby Bennett.
 Feb. 18, Matthew Reed and Sally Reed.
 Mar. 2, Walter Linekin and Rhoda Grover.
 Aug. 6, John Twombly and Eunice Jackson, Durham.
 Aug. 6, John Davis and Catherine Williams.
 Aug. 20, David Reed, 4th, and Esther Lewis.
 Sept. 2, Joseph Perkins, Nobleboro, and Charlotte Rust.
 Sept. 8, Aris Preble and Abigail Gray.
 Sept. 24, William Montgomery and Charlotte Boyd.
 Oct. 6, Nathaniel Montgomery and Elizabeth Emerson.
 Oct. 8, Isaac Conary and Mina Barter.
 Oct. 14, Eleazer Sherman and Martha Reed.
 Nov. 26, Thomas Decker, Jr., and Betsey Lampson.
 Dec. 12, Jonathan Robinson and Lucy Dunton.
 Dec. 17, James Adams and Mehitabel Tibbetts.
 Dec. 30, Capt. Samuel Alley and Betsey Gove, Edgecomb.
 Dec. 31, Capt. Israel Holton and Jane Robinson, Bristol.
 Dec. 31, Samuel Bryer, 3d, and Olive P. Bryer.

1809.

Jan. 7, Stephen Greene and Vronne Serote.
Feb. 25, James Brewer, Jr., and Jane Herrin.
Mar. 10, Benjamin Tibbetts and Sally Crummett, Edgcomb.
Apr. 1, Samuel Wilson and Margaret McFarland.
Apr. 15, Andrew McCobb and Eliza Bryer.
Apr. 20, William Reed, 2d, and Hannah Hutchings.
Apr. 27, Samuel Ballard, Newcastle, and Martha Rust.
May 29, John Stover and Rhoda Stover.
June 30, Samuel Harris, Jr., and Mary Pierce.
Aug. 9, George W. Boyd and Mary Huff, Edgcomb.
Sept. 1, Mark Tibbetts and Ann Giles.
Sept. 1, Samuel Clifford, Jr., Edgcomb, and Susan McCobb.
Sept. 1, Giles Tibbetts, Jr., and Jane Crummett.
Sept. 1, Edward Dodge and Rhoda Tibbetts.
Sept. 27, Joseph Barter, 4th, and Mary Stone.
Oct. 2, Rev. Jabez Pond Fisher and Fanny Auld.
Nov. 22, Thomas Harper and Fanny Lewis.
Nov. 29, William Robinson and Betsey Brewer.
Dec. 13, Paul Reed, 2d, and Mary Reed.
Dec. 15, William Clark and Betsey Thompson.

1810.

May 7, John Carlisle and Susanna Alley.
Aug. 18, Samuel Smith, U. S. Gar., Damariscotta, and Sally Adams.
Aug. 19, Francis Hodkins, Nobleboro, and Sally Boyd.
Sept. 21, Tobias Pillsbury, U. S. Gar., Damariscotta, and Betsey Adams.
Sept. 22, Jacob Bacon and Betsey Sawyer.
Oct. 27, Samuel Thompson, Jr., and Martha Pinkham.
Nov. 17, James Stover and Lucy Barker.
Nov. 17, John Cameron and Sally Dow.
Nov. 24, Alexander Boyd and Susanna Walker, Woolwich.

1811.

Jan. 5, Jeremiah Wooten and Mary Clifford, Edgcomb.
Jan. 5, Isaac Pinkham and Sally Crooker.
Jan. 28, Timothy Dunton, Jr., and Sally Southard.
June 12, William Lewis, Jr., Palermo, and Hannah Tibbetts.
June 23, Jonas Wheeler and Huldah Booker.
June 29, John Lewis, 3d, and Fanny Pinkham.
July 6, Abraham Decker and Susannah Wooten.
July 22, George W. Pierce and Maria Barns.
Sept. 13, William Kennedy and June Boyd.
Sept. 19, William Maxwell Reed and Martha Rust.

Sept. 21, Levi Sawyer, Woolwich, and Jennie Decker.
 Sept. 26, Loren Ingwort Bork and Mary Landerkin.
 Sept. 27, Winthrop Andrews, Ipswich, and Rhoda Grover.
 Nov. 11, Thomas Rowell and Betsy Pinkham.
 Nov. 12, Thomas Williams and Lydia Pinkham.
 Nov. 17, Dr. Charles Fisher and Jane Fullerton.

1812.

Jan. 25, William Johnson, Pittston, and Sarah Dunton.
 May 27, Jacob Perkins and Jane Blinn, Bristol.
 June 26, Stephen Rand and Nancy Adams, Woolwich.
 July 7, John Barter, 3d, and Susan Kenney.
 July 25, William McCobb Auld and Rosanna Reed.
 Aug. 15, Paul McCobb and Jane Auld.
 Aug. 22, William Bragg and Mary McCobb.
 Oct. 5, James Montgomery and Jane Reed.
 Nov. 1, Amos Carlisle and Clarissa Sawyer.
 Nov. 11, Jonathan Morrison and Emma Thompson, Bristol.
 Nov. 29, Samuel Tibbetts and Martha Maddocks.
 Dec. 11, William Cunningham and Rebecca Dodge, Edgecomb.

1813.

Mar. 23, Nathaniel Knight and Lucy Webster, Edgecomb.
 May 24, John Decker and Jennet Decker.
 June 15, John Gove, Edgecomb, and Susan Kenney.
 Aug. 19, Ezekiel Webber, Hallowell, and Judith Kennedy.
 Aug. 28, Samuel Lewis and Sarah Barter.
 Sept. 16, Daniel Matthews and Mary Matthews.
 Sept. 18, Eben Long, Harwich, Mass., and Susannah Barter.
 Oct. 19, Isaac Foss and Fanny Lewis.
 Oct. 23, William Farmer and Katherine Reed.
 Nov. 4, William Tibbetts and Susan W. Brier.
 Nov. 27, Nicholas T. Knight and Sally Auld.
 Nov. 27, Robert Wylie, 2d, and Mrs. Elizabeth Wylie.
 Nov. 27, Thomas Boyd, 2d, and Abigail Webber, Edgecomb.
 Dec. 11, Robert Sherman and Esther Reed.

1814.

Jan. 1, Henry Abbott and Lydia Flanders, Woolwich.
 Jan. 22, John Brown, Jr., and Mary McCulloch.
 Jan. 27, Joel Thompson and Martha Pinkham.
 Jan. 29, David Merry and Chana Alley.
 Feb. 12, John Emerson and Mrs. Elizabeth Catland.
 Feb. 25, John Southard, Jr., and Elizabeth Catland, Newcastle.
 Mar. 19, Edmund Wilson, Esq., and Martha Pinkham.
 Mar. 19, Andrew A. Langard and Abigail Pinkham.

Apr. 2, Capt. John Reed and Sarah Reed.
 Apr. 4, Samuel Brier and Hannah Booker.
 Apr. 13, Stephen Lewis, Jr., and Lois Tibbetts.
 May 28, Edward B. Pierce and Dorcas McMahan, Georgetown.
 June 8, Rev. John Wilkinson and Harriet T. Pierce.
 June 18, Michael Campbell and Nancy Simpson, Newcastle.
 June 25, Stephen Mason, Dresden, and Lydia Alley.
 July 22, Joseph Tibbetts and Mrs. Elizabeth Dockendorf,
 Bristol.
 July 22, Isaac Tibbetts and Sally Hutchings.
 Aug. 12, Samuel Williams, Edgecomb, and Susan Sherman.
 Aug. 12, Ephraim Lampson and Phebe Tibbetts.
 Aug. 27, John Sherman and Eunice Besse.
 Sept. 15, John Knight and Mary Blinn, Bristol.
 Sept. 17, James Pray and Abigail Lewis.
 Sept. 24, David Thompson and Mary Paine.
 Oct. 14, William Campbell and Nancy Barter.
 Nov. 5, John Pinkham and Charlotte Thompson.
 Nov. 5, Ephraim McCobb and Elizabeth Adams.
 Nov. 12, Henry Reed and Miriam Carlisle.
 Nov. 23, Enoch Dodge, Edgecomb, and Mary Pinkham.
 Nov. 23, Nathan Pinkham and Charlotte Young, Alna.
 Dec. 23, Stephen Horn and Lydia Grover.

1815.

Jan. 10, Abiel Gove, Edgecomb, and Lydia Sherman.
 Feb. 4, John Elder and Mary Ann Dodge.
 May 6, Henry Williams, Edgecomb, and Achsah Besse.
 July 22, John Clark, 2d, Bristol, and Margaret McCobb.
 July 24, Thomas Horn and Betsy Blair.
 July 29, Robert Wylie, 3d, and Nancy Webber, Edgecomb.
 Aug. 7, Moses P. Whitaker and Lydia Tibbetts.
 Aug. 28, Dana Rackliff and Susan Colby, Edgecomb.
 Sept. 8, Joshua Loring and Prudence Dunton.
 Sept. 27, George Love and Martha Reed.
 Oct. 8, Ebenezer Clifford, Edgecomb, and Sarah Andrews.
 Oct. 19, Francis Low, Ipswich, and Elizabeth Colby.
 Nov. 15, Jacob Emmons, Georgetown, and Margaret Prebble.
 Nov. 15, James Blen, Bristol, and Martha Alley.
 Dec. 2, John Page and Hannah Farnham.

1816.

Feb. 20, Willard Spalding and Mary Gray.
 Fe . 26, Jacob Sawyer and Martha Linekin.
 Mar. 12, Ephraim Francis and Phebe G. Riggs, Edgecomb.
 July 14, William Decker and Anna Bragg.

Sept. 28, John Burnham and Isabella Malcomb, Newcastle.
 Sept. 28, William Cameron and Mary Clarenbold.
 Oct. 12, Isaac Kelley and Martha Kennedy.
 Oct. 12, John Barter, 4th, and Susannah Fanley.
 Oct. 16, Ebenezer Kent and Lois Barter.
 Nov. 2, Josiah Gray and Mary Bragg.
 Dec. 6, Walter Linekin and Abigail Hankerson.
 Dec. 17, Charles Rackliff and Lois Drew.
 Dec. 21 James Reed and Mary Cunningham, Edgecomb.
 Dec. 28, Francis Gray and Lydia Abbott.

1817.

Mar. 8, Jacob Auld, Esq., and Elizabeth C. Fullerton.
 Mar. 15, John Alley, 3d, and Mary Gray.
 Apr. 9, Benjamin Pinkham, 3d, and Abigail Lewis.
 May 10, William Thompson and Lydia Pierce.
 Aug. 9, Henry Gray and Mary Reed.
 Aug. 9, John Reed, 2d, and Eunice Tibbetts.
 Oct. 22, Benjamin Harris and Emily Dunton, Edgecomb.
 Oct. 22, William Durant and Hannah Reed.
 Oct. 25, Samuel Boyd and Sarah Brier.
 Oct. 27, Ebenzer Lundy and Eady Dow.
 Nov. 1, Amos Carlisle and Anna Brier.
 Nov. 29, Samuel Lewis and Martha Thompson, Bristol.

1818.

Jan. 17, Asa G. Baker, Edgecomb, and Mary Pinkham.
 Feb. 3, Moses Greenough, Wiscasset, and Elizabeth Norwood.
 Feb. 7, John Baker, Edgecomb, and Elizabeth Sherman.
 Mar. 20, Jeremiah Meacham, Portland, and Prudence Loring.
 Apr. 13, Benjamin Hodgdon and Lydia Emerson.
 June 19, John Giles, Jr., and Margaret Landerkin.
 July 4, Richard Adams and Elizabeth Grover.
 Aug. 8, Samuel Knight and Sarah Campbell.
 Aug. 15, John Pinkham, 2d, and Julia Thompson.
 Aug. 23, Frederick Lewis, Jr., Whitefield, and Mary Sales
 McFarland.
 Sept. 4, John B. Booker and Elizabeth Hutchings, Bristol.
 Sept. 19, Daniel Sanborn, Wiscasset, and Betsy Barter.
 Sept. 22, William Carlisle and Mercy Pinkham.
 Oct. 23, John Deering, Edgecomb, and Jane Matthews.
 Nov. 7, Nathaniel Tibbetts and Clarissa Southard.

1819.

Jan. 2, Samuel Crowell and Hepsibah Kenney.
 Jan. 6, John Landerkin and Sarah Dole.

Jan. 23, Samuel Gray and Elizabeth Alley.
Jan. 29, George W. Merrill and Martha Catland, Newcastle.
Mar. 27, Edmund Wilson, Esq., and Betsey Young, Bristol.
Apr. 17, William Alley and Martha Bennett, Edgecomb.
May 3, William Lewis and Hannah Brooks.
June 26, John Love, Jr., and Susan Brewer.
Aug. 11, William Brier and Susan M. Reed.
Aug. 21, Benjamin Alley and Lydia Gray.
Sept. 18, Abiel Sherman and Loring Gove, Edgecomb.
Sept. 18, David Deering, Edgecomb, and Catherine Sherman.
Sept. 20, John Sloman, Wiscasset, and Elizabeth Clarenbold.
Oct. 22, John Kelley and Mary Sherman.
Nov. 5, William Handley, Nobleboro, and Mary McCulloch.
Nov. 5, Samuel Stover and Catherine Merrill.
Nov. 10, James Campbell and Mary Brewer.
Nov. 12, William Stone and Rebecca Lewis.
Nov. 12, Giles Lewis and Mina Pinkham.
Nov. 20, Benjamin Bennett and Mary Matthews.
Nov. 25, John Hutchings and Nancy Bugnor, Dresden.
Dec. 7, Ebenezer Lewis and Isabella Fickett.

1820.

Jan. 2, John Fullerton and Mary Cargill, Newcastle.
Feb. 7, John Kellock and Eunice Priest.
Feb. 11, Joseph Farnham and Nancy Farnham.
Feb. 12, John Matthews and Mary Barter.
Feb. 19, William Dunton and Sarah Knight, Edgecomb.
Feb. 24, David Dunton, Edgecomb, and Sally Tibbetts.
Mar. 3, Joseph Booker, Jr., and Nancy Hutchings, Bristol.
Apr. 12, Frederick Hutchings and Abigail Loomis.
May 6, David Brown and Jane Kellock.
May 6, Robert Reed, 4th, and Alice Reed.
May 13, Samuel Donnell and Henrietta Hyde, Bath.
June 3, Major Alexander Drummond, Phippsburg, and Margaret McFarland.
June 28, Timothy Hodgdon and Fanny Tibbetts.
Aug. 30, David Austin and Judith Pinkham.
Sept. 2, Daniel J. Averill and Maria Reed.
Sept. 19, Samuel Barter, 2d, and Margaret Day.
Oct. 25, John Poor, Jr., and Anna Giles.
Oct. 28, Benjamin Linekin, St. George, and Harriet Farnham.
Dec. 2, William Orne, Jr., and Elizabeth Hall, Georgetown.

CHAPTER XVI.

OFFICIAL LISTS AND TABLES.

IN THIS chapter I have grouped, with as systematic an arrangement as possible, that which ordinarily is arranged as appendix matter. The lists of town officers of Boothbay appear first, followed by those of Southport and Boothbay Harbor. No attempt has been made to show the composition of legislative class districts; and representatives, elected from either town, appear from that one without mention of the other towns composing the district or class. The towns of the District of Maine were permitted to send one representative each year to the General Court. A change of law, while it lasted, caused dual representation from Boothbay in 1812-13. After admission to the Union, in 1820, Boothbay constituted a representative district and sent a representative to the Legislature each year until the division in 1842. After that Boothbay and Southport were classed together, and Westport generally with them, for about a score of years. Westport sent a representative in 1848, 1854 and 1858; with those exceptions the representative went each year, to and including 1860, from Boothbay or Southport. But twice since Maine became a State has the original Boothbay territory had more than one representative at the same time. During the decade following 1890 Boothbay was classed with northern towns, and at that election and that of 1900 both Boothbay and Boothbay Harbor were represented. To save many repetitions in the department of family history, these tables are numbered, and citations are made to the table or tables embracing the official service of the person mentioned.

TABLE I.

SELECTMEN OF BOOTHBAY.

1765. Johh Beath, Ephraim McFarland, John Alley.	1777. William McCobb, Edward Emerson, Patrick McKown.
1766. John Beath, Thomas Kenney, Israel Davis.	1778-79. Edward Emerson, William McCobb, David Reed.
1767. John Beath, Paul Twombly, Israel Davis.	1780. Benjamin Sawyer, John Alley, Joseph Lewis.
1768. Samuel Adams, Paul Twombly, Edward Emerson.	1781. John Alley, Samuel Adams, Joseph Langdon.
1769. Thomas Boyd, Edward Emerson, Samuel Adams.	1782-83. Edward Emerson, William McCobb, Ichabod Pinkham.
1770-72. Israel Davis, John Beath, Edward Emerson.	1784-86. John Leishman, William McCobb, Thomas Boyd, Jr.
1773. William McCobb, Solomon Burnham, Samuel Brown.	1787. Joseph Reed, Thomas Boyd, Jr., John Leishman.
1774. William McCobb, Patrick McKown, John Beath (res.), Paul Twombly.	1788. George Boyd, John Murray, Thomas Boyd, Jr.
1775-76. William McCobb, John Beath, Edward Emerson.	1789. Jonathan Sawyer, Joseph Langdon, Thomas Boyd, Jr.

1790.

Joseph Langdon (res.),
John Borland,
Jonathan Sawyer,
Thomas Boyd, Jr.

1791.

Thomas Boyd, Jr.,
John Murray,
Stephen Carleton.

1792.

Jonathan Sawyer,
John Wylie,
Ichabod Pinkham.

1793.

Paul Reed,
Ichabod Pinkham,
John M. McFarland.

1794.

Paul Reed,
Ichabod Pinkham,
John Leishman.

1795.

John Murray,
Stephen Carleton,
Thomas Boyd.

1796-97.

Ichabod Pinkham,
John Leishman,
John M. McFarland.

1798.

William McCobb,
Ichabod Pinkham,
Benjamin Kelley, Jr.

1799.

Stephen Carleton,
Nathaniel Curtis,
John Leishman.

1800.

Stephen Carleton,
John Leishman,
Samuel Montgomery.

1801.

John Leishman,
Stephen Carleton,
James Murray.

1802.

Stephen Carleton,
John Leishman, Jr.,
John McKown.

1803.

Jonathan Sawyer,
William Maxwell Reed,
Benjamin Kelley, Jr.

1804.

William McCobb,
John McKown,
Nathaniel Pinkham, Jr.

1805-06.

William McCobb,
John McKown,
Stephen Carleton.

1807-08.

Nathaniel Pinkham, Jr.,
Amasa Piper,
John McClintock.

1809.

William McCobb,
Amasa Piper,
John McClintock.

1810-11.

John M. McFarland,
John McKown,
Benjamin Pinkham.

1812.

William McCobb,
John McKown,
David R. Adams.

1813.

John McKown,
John Matthews,
David R. Adams.

1814.
John McKown,
Nathaniel Pinkham,
Charles Fisher.

1815.
Daniel Rose,
Nathaniel Pinkham,
Samuel Giles.

1816.
Daniel Rose,
Edmund Wilson,
Samuel Giles.

1817.
Edmund Wilson,
Samuel Giles,
Charles Fisher.

1818.
Daniel Rose,
Charles Fisher (res.),
Jacob Auld,
Samuel Giles.

1819.
Daniel Rose,
Jacob Auld,
Samuel Giles.

1820.
Daniel Rose,
Samuel Giles (res.),
John McClintock,
Jacob Auld.

1821-22.
Daniel Rose,
John McClintock,
Jacob Auld.

1823.
Daniel Rose (res.),
Edmund Wilson,
John Leishman,
Paul McCobb.

1824-26.
John M. McFarland,
John McClintock,
David R. Adams.

1827.
Caleb Hodgdon,
John McClintock,
Benjamin Reed.

1828-30.
John M. McFarland,
David R. Adams,
Benjamin Reed.

1831.
Benjamin Reed,
John Fuller,
Marshal Smith.

1832.
Benjamin Reed,
John McClintock,
Nathaniel C. McFarland.

1833.
Benjamin Reed,
Caleb Hodgdon,
John Fuller.

1834.
Benjamin Reed,
Timothy Hodgdon,
Daniel Sherman.

1835.
Benjamin Reed,
Timothy Hodgdon,
John Leishman.

1836.
Edmund Wilson,
John Leishman,
Allen Lewis.

1837.
John Leishman,
William Carlisle,
Jason Fuller.

1838. William Carlisle, Jason Fuller, Timothy Hodgdon.	1849. William Carlisle, Paul Giles, John Gould.
1839. William Carlisle, Jason Fuller, Luther Weld.	1850. Luther Weld, Paul Giles, John Gould.
1840. William Carlisle, John Leishman, Luther Weld.	1851. Luther Weld, John Gould, James T. Beath.
1841. Jason Fuller, John Leishman, Marshal Smith.	1852. Jason Fuller, John Gould, James T. Beath.
1842. Jason Fuller, Luther Weld, Levi Willey.	1853. William Carlisle, Jason Fuller, James T. Beath.
1843. Jason Fuller, Luther Weld, Levi Willey.	1854. Robert Spinney, Frederick Reed, Ebenezer Clisby.
1844. Jason Fuller, Luther Weld, Rufus Holton.	1855. Allen Lewis, Samuel Fuller, Alden Goudy.
1845. William Carlisle, Luther Weld, Henry A. Barter.	1856. William Carlisle, John Gould, William Hodgdon.
1846-47. William Carlisle, Robert Spinney, John McClintock, Jr.	1857. James T. Beath, Eleazer S. Giles, Caleb Hodgdon, Jr.
1848. Luther Weld, Lemuel Lewis, Charles Giles.	1858. Robert Spinney, Charles Carlisle, Jacob G. Fuller.

1859.

Robert Spinney,
William Adams,
Benjamin McKown.

1860.

Robert Spinney,
John Gould,
Charles Carlisle.

1861.

Marshal Smith,
Robert Spinney,
Jason Pinkham.

1862.

William Carlisle,
Robert Montgomery,
Charles B. Fisher.

1863-64.

W. G. Lewis,
Albion P. Hodgdon,
Ezekiel Holbrook.

1865.

James T. Beath,
Zina H. Hodgdon,
Jason Carlisle.

1866.

Zina H. Hodgdon,
William E. Reed,
Jason Pinkham.

1867.

W. G. Lewis,
Jason Pinkham,
Charles F. Hilton.

1868.

Robert Montgomery,
Jason Pinkham,
John E. Kelley.

1869.

Jason Pinkham,
John E. Kelley,
Rufus Holton.

1870.

Charles B. Fisher,
Charles Carlisle,
W. W. Palmer.

1871-72.

Jason Pinkham,
William I. Adams,
H. S. Spofford.

1873.

Jason Pinkham,
Francis M. Hodgdon,
Charles F. Seavey.

1874.

John E. Kelley,
Gilman P. Hodgdon,
Daniel Pinkham.

1875.

John E. Kelley,
Gilman P. Hodgdon,
Alonzo R. Nickerson.

1876.

John E. Kelley,
Alonzo R. Nickerson,
Joseph Maddocks.

1877-78.

William E. Reed,
John E. Kelley,
Joseph Maddocks.

1879.

William I. Adams,
N. S. Baker,
T. J. Emerson.

1880.

William I. Adams,
T. J. Emerson,
J. A. Reed.

1881-83.

William E. Reed,
John E. Kelley,
Joseph Maddocks.

1884.	1898.
William E. Reed, T. J. Emerson, Wilmot Lewis, 2d.	James E. Beath, Wesley Pinkham, Charles Chapman.
1885.	1899.
T. J. Emerson, Wilmot Lewis, 2d, Edward E. Race.	James A. Reed, Charles Chapman, John P. Kelley.
1886.	1900.
Edward E. Race, Moses R. White, Wilmot Lewis, 2d.	James E. Beath, Charles Chapman, John P. Kelley.
1887-88.	1901-03.
Edward E. Race, John E. Kelley, John H. Lake.	James E. Beath, Charles Chapman, Silas Barter.
1889.	1904.
Edward E. Race, John E. Kelley, Wesley Pinkham.	Charles Chapman, James A. Reed, Silas M. Barter.
1890-92.	1905.
John E. Kelley, James E. Beath, Wesley Pinkham.	Charles Chapman, James A. Reed, Albion P. Giles (res.), Elton H. Lewis.
1893-97.	
James E. Beath, Albion Giles, James A. Reed.	

TABLE II.

MODERATORS OF ANNUAL MEETINGS IN BOOTHBAY.

1765-67	Israel Davis.	1786	John Leishman.
1768	John Alley.	1787	William Reed.
1769	John Beath.	1788	Paul Reed.
1770-73	Israel Davis.	1789-90	Joseph Langdon.
1774	John Beath.	1791	William McCobb.
1775	Paul Reed.	1792	Jonathan Sawyer.
1776	Israel Davis.	1793-94	William McCobb.
1777	Edward Emerson.	1795	John Leishman.
1778-83	William McCobb.	1796-99	William McCobb.
1784-85	John Murray.	1800	John Leishman.

1801	Thomas Boyd.	1870	E. H. Boynton.
1802	John Leishman.	1871	Robert Montgomery.
1803-12	William McCobb.	1872	A. C. Otis.
1813	John Leishman.	1873-75	Robert Montgomery.
1814	William McCobb.	1876	William I. Adams.
1815-17	William M. Reed.	1877-78	Robert Montgomery.
1818	John Leishman.	1879	William I. Adams.
1819-23	William M. Reed.	1880	Robert Montgomery.
1824	Edmund Wilson.	1881	William I. Adams.
1825-32	William M. Reed.	1882-83	George B. Kenniston.
1833-37	Marshal Smith.	1884	William I. Adams.
1838	Willard Thorpe.	1885	George B. Kenniston.
1839-42	Marshal Smith.	1886	William I. Adams.
1843-45	Jason Fuller.	1887	John R. McDougall.
1846-49	William Carlisle.	1888	George B. Kenniston.
1850-52	Jason Fuller.	1889	John R. McDougall.
1853-55	Marshal Smith.	1890	James A. Reed.
1856	William Carlisle.	1891-97	John Montgomery.
1857	Marshal Smith.	1898	John R. McDougall.
1858-60	Robert Spinney.	1899	John Montgomery.
1861	Isaac W. Reed.	1900	John R. McDougall.
1862	William Carlisle.	1901-05	Victor K. Montgomery.
1863-64	Marshal Smith.		
1865-69	Robert Montgomery.		

TABLE III.

CLERKS OF BOOTHBAY.

1765-73	Andrew McFarland.	1847-48	Luther Weld.
1774-75	John Beath.	1849	Robert Spinney.
1776	Andrew McFarland.	1850-52	Luther Weld.
1777-79	John Beath.	1853-55	Jason Fuller.
1780-84	Edward Emerson.	1856	Benjamin Blair.
1785-89	Thomas Boyd, Jr.	1857	Jason Fuller.
1790-93	William Reed.	1858-60	Benjamin Blair.
1794-1806	Jonathan Sawyer.	1861-64	Eliphalet Thorpe.
1807	Daniel Rose.	1865-67	D. W. Sawyer.
1808	Edmund Wilson.	1868-91	Rufus Holton.
1809-24	Joseph McCobb.	1892-1901	Byron Giles.
1825-35	Jacob Auld.	1902-05	Alpheus Dodge.
1836-46	James Auld.		

TABLE IV.

TREASURERS OF BOOTHBAY.

1765	Andrew McFarland.	1767-74	Andrew McFarland.
1766	David Reed.	1775-79	William McCobb.

1780	Benjamin Sawyer.	1858	Ephraim Pinkham.
1781	Edward Emerson.	1859-60	Charles Carlisle.
1782-87	William McCobb.	1861	Paul Harris.
1788-89	Samuel Montgomery.	1862-69	Parker Wilson.
1790-92	William McCobb.	1870	Silas Smith.
1793	John Borland.	1871-72	Rufus Holton.
1794-98	William McCobb.	1873-76	R. G. Hodgdon.
1799-1831	John M. McFarland.	1877-80	Henry A. Kennedy.
1832	Paul McCobb.	1880-86	D. W. Sawyer (res.).
1833-54	John Leishman.	1886-88	C.E. Kendrick (res.).
1855	Parker Wilson.	1888-94	John R. McDougall.
1856	John McClintock.	1895-1902	John E. Kelley.
1857	Parker Wilson.	1903	Lyman R. McDougall.
		1904-05	John E. Kelley.

TABLE V.

SELECTMEN OF SOUTHPORT.

1842.	1849.
William Greenleaf, Baker Pierce, Edward Rand.	Cyrus McKown, Daniel Cameron, Thomas Pierce.
1843-44.	1850.
Thomas Pierce, William Pierce, William Orne, Jr.	Freeman Grover, Thomas Marr, Jr., William Pierce.
1845.	1851.
Thomas Pierce, William Greenleaf, Thomas Marr, Jr.	Cyrus McKown, Thomas Marr, Jr., William Pierce.
1846.	1852-53.
Freeman Grover, William Harris, William Pierce.	Freeman Grover, Thomas Marr, Jr., William Pierce.
1847.	1854.
Freeman Grover, William Pierce, William Greenleaf.	Freeman Grover, John Cameron, 2d, William Pierce.
1848.	1855.
Freeman Grover, Thomas Pierce, Thomas Marr, Jr.	Freeman Grover, William Pierce, James Orne.

1856.

Thomas Marr, Jr.,
William Pierce,
John Cameron, 2d.

1857-58.

Freeman Grover,
James Orne,
Isaac Brewer.

1859.

A. F. Snowman,
William Pierce,
Moses E. Pierce.

1860.

Freeman Grover,
Daniel R. Matthews,
Moses E. Pierce.

1861.

Freeman Grover,
Daniel R. Matthews,
Cyrus Pierce.

1862.

Thomas Marr, Jr.,
Cyrus Pierce,
John Cameron.

1863.

Thomas Marr, Jr.,
Frederick Reed,
Daniel Cameron.

1864.

Frederick Reed,
Thomas Marr, Jr.,
William Decker.

1865.

Frederick Reed,
Cyrus Pierce,
Nahum B. Marr.

1866.

Freeman Grover,
John Cameron, 2d,
E. L. Marr.

1867.

Freeman Grover,
Isaac Brewer,
Joseph Maddocks.

1868.

Daniel R. Matthews,
William T. Maddocks,
Ephraim Punkham.

1869-71.

Daniel R. Matthews,
William T. Maddocks,
Cyrus Pierce.

1872.

Freeman Grover,
Isaac Brewer,
Martin E. Beal.

1873.

Daniel R. Matthews,
William T. Maddocks,
George L. Witham.

1874.

Freeman Grover,
Silas Pierce, 2d,
Daniel Cameron, 3d.

1875-76.

William T. Maddocks,
Daniel R. Matthews,
Sumner Orne.

1877-78.

Sumner Orne,
Cyrus Pierce,
Wilbur N. Grover.

1879.

Sumner Orne,
Cyrus Pierce,
Charles V. Martin.

1880.

Freeman Grover, Jr.,
George L. Witham,
Charles V. Martin.

1881.	Everett E. Pinkham,
Wilbur N. Grover,	Sumner Orne.
Cyrus Pierce,	1894.
Charles J. Marr.	Sumner Orne,
1882.	E. L. Decker,
Martin E. Beal,	William Cameron.
Charles J. Marr,	1895.
W. H. Decker.	Wilbur N. Grover,
1883-84.	E. L. Decker,
Sumner Orne,	C. E. McKown.
Charles V. Martin,	1896.
Thomas Cameron.	Wilbur N. Grover,
1885.	A. W. Gray,
Martin E. Beal,	C. E. McKown.
W. S. Pierce,	1897-98.
E. L. Decker.	Wilbur N. Grover,
1886.	W. Scott Pierce,
Charles V. Martin,	A. N. Gray.
Zina Orne,	1899.
Luther H. Bearce.	W. N. Grover,
1887.	C. E. McKown,
Zina Orne,	A. N. Gray.
Charles V. Martin,	1900.
Sumner Pierce.	Sumner Orne,
1888-89.	C. E. McKown,
Zina Orne,	Alphonzo Dyer.
Wilbur N. Grover,	1901.
Everett E. Pinkham.	Sumner Orne,
1890-92.	J. D. Payson,
Wilbur N. Grover,	M. H. Thompson.
Everett E. Pinkham,	1902-05.
Snow B. Orne.	Sumner Orne,
1893.	J. D. Payson,
Wilbur N. Grover,	H. C. McKown.

TABLE VI.

MODERATORS OF ANNUAL MEETINGS IN SOUTHPORT.

1842	John McKown.	1845	Thomas Pierce.
1843	Franklin Jones.	1846-49	Jason Fuller.
1844	William Greenleaf.	1850	Cyrus McKown.

1851-55	Freeman Grover.	1878	Sumner Orne.
1856	Cyrus McKown.	1879-80	Daniel R. Matthews.
1857	William Decker.	1881	George L. Witham.
1858	Freeman Grover.	1882-84	Freeman Grover, Jr.
1859	Frederick Reed.	1885	Wilbur N. Grover.
1860	Freeman Grover.	1886	Freeman Grover, Jr.
1861-62	Frederick Reed.	1887	E. C. Pool.
1863	William Decker.	1888	Freeman Grover, Jr.
1864	Freeman Grover.	1889	Wilbur N. Grover.
1865-66	Frederick Reed.	1890	Sumner Orne.
1867-69	Freeman Grover.	1891-93	Wilbur N. Grover.
1870-73	Daniel R. Matthews.	1894-96	Sumner Orne.
1874	Freeman Grover.	1897-99	Freeman Grover.
1875-77	Daniel R. Matthews.	1900-05	J. D. Payson.

TABLE VII.

CLERKS OF SOUTHPORT.

1842-64	Daniel Cameron.	1877-78	Cyrus Pierce.
1865-70	Thomas Marr, Jr.	1879	Thomas Cameron.
	(dec.).	1880	Charles J. Marr.
1870-72	Edward L. Marr	1881	Charles J. Martin.
	(dec.).	1882	W. S. Pierce.
1872-73	Cyrus Pierce.	1883-86	Zina Orne.
1874-76	Sumner Orne.	1887-1905	Everett E. Pinkham.

TABLE VIII.

TREASURERS OF SOUTHPORT.

1842	John McKown.	1878	{ Geo. W. Rush (dec.)
1843-50	John Cameron.		{ Willard T. Marr.
1851-59	William Pierce.	1879	Mark Rand.
1860-64	Daniel Cameron.	1880-2	{ Daniel McKown (dec.)
1865	Ephraim Pinkham.		{ Martin E. Beal.
1866-67	Daniel R. Matthews.	1883	Everett E. Pinkham.
1868-74	Joseph Maddocks.	1884-93	Albert McKown.
1875	Everett E. Pinkham.	1894	Daniel Cameron.
1876-77	Freeman Grover.	1895	A. W. Gray.
		1896-1905	William Cameron.

TABLE IX.

SELECTMEN OF BOOTHBAY HARBOR.

1889.	1890.
Joseph Maddocks,	Joseph Maddocks (res.),
Nathan S. Baker,	Alonzo P. Wylie,
Eben T. Lewis.	Nathan S. Baker,
	Eben T. Lewis.

1891-92.	1900.
Thomas J. Emerson, Charles J. Marr, W. H. Reed.	Gilman P. Hodgdon, Freeman Boynton, D. W. Hodgdon.
1893-95.	1901.
Charles J. Marr, W. H. Reed, T. J. Emerson.	Gilman P. Hodgdon, J. Edw. Knight, G. W. Greenleaf.
1896.	1902.
Charles J. Marr, W. H. Reed, Frank A. Baker.	Gilman P. Hodgdon, G. W. Greenleaf, Newbert Pierce.
1897.	1903.
Charles J. Marr, Gilman P. Hodgdon, W. O. Seavey.	C. R. Tupper, G. W. Greenleaf, Freeman Boynton.
1898.	1904.
Charles J. Marr, W. H. Reed, W. O. Seavey.	Jason C. McKown, Freeman Boynton, T. L. Montgomery,
1899.	1905.
Gilman P. Hodgdon, W. O. Seavey, M. F. Dunton.	Jason C. McKown, T. L. Montgomery, C. E. Sherman.

TABLE X.

MODERATORS OF ANNUAL MEETINGS IN BOOTHBAY HARBOR.

1889-90 W. J. Winslow.	1899-1900 T. W. Baldwin.
1891-93 G. B. Kenniston.	1901 C. R. Tupper.
1894 W. J. Winslow.	1902-03 Freeman Boynton.
1895-97 C. R. Tupper.	1904-05 J. W. Bracket.
1898 Freeman Boynton.	

TABLE XI.

CLERK OF BOOTHBAY HARBOR.

1889-1905 Willard T. Marr.

TABLE XII.

TREASURERS OF BOOTHBAY HARBOR.

1889 Charles E. Kendrick.	1903 Gilman P. Hodgdon.
1890-02 Charles F. Kenniston.	1904-05 Frank H. McDougall.

TABLE XIII.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS FROM BOOTHBAY.

1783-84	Paul Reed.	1809	William McCobb.
1785-87	William McCobb.	1810	Took no action.
1788	Neglected to elect.	1811	William McCobb.
1789	John Murray.	1812	{ Joseph McCobb,
1790-91	John Borland.		{ Wm. Maxwell Reed.
1792-98	William McCobb.	1813	{ John McKown,
1799-1800	Voted not to send.		{ Jacob Auld.
1801	Jonathan Sawyer.	1814	John M. McFarland.
1802-03	Voted not to send.	1815	Daniel Rose.
1804	William McCobb.	1816-17	Voted not to send.
1805-07	Voted not to send.	1818	John M. McFarland.
1808	Daniel Rose.	1819	No record of action.

TABLE XIV.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.

Abbreviations, after 1842, following the name, will indicate the town of residence: B., Boothbay; S., Southport; B. H., Boothbay Harbor; T., Townsend.

1820	John McKown.	1849	Ephraim Pinkham, B.
1821	Edmund Wilson.	1850	Freeman Grover, S.
1822-27	John McKown.	1851	No election.
1828	William Emerson.	1852-53	James T. Beath, B.
1829	John McKown.	1855	Thomas Marr, Jr., S.
1830	Marshal Smith.	1856	Silas Lewis, B.
1831	John McKown.	1857	Charles B. Fisher, B.
1832	Benjamin Reed.	1859	Paul G. Pinkham, B.
1833	William Emerson.	1860	Willard Holton, B.
1834	Benjamin Reed.	1862	William E. Reed, B.
1835	John Leishman.	1863	Moses E. Pierce, S.
1836	William Carlisle.	1864	John Montgomery, B.
1837-38	Jason Fuller.	1865-66	William Kenniston, B.
1839	William Carlisle.	1867	Nahum B. Marr, S.
1840-41	Jason Fuller.	1868	Daniel W. Sawyer, B.
1842	William Carlisle, B.	1869	Cyrus McKown, B.
1843	Charles Reed, B.	1871-72	Geo. B. Kenniston, B.
1844	Joseph Hodgdon, B.	1874-75	Chapman N. Reed, B.
1845	Edward Rand, T.	1876	Wm. T. Maddocks, S.
1846	Robert Spinney, B.	1877	Leonard McCobb, B.
1847	Daniel Knight, B.	1878	William E. Reed, B.

1880	Charles H. Fisher, B.	1896	Austin P. Greenleaf, S.
1882	Alden Blossom, B.	1900	Luther Maddocks,
1884	Clark L. Nelson, S.		B. H.
1886	James C. Poole, B.	1900	John R. McDougall, B.
1888	Edward E. Race, B.	1904	Thomas W. Baldwin,
1890-92	John E. Kelley, B.		B. H.
1890	Luther Maddocks,		
	B. H.		

TABLE XV.

SCHOOL COMMITTEES OR SUPERINTENDENTS OF BOOTHBAY.

A school committee was elected for the first time in 1818. Previous to that date each district had exclusive management of its own affairs, by either an agent or a board of three members. In either case the duties devolving were practically the same as those of the school agent of later times, with those of superintendency added.

1818.	1829.
Edmund Wilson, Joseph McCobb, John Leishman.	Edmund Wilson, Dr. D. K. Kennedy, Charles Giles.
1819-20.	1830.
Dr. Daniel Rose, Jacob Auld, Samuel Giles.	Edmund Wilson, Charles Giles, Luther Weld.
1821-24.	1831.
Rev. Isaac Weston, Edmund Wilson, Joseph McCobb.	Charles Giles, Allen Lewis, James Rush.
1825.	1832.
Rev. Isaac Weston, Edmund Wilson, Dr. Ebenezer Wells.	Rev. Charles L. Cook, Edmund Wilson, Dr. D. K. Kennedy.
1826.	1833.
Rev. Isaac Weston, Edmund Wilson, John Beath.	Dr. D. K. Kennedy, Allen Lewis, Edmund Wilson.
1827-28.	1834.
Rev. Isaac Weston, Edmund Wilson, Dr. D. K. Kennedy.	Caleb Hodgdon, Charles Giles, Allen Lewis.

1835.

Eld. Dexter Watterman,
Luther Weld,
Dr. D. K. Kennedy.

1836.

Edmund Wilson,
Luther Weld,
Charles Giles.

1837.

Luther Weld,
Dr. Sidney B. Cushman,
Allen Lewis.

1838-40.

Rev. David Cushman,
Dr. Sidney B. Cushman,
Luther Weld.

1841-42.

Allen Lewis,
Charles Giles,
Isaac W. Leishman.

1843.

Rev. David Cushman,
Rev. Nathan Webb,
Eld. N. J. Robinson.

1844.

Luther Weld,
Rufus Holton,
Charles Giles.

1845.

Dr. Alden Blossom,
Luther Weld,
Rufus Holton,

1846.

Luther Weld,
Dr. Joseph E. Corlew,
W. G. Lewis.

1847-48.

Dr. Alden Blossom,
Luther Weld,
W. G. Lewis.

1849.

Rev. Samuel L. Gould,
Luther Weld,
W. G. Lewis.

1850-51.

Rev. Samuel L. Gould,
Dr. Alden Blossom,
W. G. Lewis.

1852.

Dr. Alden Blossom,
Eld. Almon Libby,
John Hutchings.

1853.

Rev. Jonathan Adams.

1854.

Dr. Alden Blossom.

1855.

Allen Lewis.

1856.

Dr. George F. Jackson,
Rev. Jonathan Adams.

1857.

Dr. Alden Blossom.

1858.

Dr. Joseph A. Crowell,
Rev. Jonathan Adams.

1859.

Rev. Jonathan Adams,
George B. Kenniston.

1860.

George B. Kenniston.

1861.

Frank E. Peasley,
Dr. Alden Blossom,
John W. Thorpe.

1862.

Frank E. Peasley.

1863.	1876-77.
Rev. William Leavitt, Horace Toothacher.	Dr. Alden Blossom.
1864.	1878-79.
Dr. Alden Blossom, Rev. Horace Toothacher (res.), Rev. Wm. Leavitt (res.).	Rev. H. Atwood.
1865.	1880.
William I. Adams, E. H. Boynton.	Dr. Alden Blossom.
1866.	1881.
G. W. McAllister, Rev. L. S. Coan.	Dr. Alden Blossom, Rev. F. A. Palmer, C. H. Weston.
1867.	1882.
Dr. Alden Blossom.	H. Atwood (res.), S. L. Hanscom, Rufus Holton.
1868.	1883.
Rufus Holton.	R. W. Jenkins.
1869.	1884.
Rev. Lincoln Given.	Freeman Boynton.
1870.	1885.
Dr. Alden Blossom, Rev. Lincoln Given (res.), Rev. Andrew J. Smith.	George B. Kenniston.
1871.	1886.
George B. Kenniston, A. C. Otis.	Benjamin M. Giles.
1872.	1887.
George B. Kenniston.	Rev. F. H. Peckham.
1873.	1888.
Dr. Alden Blossom, Rufus Holton.	Freeman Boynton.
1874.	1889.
George B. Kenniston.	Silas M. Barter.
1875.	1890.
Dr. Alden Blossom, Dr. J. A. Carter, Rev. H. Atwood.	Janus P. Jones.
	1891-93.
	B. M. Giles.
	1894.
	B. M. Giles.
	Chosen by a school board in pursu- ance to an act of the last Legislature.
	1895-96.
	A. F. Sidelinger.

1897-98.	1902-03.
Janus P. Jones.	Samuel W. Clark.
1899-1900.	Chosen by a union of Boothbay and Boothbay Harbor in 1902, and by all three towns in 1903.
J. Alvah Tuttle.	1904.
Chosen by a union of Boothbay, Southport and Boothbay Harbor under the law for providing expert superin- tendency.	A. F. Sidelinger.
1901.	Elected by town board ; union dis- continued.
J. Alvah Tuttle.	1905.
Chosen by a union of Boothbay and Boothbay Harbor.	Janus P. Jones (res.), Benjamin M. Giles.

TABLE XVI.

SCHOOL COMMITTEES OR SUPERINTENDENTS OF SOUTHPORT.

1842-43.	1852.
William Greenleaf, Thomas Pierce, Warren Pierce.	Freeman Grover, William Pierce.
1844.	1853.
Thomas Pierce, Daniel Cameron, William Pierce.	Moses E. Pierce.
1845-47.	1854.
The Selectmen.	Freeman Grover.
1848.	1855.
Freeman Grover, Rev. John G. Pingree, Thomas Pierce.	Freeman Grover, William Pierce, Daniel Cameron.
1849.	1856.
The Selectmen.	The Selectmen.
1850.	1857.
Freeman Grover, William Greenleaf, Moses E. Pierce.	Rev. S. F. Strout.
1851.	1858.
Moses E. Pierce.	Moses E. Pierce.
Rev. Nathan Webb, Cyrus McKown.	1859.
	A. F. Snowman.
	1860.
	Moses E. Pierce.
	1861.
	The Selectmen.



A Southport Flake Yard.

1862.	1878.
Thomas Marr, Jr.,	Cyrus Pierce.
John Cameron.	1879.
1863.	John W. Cameron,
Cyrus Thompson.	Cyrus Pierce,
1864.	Rev. David Smith.
Cyrus Pierce.	1880.
1865.	Cyrus Pierce,
Daniel R. Matthews.	W. S. Pierce,
1866.	Willard T. Marr.
E. L. Marr,	1881.
Benjamin Grover.	Cyrus A. Thompson,
1867.	Cyrus Pierce.
Cyrus Pierce,	1882.
Luther Maddocks.	W. S. Pierce.
1868.	1883.
Luther Maddocks.	Rev. Jesse R. Baker,
1869.	James F. Rand.
E. L. Marr.	1884.
1870.	Zina Orne.
Everett E. Pinkham,	1885-86.
E. L. Marr.	J. Dana Payson.
1871.	1887-88.
Simeon Pool,	Miss Isabelle Beal.
Cyrus Pierce.	1889.
1872.	S. M. Dunton.
The Selectmen.	1890-91.
1873.	Cyrus A. Thompson.
Sumner Orne.	1892.
1874.	Rev. C. W. Lowell.
Rev. David Smith.	1893.
1875.	Rev. C. W. Lowell.
Cyrus A. Thompson.	1894.
1876.	Dr. F. L. Adams.
John W. Cameron,	1895.
Willard T. Marr.	Miss Flora B. Gray.
1877.	1896.
John W. Cameron.	Henry Pierce.

1897.	1901-02.
Rev. M. T. Anderson.	J. Dana Payson.
1898.	1903.
A. Dyer,	Samuel W. Clark.
Freeman Grover,	Elected by union with Boothbay
Stephen Pierce.	and Boothbay Harbor.
1899-1900.	1904.
J. Alvah Tuttle.	Sumner W. Rand.
Elected by union with Boothbay	1905.
and Boothbay Harbor.	Stephen Pierce.

TABLE XVII.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS IN BOOTHBAY HARBOR.

1889-91 Dr. F. H. Crocker.	1901 J. Alvah Tuttle.
Resigned in 1891; vacancy filled by Rev. S. L. Hanscom.	Elected by union of Boothbay and Boothbay Harbor.
1892 C. R. Tupper.	1902-03 Samuel W. Clark.
1893 F. B. Greene.	Elected by a union of Boothbay and Boothbay Harbor in 1902, and the three towns in 1903.
1894-95 F. B. Greene.	1904 Harry I. Smith.
Elected by school board pursuant to act of the last Legislature.	Elected by school board; union dis- continued.
1896-98 C. R. Tupper.	1905 Harry I. Smith.
1898-1900 J. Alvah Tuttle.	
Elected by union of the three towns.	

TABLE XVIII.

VOTES OF BOOTHBAY FOR GOVERNOR.

1820.	1825.
William King, Rep., 77	Albion K. Parris, Rep., 45
Jeremiah Bailey, Fed., 1	1826.
1821.	Enoch Lincoln, Rep., 58
Albion K. Parris, Rep., 38	Benjamin Hutchings, Fed., 1
Ezekiel Whitman, Fed., 14	1827.
Joshua Wingate, Rep., 1	Enoch Lincoln, Rep., 49
1822.	1828.
Albion K. Parris, Rep., 33	Enoch Lincoln, Rep., 88
Ezekiel Whitman, Fed., 33	1829.
1823.	Jonathan G. Hunton,
Albion K. Parris, Rep., 66	Nat. Rep., 84
1824.	Samuel E. Smith,
Albion K. Parris, Rep., 42	Dem. Rep., 65

1830.
Jonathan G. Hunton,
Nat. Rep., 140
Samuel E. Smith,
Dem. Rep., 139
Marshal Smith, 1

1831.
Samuel E. Smith,
Dem. Rep., 125
Daniel Goodenow,
Nat. Rep., 112

1832.
Samuel E. Smith,
Dem. Rep., 119
Daniel Goodenow,
Nat. Rep., 116
Moses Carleton, 1

1833.
Robert P. Dunlap, Dem., 99
Daniel Goodenow, Whig, 55
Thomas H. Hill,
Anti Mason, 23
Samuel E. Smith,
Dis. Dem., 4

1834.
Peleg Sprague, Whig, 168
Robert P. Dunlap, Dem., 121

1835.
Robert P. Dunlap, Dem., 84
William King, Whig, 69

1836.
Robert P. Dunlap, Dem., 88
Edward Kent, Whig, 73

1837.
Gorham Parks, Dem., 100
Edward Kent, Whig, 94

1838.
John Fairfield, Dem., 176
Edward Kent, Whig, 132

1839.
John Fairfield, Dem., 126
Edward Kent, Whig, 90

1840.
Edward Kent, Whig, 200
John Fairfield, Dem., 193

1841.
John Fairfield, Dem., 190
Edward Kent, Whig, 128

1842.
John Fairfield, Dem., 138
Edward Robinson, Whig, 107

1843.
Hugh J. Anderson, Dem., 86
Edward Robinson, Whig, 66
James Appleton, Liberty, 14

1844.
Hugh J. Anderson, Dem., 143
Edward Robinson, Whig, 113

1845.
Freeman H. Morse, Whig, 78
Hugh J. Anderson, Dem., 75
Samuel Fessenden, Lib., 34

1846.
John W. Dana, Dem., 123
David Bronson, Whig, 116
Samuel Fessenden, Lib., 26

1847.
John W. Dana, Dem., 92
David Bronson, Whig, 77
Samuel Fessenden, Lib., 10

1848.
Elijah L. Hamlin, Whig, 129
John W. Dana, Dem., 102
Samuel Fessenden, Lib., 10

1849.
John Hubbard, Dem., 111
Elijah L. Hamlin, Whig, 85
George F. Talbot,
Free Soil, 4

1850.		1857.	
John Hubbard, Dem.,	135	Lot M. Morrill, Rep.,	173
Wm. G. Crosby, Whig,	121	Manasseh H. Smith,	
George F. Talbot,		Dem.,	115
Free Soil,	1		
1851.		1858.	
No Election.		Lot M. Morrill, Rep.,	176
The original date of commencement of the political year was the first Wednesday of January. In 1844, by an amendment to the constitution, this was changed to the second Wednesday in May. By another amendment, in 1851, the original date was restored and all state officers held over.		Manasseh H. Smith,	
		Dem.,	165
1852.		1859.	
Wm. G. Crosby, Whig,	127	Lot M. Morrill, Rep.,	161
John Hubbard, Dem.,	123	Manasseh H. Smith,	
Anson G. Chandler,		Dem.,	137
Anti Maine Law,	10		
Ezekiel Holmes,		1860.	
Free Soil,	1	Israel Washburn, Jr.,	
1853.		Rep.,	194
Albert Pillsbury, Dem.,	87	Ephraim K. Smart, Dem.,	185
Wm. G. Crosby, Whig,	87	Phineas Barnes, Whig,	1
Anson P. Morrill,		1861.	
Maine Law,	34	Israel Washburn, Jr.,	
Ezekiel Holmes,		Rep.,	141
Free Soil,	5	Charles D. Jameson,	
1854.		War Dem.,	59
Anson P. Morrill, Me. Law		John W. Dana, Dem.,	29
and Know Nothing,	119	1862.	
Albion K. Parris, Dem.,	72	Abner Coburn, Rep.,	159
Isaac Reed, Whig,	68	Bion Bradbury, Dem.,	113
1855.		Charles D. Jameson,	
Anson P. Morrill, Rep.,	184	War Dem.,	29
Samuel Wells, Dem.,	134	1863.	
Isaac Reed, Whig,	40	Samuel Cony, Rep.,	232
1856.		Bion Bradbury, Dem.,	178
Hannibal Hamlin, Rep.,	198	1864.	
Samuel Wells, Dem.,	165	Samuel Cony, Rep.,	203
George F. Patten, Whig,	53	Joseph Howard, Dem.,	147
		1865.	
		Samuel Cony, Rep.,	206
		Joseph Howard, Dem.,	83

1866.
 Joshua L. Chamberlain,
 Rep., 216
 Eben F. Pillsbury, Dem., 97

1867.
 Joshua L. Chamberlain,
 Rep., 185
 Eben F. Pillsbury, Dem., 118

1868.
 Joshua L. Chamberlain,
 Rep., 252
 Eben F. Pillsbury, Dem., 181

1869.
 Joshua L. Chamberlain,
 Rep., 124
 Franklin Smith, Dem., 115
 Nathan G. Hichborn,
 Prohib., 46

1870.
 Sidney Perham, Rep., 175
 Chas. W. Roberts, Dem., 150

1871.
 Sidney Perham, Rep., 234
 Chas. P. Kimball, Dem., 157

1872.
 Sidney Perham, Rep., 278
 Chas. P. Kimball, Dem., 199

1873.
 Nelson Dingley, Jr.,
 Rep., 137
 Joseph Titcomb, Dem., 100
 Joseph H. Williams,
 Lib. Rep., 1

1874.
 Nelson Dingley, Jr.,
 Rep., 222
 Joseph Titcomb, Dem., 138

1875.
 Selden Connor, Rep., 213
 Chas. W. Roberts, Dem., 171

1876.
 Selden Connor, Rep., 292
 John C. Talbot, Dem., 231

1877.
 Selden Connor, Rep., 221
 Jos. H. Williams, Dem., 174

1878.
 Selden Connor, Rep., 252
 Alonzo Garcelon, Dem., 230
 Joseph L. Smith,
 Nat. G. B., 16

1879.
 Daniel F. Davis, Rep., 315
 Alonzo Garcelon, Dem., 138
 Joseph L. Smith,
 Nat. G. B., 93
 Bion Bradbury, Dem., 5

1880.
 Daniel F. Davis, Rep., 335
 Harris M. Plaisted,
 Fusion, 300

1882.
 Frederick Robie, Rep., 388
 Harris M. Plaisted,
 Fusion, 210
 Wm. T. Eustis, Prohib., 8

1884.
 Frederick Robie, Rep., 430
 John B. Redman, Dem., 200
 Wm. T. Eustis, Prohib., 3

1886.
 Jos. R. Bodwell, Rep., 365
 Clark S. Edwards, Dem., 185
 Aaron Clark, Prohib., 19

1888.
 Edwin C. Burleigh, Rep., 403
 Wm. L. Putnam, Dem., 215
 Volney B. Cushing,
 Prohib., 17

1890.		1898.	
Edwin C. Burleigh, Rep.,	152	Llewellyn Powers, Rep.,	126
Wm. P. Thompson, Dem.,	58	Samuel L. Lord, Dem.,	38
Aaron Clark, Prohib.,	14	Ammi S. Ladd, Prohib.,	6
1892.		1900.	
Henry B. Cleaves, Rep.,	154	John F. Hill, Rep.,	200
Chas. F. Johnson, Dem.,	85	Samuel L. Lord, Dem.,	50
Timothy B. Hussey,		Grant Rogers, Prohib.,	7
Prohib.,	12		
Luther C. Bateman,		1902.	
Peoples,	11	John F. Hill, Rep.,	155
		S. W. Gould, Dem.,	53
1894.		James Perrigo, Prohib.,	5
Henry B. Cleaves, Rep.,	184	Charles L. Fox, Soc.,	1
Chas. F. Johnson, Dem.,	45		
Luther C. Bateman,		1904.	
Peoples,	14	William T. Cobb, Rep.,	183
Ira G. Hersey, Prohib.,	7	Cyrus W. Davis, Dem.,	103
		Nathan F. Woodbury,	
1896.		Prohib.,	7
Llewellyn Powers, Rep.,	200	Wilbur G. Hapgood, Soc.,	1
Melvin P. Frank, Dem.,	38		
Ammi S. Ladd, Prohib.,	8		
Luther S. Bateman,			
Peoples,	2		

TABLE XIX.

VOTES OF SOUTHPORT FOR GOVERNOR.

1842.		1846.	
John Fairfield, Dem.,	39	John W. Dana, Dem.,	30
Edward Robinson, Whig,	29	David Bronson, Whig,	30
1843.		1847.	
Edward Robinson, Whig,	30	David Bronson, Whig,	29
Hugh J. Anderson, Dem.,	20	John W. Dana, Dem.,	28
1844.		1848.	
Hugh J. Anderson, Dem.,	47	Elijah L. Hamlin, Whig,	27
Edward Robinson, Whig,	32	John W. Dana, Dem.,	21
James Appleton, Lib.,	2	Samuel Fessenden, Lib.,	16
1845.		1849.	
Hugh J. Anderson, Dem.,	35	Elijah L. Hamlin, Whig,	21
Freeman H. Morse,		John Hubbard, Dem.,	13
Whig,	22	Geo. F. Talbot, Free Soil,	1
Samuel Fessenden, Lib.,	1		

1850.
Wm. G. Crosby, Whig, 23
John Hubbard, Dem., 13

1851.
No Election.

1852.
John Hubbard, Dem., 44
Wm. G. Crosby, Whig, 22

1853.
Albert Pillsbury, Dem., 16
Wm. G. Crosby, Whig, 6
Anson P. Morrill,
Me. Law, 5

1854.
Albion K. Parris, Dem., 19
Isaac Reed, Whig, 10
Anson P. Morrill, Me. Law
and Know Nothing, 7

1855.
Anson P. Morrill, Rep., 28
Samuel Wells, Dem., 26
Isaac Reed, Whig, 2

1856.
Hannibal Hamlin, Rep., 36
Samuel Wells, Dem., 18
George F. Patten, Whig, 6

1857.
Lot M. Morrill, Rep., 26
Manasseh H. Smith, Dem., 18

1858.
Lot M. Morrill, Rep., 31
Manasseh H. Smith, Dem., 19

1859.
Lot M. Morrill, Rep., 35
Manasseh H. Smith, Dem., 28

1860.
Israel Washburn, Jr.,
Rep., 45
Ephraim K. Smart, Dem., 26

1861.
Israel Washburn, Jr.,
Rep., 44
Charles D. Jameson,
War Dem., 14

1862.
Abner Coburn, Rep., 48
Bion Bradbury, Dem., 18
Charles D. Jameson,
War Dem., 3

1863.
Samuel Cony, Rep., 56
Bion Bradbury, Dem., 27

1864.
No Record.
1865.
Samuel Cony, Rep., 51
Joseph Howard, Dem., 9

1866.
Joshua L. Chamberlain,
Rep., 55
Eben F. Pillsbury, Dem., 10

1867.
Joshua L. Chamberlain,
Rep., 38
Eben F. Pillsbury, Dem., 19

1868.
Joshua L. Chamberlain,
Rep., 55
Eben F. Pillsbury, Dem., 10

1869.
Joshua L. Chamberlain,
Rep., 26
Franklin Smith, Dem., 5
Nathan G. Hichborn,
Prohib., 2

1870.
Sidney Perham, Rep., 19
Chas. W. Roberts, Dem., 5

1871.		1886.	
Sidney Perham, Rep.,	31	Joseph R. Bodwell, Rep.,	44
Chas. P. Kimball, Dem.,	4	Clark S. Edwards, Dem.,	13
1872.		Aaron Clark, Prohib.,	2
Sidney Perham, Rep.,	47	1888.	
Chas. P. Kimball, Dem.,	7	Edwin C. Burleigh, Rep.,	66
1873.		Wm. L. Putnam, Dem.,	22
Nelson Dingley, Rep.,	19	Volney B. Cushing,	
No opposition recorded.		Prohib.,	2
1874.		1890.	
Joseph Titcomb, Dem.,	18	Edwin C. Burleigh, Rep.,	18
Nelson Dingley, Rep.,	13	Wm. L. Putnam, Dem.,	7
1875.		Aaron Clark, Prohib.,	1
Selden Connor, Rep.,	27	1892.	
Chas. W. Roberts, Dem.,	23	Henry B. Cleaves, Rep.,	50
1876.		Timothy B. Hussey,	
Selden Connor, Rep.,	32	Prohib.,	7
John C. Talbot, Dem.,	24	Chas. F. Johnson, Dem.,	6
1877.		1894.	
Selden Connor, Rep.,	26	Henry B. Cleaves, Rep.,	38
Jos. H. Williams, Dem.,	24	Chas. F. Johnson, Dem.,	5
1878.		Ira G. Hersey, Prohib.,	1
Selden Connor, Rep.,	24	1896.	
Alonzo Garcelon, Dem.,	17	Llewellyn Powers, Rep.,	80
Jos. L. Smith, Nat. G. B.,	15	Melvin P. Frank, Dem.,	8
1879.		Ammi S. Ladd, Prohib.,	2
Daniel F. Davis, Rep.,	78	1898.	
Jos. L. Smith, Nat. G. B.,	20	Llewellyn Powers, Rep.,	16
Alonzo Garcelon, Dem.,	13	Samuel L. Lord, Dem.,	8
1880.		Ammi S. Ladd, Prohib.,	2
Daniel F. Davis, Rep.,	72	1900.	
Harris M. Plaisted, Fusion,	29	John F. Hill, Rep.,	41
1882.		Samuel L. Lord, Dem.,	6
Frederick Robie, Rep.,	45	Grant Rogers, Prohib.,	4
Harris M. Plaisted, Fusion,	13	1902.	
Warren H. Vinton,		John F. Hill, Rep.,	52
Ind. Rep.,	11	Samuel W. Gould, Dem.,	6
1884.		James Perrigo, Prohib.,	1
Frederick Robie, Rep.,	58	1904.	
John B. Redman, Dem.,	29	William T. Cobb., Rep.,	48
Wm. T. Eustis, Temp.,	2	Cyrus W. Davis, Dem.,	13
		Nathan F. Woodbury,	
		Prohib.,	3

TABLE XX.

VOTES OF BOOTHBAY HARBOR FOR GOVERNOR.

1890.	1900.
Edwin C. Burleigh, Rep., 143	John F. Hill, Rep., 274
Wm. P. Thompson, Dem., 56	Samuel L. Lord, Dem., 48
1892.	1902.
Henry B. Cleaves, Rep., 195	John F. Hill, Rep., 279
Chas. F. Johnson, Dem., 72	Samuel L. Lord, Dem., 66
Timothy B. Hussey, Proh., 1	James Perrigo, Prohib., 5
Luther C. Bateman, Peo., 1	Charles L. Fox, Soc., 1
1894.	1904.
Henry B. Cleaves, Rep., 213	William T. Cobb,
Chas. F. Johnson, Dem., 47	Rep., 235
Ira G. Hersey, Prohib., 2	Cyrus W. Davis,
1896.	Dem., 131
Llewellyn Powers, Rep., 234	Nathan F. Woodbury,
Melvin P. Frank, Dem., 44	Prohib., 1
1898.	Wilbur G. Hapgood,
Llewellyn Powers, Rep., 174	Soc., 2
Samuel L. Lord, Dem., 54	
Ammi S. Ladd, Prohib., 2	
Erastus Lermond, N. Dem., 1	

TABLE XXI.

BOOTHBAY POST OFFICE.

Appointment.	Postmaster.
Jan. 1, 1805	John M. McFarland.
Jan. 1, 1811	Daniel Rose.
Oct. 1, 1811	Edmund Wilson.
Jun. 30, 1830	Marshal Smith.
Jan. 31, 1850	Leonard McCobb.
Apr. 28, 1853	Benjamin Blair.
June 5, 1861	Lydia P. Beath.
Oct. 30, 1876	Byron C. Matthews.
Sept. 24, 1885	Frank A. Baker.
Name changed to Boothbay Harbor, March 27, 1889.	
Mar. 27, 1889	Frank A. Baker.
June 4, 1890	Woodbury Marson.
Apr. 15, 1893	Eben A. Poole.
May 12, 1897	Woodbury Marson.

HISTORY OF BOOTHBAY.

TABLE XXII.

HALEY POST OFFICE.

Appointment.	Postmaster.
Oct. 24, 1882	William H. Reed.
Feb. 18, 1890	Asbury M. Powers.
July 22, 1891	Watson M. Simpson.
July 21, 1893	William H. Reed.
Name changed to West Boothbay Harbor, March 26, 1902.	
Mar. 26, 1902	William H. Reed.

TABLE XXIII.

NORTH BOOTHBAY POST OFFICE.

Appointment.	Postmaster.
Mar. 5, 1829	William Emerson.
Mar. 6, 1838	Edward Emerson.
Feb. 20, 1841	Levi Willey.
May 10, 1842	William Carlisle.
Dec. 22, 1842	Robert Spinney.
Jan. 10, 1852	Frederick Reed.
Apr. 11, 1853	Robert Spinney.
June 19, 1854	Ephraim Pinkham.
May 15, 1856	William P. McCobb.
Nov. 11, 1857	Isaac Pinkham.
July 12, 1861	Manson G. Fuller.
Dec. 6, 1862	Samuel A. Fuller.
June 27, 1864	Reuel W. Lawson.
Nov. 22, 1866	Robert Spinney.
Jan. 18, 1867	Reuel W. Lawson.
Feb. 7, 1870	Lincoln Given.
Mar. 27, 1871	Jason Pinkham.
Jan. 27, 1875	Rufus Holton.

Name changed to Boothbay February 16, 1891.

Feb. 16, 1891	Rufus Holton.
Mar. 7, 1891	John G. Spinney.
Jan. 13, 1892	John H. Welsh.
Feb. 8, 1894	John S. Spinney.
Feb. 11, 1898	John H. Welsh.

TABLE XXIV.

HODGDON'S MILLS POST OFFICE.

Appointment.	Postmaster.
June 15, 1831	Henry Wright.
Feb. 27, 1833	Daniel Knight.
May 13, 1835	Henry Wright.

Oct. 15, 1840	Caleb Hodgdon.
Oct. 1, 1849	Alden Goudy.
Apr. 11, 1853	John Gould.
July 12, 1861	Isaac N. Chapman.
Feb. 6, 1862	Peter McGunnigle.
Dec. 16, 1873	Charles F. Seavey.
Apr. 29, 1875	Edward E. Race.

Name changed to East Boothbay, March 22, 1876.

Mar. 22, 1876	Edward E. Race.
Jan. 4, 1889	Alice M. Hodgdon.
Oct. 26, 1889	John R. McDougall.
Apr. 3, 1893	Caleb Hodgdon.
May 28, 1897	William I. Adams.

TABLE XXV.

LINEKIN POST OFFICE.

Appointment.	Postmaster.
Oct. 14, 1880	Ephraim S. Linekin.
June 24, 1897	William F. Reed.
Nov. 11, 1903	Frank Alley.

TABLE XXVI.

TREVETT POST OFFICE.

Appointment.	Postmaster.
Oct. 11, 1882	Stephen G. Hodgdon.
Feb. 3, 1902	Charles S. Hodgdon.

TABLE XXVII.

BACK RIVER POST OFFICE.

Appointment.	Postmaster.
Jan. 1, 1898	Wilmot Lewis, 2d.
Mar. 13, 1901	A. F. Sidelinger (acting).
Apr. 18, 1901	A. F. Sidelinger (commissioned).

TABLE XXVIII.

SOUTHPORT POST OFFICE.

Appointment.	Postmaster.
Jan. 17, 1851	Cyrus McKown.

Discontinued August 30, 1852; re-established March 9, 1855.

Mar. 9, 1855	Freeman Grover.
Feb. 28, 1862	Martin E. Beal.
Sept. 23, 1885	Zina Orne.

HISTORY OF BOOTHBAY.

Aug. 17, 1889	Martin E. Beal.
Nov. 25, 1890	Isabel Beal.
Nov. 3, 1892	Sumner Orne.
Oct. 22, 1897	Howard C. McKown.

TABLE XXIX.

WEST SOUTHPORT POST OFFICE.

Appointment.	Postmaster.
Apr. 8, 1878	Cyrus Pierce.
July 27, 1883	Alice A. Pierce.
Aug. 14, 1883	Simeon Pool.
Aug. 20, 1886	Everett E. Pinkham.

TABLE XXX.

NEWAGEN POST OFFICE.

Appointment.	Postmaster.
Apr. 24, 1900	E. Gray.

TABLE XXXI.

SUMMER POST OFFICES.

Place.	Postmaster.
Bayville,	Jeanette McDonald.
Isle of Springs,	H. S. Hussey.
Squirrel Island,	John Reed.
Mouse Island,	Lizzie M. Durrell.
Capital Island,	Wilbur N. Grover.
Ocean Point,	

TABLE XXXII.

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

By letter from the acting secretary of the treasury, Washington, D. C., the following list of customs officials for Boothbay and Boothbay Harbor was furnished me. The information was also given that no records prior to those are obtainable at that department, and, further, that the records in that department are incomplete. No records exist at the Wiscasset Custom House to aid in obtaining names of earlier officers. That John M. McFarland, William Maxwell Reed, Major John McKown, William Kenniston and Joseph Maddocks, Sr., held deputy commissions, besides some others, previous to 1853, is believed to be correct; but their exact duties, or dates of terms of office, are uncertain.

Isaac W. Reed, Deputy Collector and Inspector, May 5, 1853.
Sam'l K. Hilton, Deputy Collector and Inspector, May 16, 1861.
Willard Holton, Deputy Collector and Inspector, Oct. 17, 1865.
Dan'l W. Sawyer, Deputy Collector and Inspector, June 2, 1869.
Byron C. Matthews, Inspector, Nov. 16, 1871.
George B. Kenniston, Inspector, April 19, 1873.
George B. Kenniston, Deputy Collector, Inspector, Weigher,
Gauger and Measurer, June 30, 1881.
Charles H. Fisher, Deputy Collector, Inspector, Weigher,
Gauger and Measurer, June 30, 1881.
Sewall T. Maddocks, Storekeeper, Aug. 15, 1881.
(Office abolished Oct. 6, 1881.)
Edgar C. McClintock, Storekeeper, Aug. 15, 1881.
(Office abolished Oct. 6, 1881.)
William E. Reed, Deputy Collector, Inspector, Weigher,
Gauger and Measurer, July 25, 1885.
Jason Carlisle, Deputy Collector, Inspector, Weigher, Gauger,
Measurer and Storekeeper, July 28, 1885.
Joseph Maddocks, Deputy Collector, Inspector, Weigher,
Gauger and Measurer, June 30, 1890.
William Reed, Deputy Collector, Inspector, Weigher, Gauger,
Measurer and Storekeeper, Oct. 10, 1890.
Cyrus R. Tupper, Deputy Collector, Inspector, Weigher,
Gauger and Measurer, June 6, 1895.
John Edward Knight, Deputy Collector and Inspector, June
6, 1895.
Charles Jones Marr, Deputy Collector and Inspector, Nov. 12,
1898.

Charles Jones Marr is the only officer now (1905) stationed
at Boothbay.

CHAPTER XVII.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY OF SOUTHPORT.

WHEN that part of Boothbay that had always been referred to as Cape Newagen Island made application for separate township incorporation it is quite evident that a general desire for such action prevailed over the island and no remonstrance appeared from their brethren on the mainland. The charter was granted February 12, 1842. The name of the new town was Townsend,—a most fitting selection, reviving the old plantation name, and that which would have been given instead of Boothbay, in 1764, had it not been for the fact that a town by that name already at that date existed in Massachusetts. Jason Fuller was the Boothbay representative at the Legislature and the charter bore the signature of John Fairfield, Governor. The bounds given in the charter are as follows :

“Commencing at the mouth of Sheepscot River, thence north by the channel to the channel between Boston Island and Spectacle Island, thence easterly through Townsend Gut, so-called, thence through the channel between Mouse Island and Oliver's Point, and thence easterly around Squirrel Island to the mouth of Sheepscot River, to the place begun at.”

Some of the provisions were : that unpaid taxes were to be deemed an asset of the town they fell in after division, and other debts due the town of Boothbay, upon collection, should be divided in proportion to the valuation of the respective towns ; that town property situated in Boothbay was to be appraised at its last valuation and the proportional part thereof in value paid to Townsend ; that persons already objects of town aid, or those that might become such, fell within the town for support on whose territory they became charges.

William Greenleaf, as justice of the peace, on February 17, 1842, issued his warrant to Cyrus McKown to warn and notify

the legal voting inhabitants to assemble for the meeting of organization on March 1st following. The appropriations at that meeting were: Highways, \$140; schools, \$190; poor and to defray town charges, \$300. The limits and bounds of all school districts remained as they had been. The "one John McKown lives in to be No. 1; that which Daniel Cameron lives in to be No. 2; that which David Preble lives in to be No. 3 and Squirrel Island to be No. 4."

A vote fixed the first Tuesday of March as the date for holding annual meetings and the Methodist Church the place for holding them. It was voted not to issue licenses for liquor selling and the selectmen were instructed to prosecute illegal sales. In 1846 the number of school districts was increased to six.

On March 4, 1850, the town voted to petition the Legislature to change the town name from Townsend to Southport. The reason for this change was that the harbor of Boothbay, in particular, and even the village itself, had become, from long and persistent usage on the part of the seafaring public, known as Townsend; and now that the name had an actual, legal existence, Townsend matter, both mail and freight, came to Boothbay and *vice versa*.

At the expiration of ten years there had been little other than routine business. Appropriations, road, school, poor and miscellaneous, remained at almost the same figures as at the meeting of organization. Squirrel Island, as a school district, was discontinued in 1854. In 1857 a new district was formed, called No. 7, constituted of the several Maddocks families and a few others in that neighborhood. June 7, 1858, at a special meeting, twenty-five votes, the total number present and voting, were cast for the prohibitory law of that year. In 1859 it was voted to remove all bars, gates and other obstructions from the highways. In 1860 an appropriation of \$225 was made for bridging Nelson's mill pond.

In 1862 the appropriations show some increase. Miscellaneous were \$500; schools, \$375. Taxes were collected for one and one-fourth per cent. where three had been previously paid. The usual custom was to elect school district agents in open town meeting or to vote to permit the district to choose

its own. In 1866 the amount of \$2,000 was raised to liquidate outstanding indebtedness, and the following year \$1,500 more was raised for the same purpose, and the same sum in 1868. This indebtedness was the result of war expenditures. In 1872, thirty years from incorporation, appropriations were: Schools, \$708; poor and miscellaneous, \$700; roads and bridges, \$200. In 1883 an appropriation of \$350 was made to build a bridge from George Witham's to William T. Maddocks'.

Previous to 1885 the custom in annual meetings had been to make special appropriations for schools and roads and bridges. Usually the third article of the town warrant was comprehensive enough to cover and include all other necessary town expenditures. Now, in 1885, a new plan of appropriating was adopted and, for the first time, each proposed outlay became the subject of a special article in the annual warrant.

In 1887 it was voted that one-fourth of the tax assessed against islands, owned either by individuals or associations, and used as summer resorts, be returned to the owners. Two hundred and fifty dollars was raised in 1888 to build and equip a town office. In 1889 it was voted to allow a discount of four per cent. for voluntary payment of taxes before October 1st, and two per cent. if paid by January 1st, following. This plan for collection of taxes had been several times before the annual meetings, but always had suffered rejection.

The principal road action since incorporation is believed to be the following. In 1855 a road commencing at the termination of the town way on the north line of the Jeremiah Nelson place, running southerly and easterly to the schoolhouse in district No. 3, was built. In 1857 a road was built from the east side, commencing near the house of George Love, running westerly to the town way near the house of James Orne. In 1860 a road was built from the south side of Decker's Cove, running westerly by the cove, to the town way. In 1861 a road from the house of Wilkinson Pierce to Nelson's mill pond was straightened and extended to the north shore of the pond.

In 1862 a road was built for Alfred Brewer from his house to that of Isaac Brewer. In 1863 a road was built from the house of George Webber to the fish house of William Orne; in 1864 one from near Charles Pierce's north line, ending at



CHARLES J. MARR.

the town way near George Jeffries' house. Private ways were laid out in 1866 for Amherst Spofford and George W. Rush; in 1875 from the store of Martin E. Beal to low-water mark on Townsend Gut. In 1877 a road from the house of Charles C. Thompson to the ferry way on Townsend Gut was built. In 1884 two roads were built: one from northeast bound of land of Loring Pierce to the house of Nancy Coolen; the other from terminus of town way, near E. L. Decker's, to Edward R. Cameron's. In 1894 a road from near the Southport post office, across the land of M. A. Beal, to near the residence of Robert Westman. In 1898 the Maddocks Bridge was rebuilt.

In 1900 Union Hall was purchased by the town. This hall was started in 1866 by a sewing circle, but it was taken off their hands by a stock company, of which Luther Maddocks owned a controlling interest, which later went into the hands of William T. Maddocks. Town meetings were at first held in the Methodist Church; a few years after incorporation they were changed to the schoolhouse in District 2, and there held until the September election, in 1868, when meetings were changed to Union Hall, where they have been held regularly since. In 1886 a soldiers' monument was erected at West Southport by the town.

A brief review of the bridge question will be made, as the mention of municipal action on the subject has thus far been excepted that it might be presented connectedly. A bridge was built by a stock company late in the sixties from the present steamboat landing to Oak Point. The principal stockholders were McKown & Reed, J. & J. Maddocks, T. & N. Marr and E. & W. Decker. This bridge went down in the spring of 1871, by an ice field which made up about Indiantown Island, and was driven down upon it in a northwest gale. From 1871 to 1876 Martin E. Beal put on a private ferry which plied between the points where the bridge had crossed. An effort to have the town build a bridge was made in 1873 and again in 1876, but both times defeated. In 1876 the ferry location was changed to cross at Charles C. Thompson's. He agreed, if the town would build and equip a ferry, to conduct it satisfactorily for the term of five years for the income. The old ferry had been there, but it had been discontinued when

the bridge was built and also the road from Thompson's to Townsend Gut. Now the old road was laid out anew and built from his house to the new ferry. Boothbay assisted in the expense by appropriating \$100.

In 1883 the bridge question again came up and a vote to aid in building a bridge to the extent of \$800 was passed, but nothing ever came of it. In 1895 a spirited effort was again made, but was defeated by a vote of 61 to 54. A real agitation of the subject ensued, and in 1896 a vote of 68 to 47 in favor of building a bridge was obtained, if it could be done for \$6,000, and authority to issue bonds from one to ten years accompanied it. A committee to have charge was chosen, and A. P. Greenleaf, C. A. Thompson, W. N. Grover, Sumner Orne and E. L. Decker constituted it. Seven hundred dollars of the amount was used to build a tollhouse. In 1897 the ferry was discontinued, occurring soon after opening the new bridge. Toll rates were reduced one-third in 1902. Boothbay Harbor appropriated \$100 per annum for a term of ten years to assist Southport in this much-needed improvement. In 1904 the old road from Thompson's to the ferry landing was a second time discontinued. In this meeting \$1,000 was appropriated for a schoolhouse at Newagen and \$2,000 for a high and grammar school building at West Southport. These were both completed during the year.

The municipal record of Southport is confined almost exclusively to routine matters. There has been no manufacturing within the town and but little merchandise kept for sale outside of common necessities; on other lines the population has purchased elsewhere. The business of the town, therefore, presents careful, conservative management, simply providing for every-day necessities and in compliance with statute law. In recent years more has been done by erecting good schoolhouses and connecting with the main by a bridge than had been accomplished in a quarter of a century preceding. Formerly the business was almost entirely fishing, and in the height of the town's prosperity, from this source, it was said that the *per capita* earnings of the men of Southport exceeded any other like population in Maine. The average prosperity of this island town, through good times and hard times, through the

changing conditions of business, the dying out of one and the birth of another, has been remarkably even. Besides maintaining a general thriftiness at home this town has contributed largely to the success of other localities by her sons sent forth into the business world.

CHAPTER XVIII.

DIVISION OF BOOTHBAY.

THERE has been no sub-division of my subject that I have approached with so much trepidation as this one. The reasons for this feeling must be as manifest to many of my readers as to myself. The struggle occurred less than a score of years ago, and the principal actors, who were then among the most influential men of Boothbay and those possessing the largest pecuniary interests, are nearly all living, and to a marked degree holding the same rank and influence in their respective towns that they held in the old one. That there was bitterness of feeling engendered at the time of the contest and in the preliminary skirmishing which led up to it, and that those animosities, once aroused, required time to sooth them, goes without saying. But Boothbay, like every other town, had had earlier dissensions and forgotten them. Each of the towns constituted anew by that act of division has since been sectionally divided at times, and these differences, too, are destined to be healed by the mollifying effect of time. This contest, however, in magnitude, dwarfed those which had preceded and have followed it; and, culminating as it did in the dismemberment of the mainland of Boothbay, which had stood as a unit for one hundred and twenty-five years, produced a strong impression upon the minds of its inhabitants and one not easily eradicated. But, notwithstanding this tenacity of memory, passion has given way to reason, and the two towns, running their separate municipalities side by side, have prospered since division in a measure not equaled in any other like period of time since colonization; and this they have accomplished without in any sense succeeding at the expense of the other.

It has been the author's effort to arrange this volume in as nearly a correct chronological sequence as possible. To the reader, then, who has followed the story of the town, it must

be evident that our wants were thrust upon us in a more rapid manner than in most towns. To the citizen who has lived through the period of rapid development from a little fishing hamlet, with more lots vacant than built upon, to a thriving village, where parts of the business section are as congested with buildings as the average city, it needs no explanation. The wants of Boothbay Harbor Village came upon it in a very few years. As buildings multiplied the dangers from fire became more apparent, and not only to the citizens, but to the insurance companies carrying the risks. The more business demanded in the way of increased building room in which to conduct it, the more rates advanced, and the greater became the hazard to both the companies insuring and the business capital. The action became simply automatic: every business opportunity that presented itself with a show of profit produced, when put in operation, a burden of insurance taxation large enough to crush it. Besides lacking in what may be termed a commercial supply of water, the domestic supply was sadly deficient. Wells, as a rule, were poor and water hard to obtain in that way. Cisterns were almost universally depended upon, and it was often remarked that had a fire started on the westerly side of the village, during a dry season, with the kind of wind necessary to drive it, the village must have been swept to the water front.

Though realizing the needs of the place, the one chief requirement—a water system—the subject was approached carefully and by degrees. Several years intervened between the efforts which resulted in the procurement of a hand tub for fire fighting and the struggle for a water system. The municipal chapter will afford the reader knowledge of the town's action in that matter. It was finally obtained by subscription. In October, 1886, a fire occurred which came near sweeping the business section of the village, and was not subdued until several blocks had been destroyed and serious damage inflicted. That fire advertised to the world, plainer than anything which had preceded it, the helplessness in which the locality stood. Insurance rates immediately bounded up about threefold, on an average, above where they had formerly stood. Some companies, in fact many of the principal ones, after an accurate

examination of conditions, withdrew from taking risks in the village. Ordinary commercial establishments were rated at from four to five per cent. per annum, extra hazardous risks were held at proportional rates. It was the severest blow to business the village had ever experienced. It not only placed a handicap upon all established undertakings, but was practically prohibitive to any growth or accessions to what was in existence.

During the next few months following the fire of 1886 much information was sought and obtained by the citizens of the town interested in a water supply. A charter was granted to the Boothbay Water Company, by the Legislature, February 23, 1887. At the annual town meeting the following was offered :

ARTICLE 38. To see if the town will vote to appoint a committee of three and authorize them to contract with the Boothbay Water Company for the use of twenty hydrants at Boothbay Center and Boothbay, for fire purposes, at a yearly rental not to exceed \$1,200 and exemption from taxation.

The meeting voted to dismiss this article by a considerable majority. Several citizens at the Harbor then commenced trying to make converts and the other parts of the town were generally visited and the inhabitants interviewed. Later, upon a petition of ten citizens, all residents of Boothbay Center, a meeting was called for May 28, 1887. At that meeting was offered :

ARTICLE 3. To see if the town will appoint a committee of three to contract with the Boothbay Water Company for a supply of water for fire and municipal purposes, not less than twenty hydrants and two drinking fountains, for a term of twenty-five years, at an annual charge not exceeding \$1,200 and exemption from taxation.

Under this article the following motion was made by Thomas Boyd :

"That we appoint a committee of three, and we hereby authorize them to contract for the use of not less than twenty hydrants for fire purposes, and water for two drinking fountains, for the term of twenty-five years, at a yearly rental not to exceed \$1,200 and a further sum equal to the amount of taxes assessed on said company's property by the town."

The check list was used and this motion was adopted by a vote of 224 to 162. On a further motion by K. H. Richards the committee was composed of A. R. Nickerson, D. H. Moody and Thomas Boyd. The charter of the Boothbay Water Company having been assigned, a contract¹ was executed by the committee of the town with the company, Henry A. Hancox, president, on December 12, 1887. The selectmen made several criticisms in relation to the provisions of the contract, and claimed that the committee had exceeded its authority. The chief object of attack was the following provision :

"At the expiration of this contract it is mutually agreed that the same shall continue in force upon the terms, conditions and stipulations herein provided (except the annual rental) for a second term of twenty-five years, to begin at the expiration of this contract."

A lengthy provision followed this item in the contract, relating to arbitration methods of adjustment of rental, in the event of failure on the part of the town and the company to agree for the second term. While there were those in the town who opposed the introduction of water, on the ground of expense, in a stronger manner than the board of selectmen, and, on the other hand, there were more zealous advocates for its introduction, regardless of the equities, than the committee, yet the battle was on between the selectmen and the water committee, from the fact that they were figureheads. The committee contended that, even though they had exceeded their authority in the provision of the contract which was objected to, still it was an advantageous provision for the town, and was inserted because they deemed it so. They, however, offered to have the entire article stricken from the contract, if the selectmen would make a written request to that effect and a further statement that, otherwise than this clause, they felt no reason for objection. This the selectmen refused to do. In an agreement reached April 16, 1888, the committee and the president of the water company proposed to except this part of the contract, and let it be brought before the town for independent action, as to acceptance or rejection, when the report of the

1. The contract with Hancox contemplated taking the water supply from Lewis Pond.

committee would be laid before the town. This was not satisfactory, and though counsel advised that the contract, otherwise than this clause, was within the scope of the authority conferred by the town upon its committee, and that this clause was easily separated from the remainder of the contract, it had no effect to bring the opposing factions together. On April 23, 1888, sixteen petitioners, ten of them living at East Boothbay and six at North Boothbay, petitioned for a meeting, setting forth the following cause for this action :

"To see if the town will vote to instruct the selectmen to protect the interest of the town against the illegal contract that has been made by the committee that was elected by the town at a special meeting May 28, 1887, to contract with the Boothbay Water Company, and authorize them to have an injunction served upon any company that may undertake to put in a water plant where the town may be liable."

Just previous to this petition being presented to the selectmen they had taken counsel, as to action, of Hon. J. W. Symonds, Portland. The warrant proceeding carried embodied in it the language of the petitioners, as above quoted, *verbatim*. At the meeting, on motion of Thomas Boyd that the petitioners be requested to present the authority for the alleged illegality of the water contract, it was moved and carried that Thomas Boyd and John E. Kelley be a committee to take all the evidence and papers relating to the contract made with the Boothbay Water Company and lay it before a justice of the Supreme Court, and that his decision should be final for the town as to the legality of the said contract. By motion, John R. McDougall, Edward E. Race and Alonzo R. Nickerson were added to this committee. The matter, in its entirety, was laid before Judge Danforth. In his opinion he stated that the committee transcended their authority in respect to the clause already referred to, but intimated that that was separable from the main contract. While matters were thus standing the contractor, Hancox, through some financial reason, announced that he could proceed no farther with his work. Judge Danforth informed the committee that they still had power to contract, if a satisfactory party could be found to take the charter, under the former vote. It had, by this time, become evident that no

company could be obtained to put in a water plant for an annual rental of \$1,200, and a town meeting was called for July 14, 1888, the principal article in the warrant being to see if the town would vote to raise an additional sum for hydrant rental over and above the \$1,200 which had been previously appropriated. The article was dismissed. The report of the committee was heard and they were dismissed from further service, and an additional vote was passed

"That it is inexpedient at present to construct a system of water works."

No further action was had for several months. Through fear of defeat, the interested element for a water system in town had been too modest to ask for an appropriation for rental which was sufficiently large to attract parties of a desirable nature, commanding the necessary capital. The only party who would attempt it was incapable, financially, to carry it out, and thus embarrassed, at a time when public feeling had become excited, there was but one course to take and that was to obtain a larger appropriation. This was a useless effort, and the action of the meeting showed a considerable majority favoring the opposition. Later in the season a company was found, a contract drawn by the committee, and a proposition was in readiness to be laid before the citizens of the town. The selectmen were petitioned by twenty legal voters to call a meeting, but refused. A petition with thirty signatures was presented to G. B. Kenniston, a justice of the peace, and he called a meeting, to be held November 13, 1888, the business article of the warrant being:¹

"To determine whether the town will ratify the contract with the Boothbay Water Company, dated October 9, 1888, and executed on the part of the town by A. R. Nickerson, D. H. Moody and Thomas Boyd, Committee."

At the meeting the selectmen entered a protest against the legality of the meeting which was attempted to be held at that time, under the call of G. B. Kenniston, as justice of the peace,

1. The school district system was at that date in operation, and school district No. 1, constituted by the Harbor village, had passed a vote before the date of this meeting to contribute annually \$200 to the support of a water system. The contract now offered the town was at a rental of \$1,400 annually, and this amount of \$200 was voted that the town might not be asked for a sum greater than that for which they had once voted in the affirmative.

stating that no legal notice had been given, and that there had been no unreasonable refusal on the part of the selectmen. A motion was then offered as follows, and carried by fully a two-thirds vote :

"That the instrument purporting to be a contract with the Boothbay Water Company, dated October 9, 1888, and signed by A. R. Nickerson, D. H. Moody and Thomas Boyd, as the committee of the town, be rejected for the reason that said committee had no authority to act for the town, and that the town does not deem it expedient to make any contract for the supply of water, as contemplated in said contract, at this time. That said pretended committee had no authority to act for said town, and that any authority conferred on said committee has long since terminated."

This was the last act in the last town meeting held in Boothbay before division.

Town division was openly and almost universally talked by the Harbor element immediately upon adjournment. About the streets of the Harbor and in the stores and other places for congregating, no other topic was discussed that evening. The feeling appeared well-nigh universal. It was not a spirit of bravado, or spite, or prejudice, though feelings of resentment ran high at what they termed unjust treatment ; it was a feeling that a thing which no one of choice would do must be done as an act of self-preservation. By eight o'clock on the morning of November 14th, which followed that meeting, Capt. Gilman P. Hodgdon, residing at the Harbor, who was born on Hodgdon's Island and had always, until then recently, lived at North Boothbay, and whose family relations were principally in that part of the town, appeared with a carefully drawn paper for subscriptions to aid in supporting a movement for the division of the town before the coming session of the Legislature. Long before nightfall the Captain had practically completed his work. He did not have to solicit in many cases. Such was the feeling that he was solicited, instead, by the anxious citizens desiring their names as nearly at the head of the list as possible. An amount of about \$1,400 was then obtained, and later, by the long trial before the Legislature making it necessary, this sum was augmented to a little more than \$2,000. Only about six weeks were then left before the

assembling of the body before which the contest was to come. An immense amount of essential work must be done to prepare the case. On the evening of November 14th the interested citizens of the Harbor met at the Skating Rink and discussed the situation. The outcome of the meeting was that a committee of seven was selected from among the largest taxpayers and most influential citizens of the town to consider the situation and report the following evening to another meeting at the same place. This committee was composed of Moses R. White, Daniel W. Sawyer, Joseph Nickerson, Isaiah Lewis, Nathan S. Baker, Frank H. Crocker and Thomas Boyd.

A full meeting was assembled the next evening and the committee reported that they deemed it necessary to divide the work and let certain labors fall upon special committees, whose duties should consist of having absolute control of that which might be designated and placed with them to look after. They mentioned the committees and the duties that should devolve upon each in their report as follows: An Executive Committee, whose duties should be to employ counsel, prepare evidence, statistics and otherwise have charge of the entire legal and legislative management, and attend personally at Augusta during all the time the matter was pending before the Legislature; a Line Committee, whose duty it should be to forthwith employ surveyors and, after consulting the interests of the town and its citizens in the petitioning district, to forthwith run the line and have a chart of the town, indicating the proposed line, prepared for the use of the Executive Committee; a Financial Committee, whose duty it should be to take charge of all the funds raised and pay such bills as were approved by the Executive Committee; and a fourth Committee on Petitions, whose duties were to circulate forthwith petitions to the Legislature, asking for a division of the town. The citizens unanimously adopted the report of their committee, and then attentively listened to further recommendations as to the constitution of those committees upon whose shoulders was to come the labor. The list presented was unanimously adopted as follows: Luther Maddocks, Alonzo R. Nickerson and Francis B. Greene for the Executive; Moses R. White, Joseph Nickerson and Thomas Boyd for the Line; Joseph R. Ken-

niston, Keyes H. Richards and Sewall T. Maddocks for the Financial; Charles J. Marr, Frank A. Baker and Joseph Maddocks for the Petitions.

On November 21st Mr. White reported to a citizens' meeting, called for the purpose, the line which his committee had just finished and which, without deviation, is the line on which the fight was made and won. The Executive Committee had almost continuous labors. They employed Baker & Cornish, Augusta, as counsel for the petitioners, and public notice appeared in the *Boothbay Register* Saturday, November 24th, of intentions to present petitions to the next Legislature, asking for a division of the town of Boothbay, signed by counsel. One performance of that memorable November deserves recording. Like all other years, it was a period of alternate frozen ground, mud and snow. The Executive Committee became satisfied that the remonstrants intended to make a point against the petitioners, if possible, on the excess of road which would fall upon the old town in case of division. It was decided to have every road and street in the entire town measured. Mr. Newell K. Merry, then residing at the Harbor, but previously and at present living in the northern part of the town, was employed. He did a laborious and accurate job, at an inclement season, by taking the circumference of one of his carriage wheels, adding an attachment that struck each revolution, then counting and recording the revolutions of that wheel on each street and road, from corner to corner, wherever intersected by another street or road, or by the proposed line of division. Evenings he devoted to figuring up his day's work, and in a surprisingly short time had his figures ready. There were shown to be about fifty miles of highway in the remonstrants' district and twenty-two in that of the petitioners. The excess, however, was more apparent than real, for the streets of the petitioning district had, upon an average, much more travel upon them than the other parts of the town, therefore requiring more expense to keep them in proper condition.

In addition to the other labor, town records were carefully searched, statistical tables were prepared and presented, some of the facts being that in 1887, when the water fight commenced, the petitioners' district bore 55 1-2 per cent. of the

town valuation and the remonstrants' 44 1-2 per cent. ; that in the valuation of 1888 an advance was made of \$43,987, and that of this increase the petitioners' district bore 91 per cent. The Harbor village alone represented 46 per cent. of the total valuation of the town. The Committee on Petitions obtained 305 names. By the proposed line all of the town property, including townhouse and town farm, fell on the old town side. The expense of the poor had run for several years so that it was demonstrated that it was nearly equal in both parts of the town.

On December 19th the remonstrants held a mass meeting at the townhouse to take into consideration the legal action toward a division then in progress with the petitioners. Several citizens addressed the meeting and a universal opposition to any division appeared. One prominent business man from East Boothbay and a lifelong resident of that locality, expressed himself in candor that, while he was opposed to a division of the town, yet, if the Harbor must have water, he preferred a division to helping them pay for it. He no doubt voiced the inner sentiment of many on his side, and, when analyzed, was not very far from the Harbor view. They did not want division, but they wanted water, and when it came to choosing chose water rather than union, and took the ground that if the town, as a whole, was unwilling to incur the expense of putting in a system, then they were perfectly willing to incur that expense themselves, if they could be erected into a municipality by themselves. A remonstrance was drafted, and the meeting decided to choose a committee to circulate copies of it for signatures throughout all parts of the town. The committee consisted of David Reed, North Boothbay ; Byron Giles, Center ; A. S. Meserve, East Boothbay ; James E. Beath, No. 12 ; Edson Giles, Barter's Island ; Freeman Boynton, Harbor. An Executive Committee was chosen, with duties of a similar scope and nature as those of the petitioners' committee, and consisted of John E. Kelley, John R. McDougall and Freeman Boynton. The remonstrants obtained 567 signatures, 137 of which came from the petitioners' district. A fund was raised for the defense and True P. Pierce, Esq., Rockland, was engaged as counsel. Mr. Race, who was chairman of the board of selectmen that year, and led the opposition in the

contest against the introduction of water, was the Republican candidate for representative to the Legislature. Party lines were mostly obliterated in the case of this candidate, and he ran somewhat ahead of his ticket. It had been suspected by the opposition that division of the town might be attempted as a final resort, and, therefore, it became an issue over this candidate, the vote being largely governed by the locality of the voter, and politics cutting a slight figure. Mr. Race was a Republican and from his stand on this issue went easily into the place.

The petition for division was presented by Mr. Race among the earliest matters offered, the remonstrance immediately following, and both, by motion, were referred to the Committee on Towns. Several public hearings were given the matter by the committee, and, as it was the most interesting subject before that session of the Legislature, the attendance was so great that Representatives' Hall was used instead of the committee room. The evening in which the final arguments were made even standing room was not obtainable and many were turned away through inability to obtain a chance to hear them. The first witness called to the stand was F. B. Greene, whose testimony was devoted to statistics and facts gathered from the records, and to the existing valuation in all its details, this part of the preliminary work having been performed by him, showing that while the petitioning district had nearly two-thirds of the entire valuation of the town, it had not more than forty per cent. of the voters to depend upon when any matters of sectional interest appeared. One point in this testimony covered the financial importance of the 137 persons who resided in the petitioning district whose names appeared on the remonstrance. Many of them had no real estate, fifty-eight paying only a poll tax; ninety-five owned no personal property, and the total real estate, according to the existing valuation, of these remonstrants amounted to only \$15,529. Luther Maddocks was next called, and his testimony covered the growth of the village, a sketch of its industrial history, the increase of insurance rates in general and in individual instances, the diversity of business interests in various parts of the town and the amount of labor employed, and other

industrial facts. A. R. Nickerson followed, the burden of his testimony being the struggle for a water system, the conferences with the selectmen, and all that related to that part of the subject. In this he was corroborated by Thomas Boyd and D. H. Moody. Other important witnesses were Moses R. White, George B. Kenniston, Charles E. Kendrick, Norris H. Hussey, James C. Poole, Nathan S. Baker, John K. Corey, Isaiah Lewis, Joseph R. Kenniston, Keyes H. Richards, J. Edward Knight and William E. Reed. Messrs. Corey and Reed were residents of the remonstrants' district, who refused to sign either petition or remonstrance, on the ground that they could not, from sentiment, petition for division, and would not remonstrate against it, as they believed in the necessity of the improvements asked for, and deemed it an impossibility for the Harbor to obtain them as the town was then constituted.

The effort of the remonstrants was to controvert the grounds of the petitioners' action successfully. To this end they introduced as their principal witnesses Edward E. Race, John E. Kelley, John R. McDougall, Freeman Boynton, W. C. Clisby, W. G. Lewis, Hermon Hartung, Byron Giles and Dr. L. J. Crooker, the last named being an Augusta physician.

Mr. Pierce, attorney for the remonstrants, conducted his case in an unreal and erratic manner, showing himself deficient in his knowledge of human nature and lacking a proper appreciation of the impression his defense would produce upon the minds of the legislators. From first to last he tried to produce the impression that the remonstrants were as favorable to the introduction of water as the petitioners, but that they were not satisfied with the conditions. By innuendo he continually sought to impress the committee that some fraud or irregularity had been attempted by some one, but never established a point in this direction, nor did he try to do so; he seemed perfectly satisfied to have his vaporings end in a simple blank abstraction. Several prominent remonstrants were not called to the stand, and expressed themselves as dissatisfied with the unreal presentation of their case.

The Legislative committee reported evenly, five for and five against division. The case was then carried into the

House, and after due debate the bill was passed by a vote of 106 to 35. In the Senate the remonstrants had a great advantage to commence with. Influential residents of the city of Portland owned property in Boothbay and at once took strong issue against division, and, besides, Hon. Charles F. Libby, one of the Cumberland senators, was member of the legal firm of Symonds & Libby, who had been counsel for the selectmen through all the long preliminary struggle. It was evident, from the outset, that the petitioners must look elsewhere than Cumberland for support in either House or Senate. However, the Senate voted 15 to 12 for the bill. Governor Burleigh signed the act of incorporation February 16, 1889, and the new town of Boothbay Harbor was ushered into existence.

From observation based on participating action in many stages of that contest, at this distance of time, it is the author's unprejudiced impression that, as feeling throughout town prevailed in 1888, a vote of support for the introduction of water at the village of Boothbay Harbor could never have been obtained. It may be urged that one was obtained. In that one the Harbor was fully represented despite the inclement weather which prevailed, while many voters, living several miles from the townhouse, did not venture to attend. Sentiment outside of the particular section to be beneficially affected was very largely in opposition to the movement. The grounds of opposition taken were the natural ones of taxation and expense. Jealousy of growth and improvement at the Harbor, on the part of the outlying districts, though in the heat of feeling sometimes appearing as an accusation in those days, had not, in the author's opinion, any foundation in fact.

The only proposition presented to the town was one of contracting with a water company and paying a stipulated sum for the hydrant rental, or public service. This public service only extended to directly benefit a small area, though it represented a considerable part of the total valuation. The indirect advantages, that the other sections would have participated in to some extent and which actually existed, were hard and intricate of explanation, as they always are, and were as well left unmentioned. Private water takers, regardless of amount of income, could never reduce the annual rental during the life



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of the contract. The proposition was simply one of tax. A mere handful of Harbor citizens felt this and, consulting among themselves, often expressed the opinion that the proper course was for the town to put in its own system, selling such an amount of bonds as might be necessary, and against the costs of running the system and interest on the bonds put the income, which these men believed would, in a few years, cover all expenses and afford free public use. But debt is shunned like a leper by many, and often justly so, therefore this plan, meeting slight favor when quietly suggested, was never openly advocated until after the incorporation of the new town. At the present this has been accomplished. If, in 1888, the citizens of Boothbay could have been convinced that this result was a possibility a vote for the introduction of water would have been easy.

The most strenuous opposition came from East Boothbay, which was the second largest aggregation of buildings, business and valuation within the town. It might be said with candor that there was no improvement which the Harbor could ask for that East Boothbay might not ask for with equal reason. Their insurance rates were high and their condition equally as hazardous as that of the Harbor. They were unwilling to be subjected to taxation to lift the Harbor from a slough they were themselves in and unable of extrication. They, naturally, could not become reconciled to a taxation which would give the Harbor exactly such improvements as they desired for themselves and were unable to obtain.

With the ameliorating effect of time friends, now, who were partisans then, can look back on those stormy days and, imagining their positions transposed, easily find justification for the action then taken on either side. The division of the old Boothbay territory into three towns, practically, is only municipal — that local requirements may find local prescription ; the unity in all business, social and family relations is as strong as ever, and, in a sense, stronger ; for now a local want, in whichever town it may occur, at most can only engender a difference of opinion over a part of the old territory, while then it bred dissension over the whole, because of opposition in all parts not directly affected beneficially.

The act of division and incorporation divided the net liabilities of Boothbay between the two towns in proportion to the valuation of 1888. Taxes due were paid to Boothbay and all money in the treasury was to be applied to the purpose for which it was raised. All public property except Lewis Park, which became the property of Boothbay Harbor, went to Boothbay. It included townhouse and lot, town farm, hearse house and lot, soldiers' monument, town common, hearse, road machine and other property.

Under the provisions of the act the meeting of organization in Boothbay Harbor was called by George B. Kenniston, as justice of the peace, issuing his warrant to Newell K. Merry, a legal voter of the town. It was called on February 22, 1889, for March 4th following, and, therefore, fell on the date of the inauguration of President Harrison. The adjustment of matters of settlement between the two towns was by the board of selectmen representing Boothbay, consisting of Edward E. Race, John E. Kelley and Wesley Pinkham, and a special committee chosen by the Harbor, consisting of Alonzo R. Nickerson and Sewall T. Maddocks. Estates divided by the line were adjusted in valuation. The joint committee presented the following summary :

Real Estate in Boothbay Harbor,	\$461,803.00	
Personal Estate in Boothbay Harbor,	167,678.00	
	<hr/>	\$629,481.00
Real Estate in Boothbay,	\$392,042.00	
Personal Estate in Boothbay,	76,867.00	
	<hr/>	468,909.00
Total valuation of both towns,		<hr/> \$1,098,390.00

The total net liabilities of Boothbay had been \$9,175.00, and of this Boothbay Harbor assumed \$5,258.19 and Boothbay \$3,916.81.

The appropriation of Boothbay Harbor for 1889, its first year of existence, amounted to \$8,135.00, of which \$2,000.00 was for town schools, \$250.00 for free high schools, \$700.00 for town officers, \$1,000.00 for roads, bridges and walks, \$1,000.00 for support of poor, \$370.00 for night watchman,

and several special appropriations including a railroad survey, hearse and road machine. The total commitment was \$10,192.80; the April valuation footed \$638,057.00 and the rate of taxation was .014 on a dollar.¹

1. General references may consistently be given relative to this chapter: Town records of Boothbay, 1888-89; town records of Boothbay Harbor, 1889; the Journals of the Maine House and Senate, session of 1889; the *Daily Kennebec Journal* for Legislative session of 1889, and the files of the Boothbay Register for 1888-89.

CHAPTER XIX.

MILLS, SHIPBUILDING, STORES AND HOTELS.

WHEN the present dam was built at the outlet of Echo Lake an old one was discovered. An interview with the late Mrs. Mary Sproul elicited the fact that she had heard in her early days, in her father's family, that the Dunbar immigrants built a mill there. It was understood by her to have been a mill for the grinding of grain and not for the sawing of lumber. Probably one for the latter purpose never stood there. Unquestionably this was the first attempt at milling in the locality. It is also probable that the second mill was erected at Mill Cove by Andrew Reed and his sons. It is unlikely that this occurred earlier than 1749, and may not have been until a few years later. The settlement of Andrew Reed dates from 1743, but the Indian War soon following drove the Townsend settlers from their homes quite a part of the time from 1745 to 1749. Upon the return of the settlers from the westward in the latter year, though often harassed afterward by the Indians, a permanency of settlement endured. Frame houses almost immediately followed, and Andrew Reed built the first one in the plantation near where the barn stands on the premises of the late James F. Hodgdon. The Reed mill was operated, at times, by both Capt. Joseph Reed, who later became owner, and his brother, Capt. David, probably as lessee, who traded at West Harbor.

Nearly, perhaps quite, as soon as the Reed mill was erected, another was built on the brook at the head of Campbell's Cove by John Beath. The privilege and the land in the vicinity, including McCobb's Hill, belonged to him. His mill was for lumber only. It stood where the road runs now, and the road, which was a mere bridle path, ran then over the hill near where the McCobb house stands. Then the waters of the cove washed the ledges at the base of the hill. A house for the mill hands stood near where the present one does by the side of the brook. None of the Beath family ever lived there. They employed

some one to run the mill and that party usually lived in the house. The last man to live there was one Harris, who mysteriously disappeared and no solution of the mystery was ever made. A landing was built at the head of the cove, southeasterly from the mill, and about halfway from the old house to the landing was a brickyard, operated many years by the Bryer family. Small schooners were loaded there with both brick and lumber.

Where the mill of Dodge & Giles now stands, at the outlet of Adams Pond, was a saw and gristmill, built by Samuel Adams. It was in ruins in 1824, and at that time his sons, James and David, built a new one and in 1839 put in carding machinery. There had been previous to this a small mill for carding farther up the stream, nearly at the place where the Pinkham mill was built.

Nathaniel Pinkham married and purchased the mill privilege property in 1774. Subsequent to this, probably after the close of the Revolution, but sometime previous to the year 1800, he built a saw and gristmill at the mouth of the stream where Adams Pond empties into Back River. This became only a gristmill under his son, Isaac, who owned it for many years. Samuel Woodward was the last to own and operate it.

Soon after the Revolution a tide mill was built on Cape Newagen Island, at the dam on Nelson's mill pond, adjoining the Palgrave Maddocks property. Another tide mill was built at an early date on Sawyer's Island, but the owners are not known. It was north from the residence of Alonzo K. Hodgdon, and where it was located is still called the mill pond.

Benjamin Kelley, Sr., had a sawmill and near by it a brickyard on what has always been known as the Kelley farm, on the brook that empties into Pleasant Cove. This was built somewhere between 1780 and 1790. The first mill at East Boothbay was known as the Murray mill and stood on the brook that empties into Linekin Bay near Paradise Point. It was built by James and Samuel Murray. Caleb Hodgdon settled at East Boothbay in 1826 and bought the mill privilege and the land northerly from it fronting on the Damariscotta. He at once built a mill and there has been one at the same place continuously since.

Of all the mills established at these early dates to accommodate the primitive wants of the settlers, a few ruins, remnants of old dams, decaying piling or, perhaps, half sunken in the mud an old millstone is all that now greets the eye of the curious, except on the two privileges at present utilized: Hodgdon's at East Boothbay and the one at the outlet of Adams Pond.

SHIPBUILDING.

For about three-quarters of a century shipbuilding has been a leading industry in Boothbay. At the earlier part of this period it was carried on to quite an extent about the Harbor; some building was done at two places on Southport; for many years one yard was in operation at North Boothbay, near the Pinkham mill; but all these have given place to other undertakings, while at East Boothbay the business has steadily increased until it is the principal employment of the community. Several yards and boat shops there are continually busy, and among them nearly every kind of sailing craft is built. The principal work of the yards, however, is that of building coasters, fishing vessels and porgy steamers, while that of the shops is the production of pleasure craft, yachts and power launches.

The indications are that no attempt at building vessels was made until sometime after the year 1800. Previous to that time mention is often made of purchasing vessels in Boston, Salem, Newburyport and other places. Interviews with the oldest fishermen in the community disclose the fact that within their remembrance a larger part of the fishing vessels were built in Essex. The first firm to engage in the business of building and to conduct a regular shipyard was that composed of David R. and James Adams, brothers, and sons of Samuel Adams. They commenced business soon after 1800 and continued until 1842. Their principal yard was east of the Pinkham mill, on Back River waters, and in this one most of their work was done; but they commenced in a yard farther to the north, nearly due west from the residence of David Reed, then the home of the heirs of Ichabod Pinkham.

John McDougall succeeded to the business in the Adams yard and continued in it until 1853, when he changed his loca-

tion to East Boothbay, and business ended in the old yard. That this particular place should have been chosen for the work may at this time appear surprising; but, doubtless, the conditions of the times influenced it. Two wars with England and threatened ruptures with other countries kept the inhabitants in continual alarm and produced extreme caution. No other point about this original town afforded both a suitable location for such work and absolute security from naval aggression.

No regular shipyard ever existed on Southport. Capt. Jonathan Pierce built several small fishing vessels at his fishing stand, now known as Marr's Harbor. J. & J. Maddocks built one, the *Alaska*, and this is believed to comprise all building done on that island. Stephen Sargent was the first builder at the Harbor. His yard was where the residence of the late Hermon Carlisle stands. He commenced in 1832, his first vessel being the *Volante*, square-sterned, of about forty tons. Stephen Sargent, Jr., built where M. D. McKown lives. He built from 1850 to 1860, his work including both fishermen and square-rigged vessels. He built two barks, one of which was named the *Windward*, also the *George W. Reed*, the ill-fated *C. G. Matthews* and several others. He removed to Portland and continued in the business.

John W. Weymouth had a shipyard where the Eastern Steamship Company's landing is from 1850 to about 1860. It had formerly been the property of Col. Jacob Auld and afterward became the property of Isaiah Lewis. Weymouth's first vessel was the brig *Hesperus*, built for Captain Chase, Edgcomb; Captain Chase also had the brig *Ada*; the ship *John G. Richardson* was built for Capt. Benjamin Lewis, Portland, formerly of Boothbay; schooner *Silver Lake* for Capt. Warren Reed, which was lost in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; schooner *Nevada*, built for Capt. William Harris, lost in the same place; a bark, unnamed, was built for the Pattens of Bath.

Cyrus McKown had a yard covering the sites of the stores of J. R. Kenniston and K. H. Richards & Co. from 1864 to 1870. There he built the *E. K. Dresser* for Capt. Leonard S. McClintock, the *Old Chad*, *Annie Freeman*, *Annie Sargent* and possibly others. Allen Lewis sometime between 1850-60 built the brig *Ganeden*. The last vessel built at the Harbor

was the *Fred A. Emerson*, a coasting schooner of 124 tons, in 1890, by M. D. McKown. Charles Sargent between 1840-50 had a yard on the next lot north of where William M. Bennett lives, where he built several vessels.

About 1829 or 1830 Caleb Hodgdon commenced building vessels at Hodgdon's Mills. His first vessel was a banker, named *The Union*, for Joseph Farnham. Andrew Adams, at the age of twenty-one, in 1826, went to Hodgdon's Mills and engaged in the employment of Caleb Hodgdon. Three years later his brother William, then twenty-one, went there also, into the same employ. About 1833 to 1835, as copartners under the name of A. & W. Adams, they leased the Hodgdon yard and commenced building. Benjamin Reed went to East Boothbay in 1832. He built for some years in what is now known as the Adams yard, but previous to that Samuel Murray had built at the same place. To this yard John McDougall moved after closing business in 1853 at North Boothbay. He built one ship in 1854 and had another timbered when the financial panic crippled his work. He was succeeded by his brother James, who built at Race's Point and who later associated himself with William Scavey, the firm being Scavey & McDougall; the work being afterward conducted at the Scavey yard, where some ten or twelve vessels were built.

During the Civil War and for some time after the sons of Caleb Hodgdon, under the style of C. & J. P. Hodgdon & Co., conducted a general shipbuilding business in the old shipyard. After about ten years John Hodgdon withdrew from the firm and Caleb, Jr., and George divided the business, the former taking the mill and the latter the yard. This same arrangement continues, except that the sons of George Hodgdon carry on the building business under the firm name of C. E. & W. A. Hodgdon, while the mill is conducted by C. Hodgdon & Sons. Charles Murray built vessels at one time on Race's Point. Jacob G. Fuller built at his yard, at the head of Linekin Bay, for many years and until shortly before his decease, which occurred in 1899.

After John McDougall went out of business in the Reed yard, in 1854, Andrew and William Adams soon engaged in business there, succeeded, after the decease of the senior mem-

ber, by William Adams & Son, the latter being W. Irving Adams, who now, with his son, Frank C. Adams, conducts the business as W. I. Adams & Son. This firm, in extent of building, has exceeded all others in the locality, having, on July 24, 1904, celebrated the launching of their one hundredth vessel, and now (March, 1905,) have launched the 105th, with the 106th contract completed; the largest vessel ever built by the firm being the four master, *Eleanor F. Bartram*, for Capt. Benjamin E. Pinkham, Boothbay Harbor.

The firm of Rice Brothers commenced building yachts at East Boothbay in December, 1894, the individual members being Frank L., William E. and Henry W., sons of George M. and Elizabeth Rice. The business was incorporated in November, 1903, as Rice Brothers Company. At first only two or three workmen were employed, but now an average of about twelve, though as many as thirty at some seasons have constituted the working force. The business has been largely confined to building a high-grade class of pleasure boats, the largest of which was the *Constance*, for W. A. Gardner, Groton, Mass., an auxiliary schooner and the largest sailing yacht built in Maine up to the present time. C. E. & W. A. Hodgdon, also D. & E. A. Race and Freeman Murray are building, in part, a line of pleasure craft.

The distance to which the popularity of East Boothbay-built sea craft extends is of itself a business capital. From the first good vessels were built and with them good reputations established. While it is a lamentable fact that shipbuilding has been in a decadent condition for several years, and many busy business points of the past are now presenting but a waste of ruins,—sad reminders of past thrift and industry,—this village has grown gradually in the business, until at the present more capital and labor are employed than at any previous period.

Several boat shops have been started in the past few years, including Reed & Adams, the McKown Coal Company and Eliphalet Tibbetts, Boothbay Harbor, and Charles S. Gray, E. L. Decker and Everett Clifford on Southport, where row, sail and power boats are built to order.

STORES.

The earliest stores in Boothbay would hardly be entitled to the name at the present day either as to stock carried or internal fixtures. The former consisted almost entirely of dry goods in the web or groceries and other articles in bulk; the latter of a set of measures, a yardstick and steelyards. No package goods were to be obtained and few manufactured or ready-made articles were kept for sale. The line of stock appearing in old ledger accounts is probably a fair indication of what was kept in the average store of the times. In Chapter XIII the reader has noted a list of prohibited articles which it is safe to assume were not kept between 1775 and 1783, at least, and it is unlikely that they were in much demand for many years after.

The list obtained from old accounts comprises pilot bread, flour, meal, brown and loaf sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, rum, molasses, tobacco, salt, vinegar, crackers, dried fish, allspice, pepper, beef, pork, lard, veal, tallow candles, lamp oil, brooms, sole and upper leather (sold generally by the side), raven's-duck, cambric, calico, linen and homespun cloth, handkerchiefs, leather breeches, shoes, scissors, nails, knitting needles, wool cards, files, cordage, axes, earthenware, powder, shot, lead, flints, brick, boards, shingles and other lumber. The articles taken in exchange and marketed at Boston, Salem or some other point in New England, or the West Indies, were masts, hemlock bark, cord wood, hides, skins, furs, dried fish, wool, woolen stockings and lumber of all kinds.

The earliest names that can be connected with trade are those found in the first volume of Lincoln County Commissioners' Records, in 1761, being those parties recorded as paying the British tea and coffee tax. The parties doing this from Townsend were David Reed, who lived where Albert N. Reed does, at West Boothbay Harbor; John McCobb, living where his great-grandson, Willard H. McCobb, now lives; Andrew Reed, Jr. (afterward Colonel), who lived on his father's homestead at Mill Cove; Andrew McFarland, whose house sat a little to the eastward of that now owned by S. S. Lewis, on Church Square; Ephraim McFarland, who lived where Dennis

S. Wylie does, but had his store about opposite to the entrance to the Leishman place, near the house of George W. Dolloff. This last store was thus located on account of the way the road then ran and for the reason that a considerable settlement existed along the easterly side of Echo Lake, and northerly by Leishman's, Daws', Beath's, Holton's and others. This store probably ceased to exist before 1780, for a reference in Andrew McFarland's will, made that year, would indicate that his brother Ephraim had died previously. Benjamin, son of Ephraim, succeeded to the homestead, but it is not certain that he did to the store.

The next clue to early traders is obtained from David Reed's ledger, 1773 to 1789, which at once disposes of John McCobb's and Col. Andrew Reed's stores, for they are found trading at Captain David's. During this entire period no item of account appears against the McFarlands, which is strongly presumptive that they had a store of their own. Capt. David Reed did the largest business of any one for many miles along the coast. His ledger shows numerous accounts running from £50 to £150 to the side at settlement, and included such persons and places within his patronage as the Thompsons and Pierces from Cape Newagen Island; the Burnhams, Kennedys and Kelleys from Pleasant Cove; the Gileses, Pinkhams, Stovers, Lamsons and Hutchingses from Dover and North Boothbay; the Matthewses and Lewises from Back River; the Linekins from the Neck; the Knightses and Wheelers from Damariscove, and the Barthers from their island, besides all the old familiar names about the Harbor and Center. The names of many from Georgetown, Westport and Bristol, besides several captains of coasters, far to both eastward and westward, are found among his patrons. His store was the only one that contained so large a list of articles as appears in the foregoing enumeration. He ran his own coasters to Boston, Salem, Newburyport and the West Indies, and operated the saw and gristmill at Mill Cove. To indicate the extent of business he did in cord wood, one of the leading commodities of shipment from here in those times, one page of his ledger shows a running account for wharfage with one Thomas Moore, Boston, from 1784 to 1788, amounting to £944 7s. 3d. His ledger presents at this date (1905) a well-

preserved appearance, having been kept in fine penmanship. It is in the hand of Thomas Boyd, who as a young man came from Pemaquid to clerk in the store and remained several years. He married Catherine Wylie, a sister to David Reed's wife, which influenced his desire to settle in Boothbay, which he did soon after marriage. The store and landing of this establishment were easterly from the house of Albert N. Reed, where the ruins of an old landing appear.

To return to the McFarlands. Capt. Andrew died in 1780. Andrew, Jr., his oldest son, was then twenty-three years of age, while John Murray, his youngest, was but thirteen. Some years before attaining his majority the latter took the store. It had been at the residence of his father, but John M. now purchased the store in which his Uncle Ephraim had traded, and in a part of which Daniel Rose, afterward the prominent Boothbay physician, had taught school, and moved it to about the spot now occupied by John F. Mosher's cooper shop. There he traded from about 1787 to 1796, when he purchased the land since known as McFarland's Point; the eastern part from Amasa and Artemas Piper and the western part from his brother-in-law, William Maxwell Reed. He erected a fishing stand where William M. Sawyer's place of business is and a store at the shore, easterly from T. L. Montgomery's store. In this store the post office was first kept, from 1805 to 1811.

For some years the only stores of consequence in town were those of Capt. David Reed and John M. McFarland. Reed's business ceased with his death, in 1803, while McFarland's continued many years after his death, which occurred in 1831, conducted by his sons.

We will now take up another thread in the narrative. John McCobb, who was a trader in 1761, had a son, Joseph, who was seventeen years of age in 1797. For this son he purchased the old McFarland store at the head of the Harbor, then vacant, and moved it a second time, locating it on the shore just north of the western end of the footbridge, and in it Joseph started in trade. There he continued until his death, in 1825, a greater part of the time as the firm of McCobb & Auld; the latter being Col. Jacob Auld, who commenced trade about 1800 in the building now the stable of James B. Kenney and on its present

site. After this partnership was formed and the lower store vacated it was used as a storehouse, finally coming into possession of John W. Weymouth and by him turned into a blacksmith shop. Colonel Auld continued at the firm stand until about the time of his death, in 1835. It would appear at this distance of time that there could have been but little difference in amount of business transacted between the two firms, McCobb & Auld and John M. McFarland, during the period from 1800 to 1835. Both did an extensive business all this time, supplying nearly the entire home trade and having a large patronage by water, enjoying an acquaintance with all coasters and fishermen between Boston and the Provinces.

At West Harbor Dr. Edward Creamer, the first physician in Boothbay, had a store in 1773, just easterly from the present one of Charles S. Orne. He continued until about 1800, when he sold to one Loring, who continued in trade until about 1820, when he committed suicide by drowning just off the point from his store. In 1822 Seba Smith came to West Harbor from Portland, settling just easterly from the ice works. He opened a store in the basement of his house and continued in trade until his death, in 1831. His son, Marshal, continued the business until 1835, when, influenced by public demand, being postmaster, he moved the business to the Harbor. Thomas Orne, now (1905) ninety-one years old, commenced trade in 1845, retiring in 1899. Other merchants at West Harbor have been J. Nickerson & Co., who commenced business in 1870, were burned out in 1874, after which Alonzo R. Nickerson, of the firm, rebuilt and continued the business until 1877, when he sold and moved to the Harbor. Lewis & Fassett, a firm from Bristol, engaged in trade for a few years following 1880. Since then, with the exception of a short period in the early nineties when Simpson & Perkins occupied it, the Nickerson store has been used by its owner, William H. Reed, for post office and wholesale confectionery business. After the retirement of Thomas Orne that one has been occupied by Charles S. Orne in general retail trade.

The earliest stores on Cape Newagen Island were at the north, west and south. The earliest merchants we have record of at these points were Major John McKown, Capt. Jonathan

Pierce and Eli Nelson, respectively. No exact date has been obtained when either went into business, but in each case it is said that the party engaged in trade about as soon as of majority age. If this is correct, and, practically, we believe it to be so, then the Pierce store, where J. D. Payson now lives, was started about 1790, that of Major McKown, near the Eastern Steamship landing, a little before 1800, and that of Nelson, at Cape Newagen, soon after 1815. About 1847 the Pierce business was succeeded by T. & N. Marr; that of McKown by his son Cyrus, and later by McKown & Reed, composed of Cyrus McKown and Frederick Reed, who had been in trade at the Center. June, 1864, Freeman Orne purchased the business and Cyrus McKown moved to Boothbay Harbor. By Mr. Orne, first alone and then with his sons in copartnership, the business was carried on until about 1889. Joseph and John, sons of Palgrave Maddocks, under the style of J. & J. Maddocks, commenced business in 1857, in which a general store was combined with their fishing stand and fleet. This they conducted until succeeded by William T., son of Joseph Maddocks, in 1875, and by him it was carried on until 1898, when that branch of the business was discontinued. About 1830 Capt. Samuel Pierce engaged in trade at Marr's Harbor, continuing until his death, in 1861. Later merchants have been William C. Bahr, at Newagen, in the early eighties; Wilbur N. Grover, near Capital Island, and Everett E. Pinkham, West Southport; the two latter being now (1905) so engaged. Clarence E. McKown ran a general store at Decker's Cove in the nineties.

The first store at Boothbay Center was built in 1824, by Benjamin Reed, on the next lot easterly from where the Union Church was built. He traded until 1832, when he sold to Robert Spinney and moved to East Boothbay. Robert Spinney remained there in trade until about 1870, when his store was burned. In 1837 William Kenniston built a store where the shop of Woodbury Dodge stands. He traded there until 1849, when he sold out and became a "forty-niner," going to California, where he remained several years. William P. McCobb followed, trading until 1857, when he was succeeded by Isaac Pinkham. The latter was burned out in 1863. In

1842 John Reed, 2d, built a store for his son, Frederick, nearly opposite the Kenniston store, on the lot adjoining the Congregational parish lot. Reed traded a few years, then sold to Dr. R. W. Lawson and moved to Southport, where he became a partner of Cyrus McKown. Doctor Lawson sold to Eli Colson in 1865. Chase Fuller followed Colson, then John Patterson, and he in turn was succeeded by Rev. L. Given in 1866. Mr. Given sold to S. E. Welch and while owned by him that store was burned, in 1872 or 1873.

The year after Doctor Lawson sold to Colson he, with Edward Weeks, built a two-story store just south of the soldiers' monument and opposite the schoolhouse. It had a tenement above. They soon sold to Mahoney & Otis, and they sold the stock to Dexter W. Hodgdon in 1872. In 1874 Capt. Gilman P. Hodgdon purchased the stock and leased the store, conducting it until 1879, when he sold his stock to James A. Reed. William Mahoney, who owned the building, lived above, and a few months after Captain Hodgdon sold this store was destroyed by fire. In 1876 Ozro Pinkham built a store opposite and facing the Congregational parsonage. After trading a short time the business was sold to James A. Reed. John G. Spinney succeeded Mr. Reed in 1883, having been for the three previous years in trade in a small way in the post office. He moved the store to where it now stands and continued in trade until 1892, when J. H. Welsh & Sons, the present merchants, succeeded him.

To return to the Harbor we find that Capt. John Norwood soon after 1788 built a store and hotel combined, where the late James F. Dunton traded, on Atlantic Street. He followed the sea and his wife conducted the hotel and store. Their stock more nearly approached a dry goods line than any other of the early stores. William Montgomery, born in 1780, dying in 1858, ran a general store through his business career to the time of his decease where Dexter W. Hodgdon lives. After the decease of Col. Jacob Auld the old red store remained in the McCobb family and for several years Arthur McCobb traded in it. In 1850 Leonard McCobb returned to Boothbay from Jefferson, where he married and had been living for a few years, and opened a shoe shop and some other lines in the old

store and had the post office there, but soon built on the corner of the Avenue and Oak Street, where he continued until nearly the time of his decease, in 1889. In 1866 the old store was taken down and underwent its third removal, being re-erected where it now stands, on Commercial Street, as the store of William O. McCobb.

Just before the Civil War the present Register Building, which had been built for a wood shop by John W. Weymouth, northerly from the express office, was moved to the present site of Lewis Block by Capt. Benjamin Lewis and by him leased to Eliphalet Thorpe, who traded in it until his decease, in 1871. R. G. Hodgdon followed in this store the same year, where he continued until 1884, when Lewis Block was completed. He then and William H. Fisher, with whom he had recently formed a partnership, took the northerly store in this block, but soon divided the stock, Mr. Fisher taking a lease of the southerly store in the same block and taking in partnership Charles J. Marr. The stocks of both stores ran in similar lines : clothing, boots, shoes and furnishing goods.

The old Thorpe store was soon occupied by A. H. Kenniston after the removal of Hodgdon & Fisher, who opened a new line of furniture and carpets. Later, when Kenniston had moved to his present location, the building was occupied by McIntire & Miller, Charles F. Dodge and H. W. McDougall, successively, in the grocery and provision trade. In 1866, when the old McCobb store was last moved, there were but four stores on the water side of the Avenue and Commercial Street : McFarland's, McCobb's, Thorpe's and Parker Wilson's.

Stevens Smith moved from West Harbor in 1841 and joined his brother Marshal in partnership. They leased a store standing where J. Ross Kenniston's residence does of William Maxwell Reed. There they continued until 1850, when they closed out their stock and went out of business. Charles and William Fisher leased the store and put in a new stock, where they continued in trade until 1864, when the store was moved to make room for the shipyard of Cyrus McKown. The Fisher brothers then built the store front of the Boothbay House. Isaac W. Reed, who owned the old store, sold it to John Albion Knight, who ran a boot and shoe business there until



SQUIRREL INN,—Keyes H. Richards, Prop.

his decease, in 1872. A. P. Wylie followed Knight in the same business.

Charles Luce, who had been conducting a drug business in the Tibbetts store, now followed Wylie in the north half of the building, but soon sold to Dr. Alden Blossom. The drug business was conducted by him until 1884, when he sold to one Varney. The latter party remained a few months and disposed of the business to A. B. Toward. The southerly half of the store had been occupied in 1883 by Allen & Moody, who came to Boothbay that year. D. H. Moody succeeded to the business. In 1886 he purchased the Toward stock and merged it in his own. He continued until 1902, when he sold to the present occupants, Harris & McClearn.

Parker Wilson commenced trade about 1840 in the building now occupied by W. J. Winslow. It stood where the drinking fountain is. He continued trade until his death, which occurred in 1871. He was the first merchant to carry a regular line of boots and shoes, though the ledgers of both Reed and McFarland show that a few ready-made shoes were sold by them before 1800. Paul Harris built the store at the head of the Harbor and commenced trade about 1840. In this he was followed by the late Westbrook G. Lewis in 1857. Joseph C. Auld began trade where the Menawarmet stands, in 1836, and ran it in connection with the fishing business until the sixties.

Capt. Allen Lewis commenced trade soon after 1830. His store is still in existence and is now used by the Greenlaws as a smokehouse. Captain Lewis kept principally fishermen's supplies and his custom was to stock new each spring, reducing it in the fall and carrying but little during the winter months. Col. John McClintock traded where the Baldwin Fish Company is now located. His business career covered the period from about 1830 to the time of his decease, in 1874. His store, like that of Captain Lewis, was stocked principally during the busy months, but for many years he held the largest vessel trade of any store in town. At first his location was, practically, an alder swamp, but by draining and grading it soon assumed a different aspect. His first building was very small and the second one is now the house of his son, J. Howard McClintock, the first being now used as a shed on the same premises.

David Newbegin came to Boothbay between 1824 and 1827. He commenced in a bakery near where J. H. Blair's residence stands. A few years later he removed to where H. L. Ingraham lives and for many years conducted a store and bakery there. "Newbegin's biscuit" were a famous production in their time. They were not much used in home consumption, but were "bagged up" and taken to sea. Many of our older men, formerly engaged in the fisheries, distinctly and vividly remember them. Newbegin's store was the only one in town that approached a confectionery department in those days. His line consisted of homemade molasses candy and hard gingerbread, such as was so largely sold on the old-time training fields. His old home has been removed and the site is now occupied by the residence of D. H. Moody.

The author recalls many instances in the past when, upon his travels along the county coasts of Washington and Hancock, his residence became known to some of the older seafaring element, who had retired from that occupation, being plied with inquiries if McClintock and Newbegin were still living and in business. These two men were best remembered with that element along the Maine coast of any of the Boothbay inhabitants for at least a quarter of a century after their labors were closed. They had enjoyed an extensive acquaintance similar to that of McFarland, McCobb and Auld with a previous generation of sea-goers.

In the early seventies John H. Blair built a store on the Avenue and engaged in the hardware business. He was followed by Henry A. Kennedy, who in 1878 enlarged the store, but sold soon after and removed to Minneapolis. Isaac C. Sherman succeeded him and took into copartnership Charles E. Carlisle. After Mr. Sherman's decease, in 1890, Mr. Carlisle continued in the business for a time, but went back into that of contractor and builder, which he had previously followed.

Miller Block was built by Miller & Smithwick, Damariscotta, in 1878. The northern half has been continuously occupied by Norris H. Hussey as a dry goods store since its completion. The southern half, first by E. D. Winchenbaugh as a grocery store. A year or two later Charles E. Kendrick opened with crockery, glassware, lamps, etc., continuing until

1889. F. B. Greene followed with a similar retail line combined with his road business until 1897. W. S. Mildon, Eastport, as a branch store continued the same line for about two years, since which time W. F. Dudley has been located there.

Addison W. Lewis, soon after the close of the Civil War, built the Simpson & Perkins store, on McFarland's Point, and traded there until 1869, when he sold it and built the store now occupied by K. H. Richards & Co. Associated with him was J. P. Baker, as Lewis & Baker, in trade until 1871, when the building and business was sold to Hodgdon & Clisby, composed of D. W. Hodgdon and W. C. Clisby. This partnership lasted until 1876, when Hodgdon succeeded to the business, continuing it until 1882.

Keyes H. Richards came to Boothbay from Round Pond in 1870. He bought out the meat market of John Wakefield and added a grocery stock. His location was where the First National Bank commenced business. Later he purchased the stock of Sherburne Young and moved to the Young store. From there, requiring more room, he went to the store now occupied by Simpson & Perkins, and in 1882 purchased the store now occupied by him, succeeding D. W. Hodgdon.

James D. Richards came from Round Pond in 1870. He engaged in the hardware business where W. H. Hodgdon trades, which was known formerly as the Young store, from 1886 until his decease, in 1893. Frank Albee was in trade in the Wylie store, at the head of the Harbor, about 1880; later he moved his business to the Lewis store, between the Register Building and McCobb's, where he continued until about 1888. Joseph Taggart, Jr., followed in the same store, commencing trade in 1889, conducting a successful business until 1892, when he was cut down at the age of thirty years, his father closing out the business.

In 1881 James C. Poole disposed of his sailmaking business to his brother, Eben A. Poole. This he had conducted since coming to Boothbay in 1869. He then bought the Fisher property, where the cold storage plant is situated, and erected a store in which he carried a stock of ship chandlery, hardware, paints, oils and groceries. This store was burned in 1886 and

Mr. Poole, while continuing in his fishing interests, did not re-engage in trade.

The other stores burned in 1886 were the following: R. G. Ingraham's, ship chandlery, hardware, etc.; John H. Lake, stoves and tinware; F. H. Harris, confectionery and lunch room; Tibbetts Brothers, hair dressing and bathrooms. Fred P. Huff built a store and engaged in the stove and tinware trade in 1882. He was succeeded by his brother and father, who in turn sold to W. T. Holton in 1894.

Isaac W. Reed, earlier than 1850, built a store where that of Miss Isabella M. Reed now stands, on the corner of Oak and McKown Streets. In it his wife engaged in the millinery trade and continued several years. She was succeeded by Miss Lucy Hodges, Bath; then Mrs. Miller, Waldoboro; followed by Miss Nancy Lermond, who became Mrs. William Fisher; and in 1864 Miss Ellen Reed took the business, her sister Isabella soon joining as partner. In 1879 the new store was built, the old one being removed and rebuilt into the house of the late Joseph Nickerson. Miss I. M. Reed retired from trade in 1902.

Kenniston Block was built in 1888. A. H. Kenniston has occupied the southern part continuously since it was built. S. McDougall & Son, as a branch store, first occupied the northern part. They were succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Baker, who sold to Miss O. Z. Fifield in 1896.

The earliest store at East Boothbay was started about 1826 by one Hiscock. It was in the basement of the Knight house, now owned by Emery Hardinger. He traded five or six years. Caleb Hodgdon built what has been known as the "old red store" on the corner soon after going to that place in 1826. The spot where it stood is on the grounds of the residence of Capt. Andrew Adams. Rev. Ariel Ward was the first occupant. He was followed by Joseph Grimes and Henry Wright, who were in copartnership. Grimes & Wright also ran a bakery and manufactured hats.

Benjamin Reed went to East Boothbay in 1832 and followed Grimes & Wright in the red store until he built on the south side by the bridge, where he continued many years in trade. About 1850 Alden Goudy built the store now occupied by A. O. McDougall. There he traded until 1863, when he sold to

Leander Fuller, who was succeeded by his brother, Jacob G. Fuller, and he by Edward E. Race about 1880. Charles F. Seavey followed, trading until 1893, when Mrs. Mary E. Barlow conducted a business there for two years. The present proprietor, Albra O. McDougall, followed Mrs. Barlow. Under him both store and stock have been greatly enlarged.

Capt. Robert Montgomery, for a few years previous to his decease, which occurred in 1882, ran a general store at East Boothbay in what had been the old Union Church at the Center. After his death John H. Blair purchased and moved this store to the Harbor, where it was occupied by Fred H. Harris in 1886, and in it originated the great fire of that year.

Simon McDougall commenced in the red store in 1857. In 1863, in copartnership with James L. Race, they built where the block now stands which is owned by John R. McDougall. This store burned September 27, 1884, after which the present block was built, which is a double store, conducted by John R. McDougall and his son, Lyman M., under the firm style of J. R. McDougall Co. The easterly part of this store is principally devoted to groceries, meats and provisions, while the westerly part contains the dry and fancy goods. The store now occupied by Mrs. M. E. Barlow was first built by Leander Fuller, where he for a time engaged in trade. In this store A. O. McDougall commenced business in 1876. Simon McDougall, now (1905) in his forty-eighth year of trade, is closing out business and has removed the remainder of his stock to smaller quarters.

On Linekin the earliest store was that of E. & E. Holbrook, established in 1845, still conducted by Eliphalet Holbrook, one of the original partners. Other traders on the Neck in recent years have been Ephraim Linekin, William H. Rowe and William Reed.

Scattering stores in other parts of Boothbay territory have been in part as follows: One kept by Harry Barter on the east side of Barter's Island, started soon after 1840 and closing with his decease in 1852. During or soon after the Civil War Albert Kimball, at the south end of Barter's Island, opened a store which was run by him or his sons until succeeded by Macaulay Brothers in 1902. Zina H. Hodgdon, on Sawyer's

Island, first ran a shoemaking shop, but for perhaps a score of years before his decease, which occurred in 1893, carried a general assorted stock in trade. William Hodgdon, who owned half of Hodgdon's Island and was living there in 1836, traded there for about a decade following 1850 and irregularly at other times. Thomas Hodgdon, with his son, Stephen G., came from Westport to Hodgdon's Island, of which he owned the other half, in 1842. Here they at once commenced in the fishing business and incidentally, at first, kept some goods for sale. They soon went considerably into trade and did a large general business, which still continues in the hands of the third generation. Small stocks, consisting principally of groceries and provisions, have been kept at Back Narrows by William M. Bennett and Joseph Huff.

While errors may appear in the foregoing sketch and omissions undoubtedly occur, an effort has been made to collect as much as possible and present it accurately. Indefiniteness in certain instances, where records do not exist and memory alone has had to be depended on, is the most unsatisfactory feature. The chapter containing the Directory of the three towns will supplement what may appear to be omissions here. In that the date of establishment in business and the lines of merchandise carried will appear, while in this sketch merchants now engaged in business are for the most part omitted, that unnecessary repetitions need not occur. Exceptions to this plan only appear where a train of changes in the same business stand makes it incumbent to present them all.

HOTELS.

In this chapter sub-division will be considered, the old-time inn and the public houses of later years which have been open to patronage throughout the year. The summer hotel, being a thing of more recent origin, may properly be considered apart, and especially so in a locality like ours, where this particular business has grown to be one of the recognized industries and affords one of the leading sources of income to the community.

How soon after the settlements which commenced in this vicinity about 1620, or soon after, inns for the accommodation

of the public were opened will probably never be known. The record of May 27, 1674, of the order of the General Court is all that has come down to us from the commencement of the disruption of the first settlement relating to the internal affairs of that community. It is in part as follows :

"The persons following are appointed & have liberty to keepe houses of publique intertaynmente & are to be provided with permits &c accordingly and to retayle beere wyne and liquors in ye severall places for the yeare Ensueing according to Law.

ffor Dameralls Cove John Wriford.

ffor Capebonewaggon Edward Barton.

ffor Corbin Sound George Bucknell."

The Dunbar settlement in its earliest years, so far as either record or tradition affords us, had but one inn for public accommodation. That was kept by David Bryant, situated a little to the north and east of the bridge that crosses the outlet of Echo Lake. The old foundation stones still mark the spot. With the murder of Bryant, in 1739, came the end of the place in a public sense. No further records exist until Lincoln County was organized, where may be found, in the county commissioners' books, records of the innholders' licenses. Those taken out for Townsend and Boothbay between 1761 and 1773 were to Andrew McFarland, Andrew Reed, Ephraim McFarland, Thomas Kenney, Robert Wylie, and later to his widow, Martha Wylie, John Murray, Ichabod Pinkham, Edward Creamer and Edward Emerson. It is unknown as to the date of beginning or discontinuance of these old-time inns. Several of the licensees mentioned above lived into the early years of the succeeding century and may have continued until their later years in the business. Probably the next hotel, and perhaps the most pretentious up to its time, was the one built by John Norwood soon after 1788, which has been mentioned in enumerating the old stores.

It is likely that the Boothbay House, in its original form and on its present site, next followed. It was built by Joseph Campbell after his marriage, in 1793, to Jane, the daughter of Paul Reed, who at that time owned the land in that vicinity ; and by Campbell it was exchanged with William Maxwell Reed

for property on the east side of the Harbor a few years before his (Campbell's) death, which occurred in 1822. Reed lived until 1850, owning this property most of the time. During this period he rebuilt and enlarged the house and it was continuously run as a hotel. As Captain Reed followed the sea the greater part of the time, it is probable that others served as landlords, either in the employ of Reed or as lessees under him, through most of the term of his ownership. Charles B. and William H. Fisher purchased the house after the death of Captain Reed and personally conducted it for several years. Proprietors since have been Joseph L. McCobb, William H. Fisher, Jr., J. Ed. Knight, the present owner, and Fred H. Harris, who as lessee has had the house for several years.

The Weymouth House was built in 1848 by John W. Weymouth, and opened to the public August 15th of that year. By him it was conducted until his decease, in 1880, since which time, with the exception of one or two brief leases, it has been carried on by his two unmarried daughters, Elizabeth and Mary L.

Samuel Montgomery, who was born in 1784 and lived at East Boothbay, at the Carrying Place, ran a hotel there after his marriage for many years. He had no children, but adopted James and Samuel Murray and to them left his property. Alden Goudy, during a part of the time he was in trade at East Boothbay, ran a hotel where Charles C. Smithwick now lives. This period fell between 1855 and 1860. Other houses than those enumerated above are thought to have been exclusively conducted for the summer business and will appear in that chapter.

CHAPTER XX.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

SEASIDE LODGE, No. 144, F. and A. M.

THE earliest association in town in the form of a lodge, or secret fraternal society, was that of the Masons. Several among the more influential citizens had for some years been members of the lodge at Wiscasset, and after due deliberation decided to apply for a charter, which they did in 1867, receiving it under date of October 7, 1867. The charter was to "Seaside Lodge, No. 144, F. and A. M., Boothbay." The charter members were :

Otis P. Rice,	Daniel W. Sawyer,
Caleb Hodgdon,	Robert Montgomery,
Westbrook G. Lewis,	Ezekiel W. Hodgkins,
M. E. Pierce,	George M. Hodgdon,
Silas Smith,	James L. Race,
Dennis Hagan,	George Snow,
Isaac Pinkham,	Sewall S. Wylie,
William Carlisle,	George B. Dunton,
Freeman Boynton,	Alden Blossom,
William Wilson,	Elbridge Love,
John F. Sargent,	Charles Cameron,
Henry Cameron,	George Hamilton.

The Masters of Seaside Lodge have been :

1869	Otis P. Rice.	1878	Caleb Hodgdon.
1870	W. G. Lewis.	1879	E. D. Winchenbaugh.
1871-73	W. F. McClintock.	1880-81	E. C. McClintock.
1874	Charles H. Fisher.	1882	W. I. Adams.
1875	Caleb Hodgdon.	1883-84	George W. Reed.
1876-77	W. I. Adams.	1885-86	George E. Vanhorn.

1887	W. I. Adams.	1895-96	John R. McDougall.
1888-89	George H. Snow.	1897	George H. Snow.
1890	James D. Richards.	1898-99	Lewis A. Dunton.
1891	Willard T. Marr.	1900-01	Dennis S. Wylie.
1892-93	W. F. Buker.	1902-03	T. L. Montgomery.
1894	William E. Reed.	1904-05	Merrill A. Perkins.

The quarters first occupied by Seaside Lodge was the hall of Otis P. Rice, located on the east side of the street just northerly from the residence of G. B. Kenniston. This hall was burned and with it the early records of the lodge. They next opened at the hall over the store of Westbrook G. Lewis, at the head of the Harbor; from there they took quarters in the hall of N. K. Merry, on the east side of the Harbor, but soon came to the west side and for several years occupied the hall in the third story of K. H. Richards' store on Commercial Street. They remained there until 1894, when the present hall and anterooms were prepared for their use. A present membership of 203 exists in good standing.

BAY VIEW LODGE, No. 196, F. AND A. M.

This lodge received its charter of date July 24, 1890. It was composed of twenty-six charter members, all, or nearly all, being former members of Seaside Lodge, and being principally composed of the members who lived at East Boothbay Village and Linekin. Their quarters were fitted over the new public hall, which was completed in 1890, where they have a commodious, well-furnished hall and convenient anterooms. The list of Worshipful Masters follows:

1	W. Irving Adams.	4	C. Tyler Hodgdon.
2	Dennis M. Hagan,	5	Frank Seavey.
3	Edward Whitehouse.	6	Victor Montgomery.
	7		Harvey R. Barlow.

The total membership now (1905) is seventy-five.

PENTECOST CHAPTER, No. 55.

Pentecost Chapter was chartered June 20, 1894, with thirty-nine charter members; now (1905) the membership has reached ninety. The High Priests of this chapter have been as follows:

- 1894-97 Willard T. Marr.
- 1898-99 John R. McDougall.
- 1900 Harry G. Stevens.
- 1901-03 Thaddeus L. Montgomery.
- 1904 W. F. Buker.
- 1905 Thaddeus L. Montgomery.

BOOTHBAY LODGE, No. 32, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

This lodge was organized November 22, 1882, with ninety-three charter members. The total number of members made has been 510, while the number now (1905) in good standing is 401. From organization until August, 1894, the hall over the store of the late Isaac C. Sherman was occupied; but at that time the present one was dedicated and has since been in use. The Chancellor Commanders have been as follows:

- Charles W. Price, M. D., Nov. 22, 1882, to Jan. 1, 1883.
- George E. Vanhorn, Jan. 1, 1883, to Jan. 1, 1884.
- Freeman Boynton, Jan. 1, 1884, to Jan. 1, 1885.
- John R. McDougall, Jan. 1, 1885, to Jan. 1, 1887.
- Hiram W. McDougall, Jan. 1, 1887, to Jan. 1, 1888.
- William J. Winslow, Jan. 1, 1888, to July 1, 1888.
- Allen W. Murray, July 1, 1888, to Jan. 1, 1889.
- Charles E. Kendrick, Jan. 1, 1889, to Jan. 1, 1890.
- Allen W. Murray, Jan. 1, 1890, to July 1, 1890.
- Fred P. Huff, July 1, 1890, to July 1, 1891.
- W. O. Seavey, July 1, 1891, to Jan. 1, 1892.
- Gardner D. Reed, Jan. 1, 1892, to July 1, 1892.
- Hiram W. McDougall; July 1, 1892, to Jan. 1, 1893.
- Frank H. McDougall, Jan. 1, 1893, to July 1, 1893.
- F. H. Albee, July 1, 1893, to Jan. 1, 1895.
- Frank N. Adams, Jan. 1, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1896.
- Cyrus R. Tupper, Jan. 1, 1896, to Jan. 1, 1897.
- Harry G. Stevens, Jan. 1, 1897, to Jan. 1, 1898.
- Thaddeus Orne, Jan. 1, 1898, to Jan. 1, 1899.
- Lyman McDougall, Jan. 1, 1899, to Jan. 1, 1900.
- M. Fred Dunton, Jan. 1, 1900, to Jan. 1, 1901.
- Byron Giles, Jan. 1, 1901, to Jan. 1, 1902.
- Alonzo P. Wylie, Jan. 1, 1902, to Jan. 1, 1903.
- Seth E. Rowe, Jan. 1, 1903, to Jan. 1, 1904.

John A. Maddocks, Jan. 1, 1904, to Jan. 1, 1905.

George W. Greenleaf, Jan. 1, 1905.

The members of the Boothbay Lodge who have held Grand Lodge offices follow :

Deputy Grand Chancellors have been

J. P. Cash, 13th District, 1884-85.

Freeman Boynton, 13th District, 1885-89.

Hiram W. McDougall, 13th District, 1889-90.

Lyman M. McDougall, 17th District, 1900-01.

Lyman M. McDougall, 11th District, 1901-02.

Byron Giles, 11th District, 1903-05.

Freeman Boynton, Grand Inner Guard, 1888-89.

Charles J. Marr, Grand Master at Arms, 1896.

Charles J. Marr, Grand Prelate, 1897.

Lyman M. McDougall, Grand Chancellor, 1903.

CRESCENT CHAPTER, No. 54, ORDER EASTERN STAR.

Organized January 27, 1899, with a charter membership of thirty-five ; now (1905) having a total membership of ninety-five. Their chief officers have been as follows :

1899-1900 Lulu Farnham, W. M.

1901-03 Josie Seavey, “

1904 Lena Murray, “

1905 Idella Murray, “

1899-1900 Edward Whitehouse, W. P.

1901 William Reed, “

1902-03 W. Irving Adams, “

1904 Elmer Fernald, “

1905 Frank Seavey, “

MT. PISGAH CHAPTER, No. 57, ORDER EASTERN STAR.

This chapter was chartered February 20, 1899, with fifty members. A membership now (1905) of 170 exists in good standing. The chief officers have been as follows :

1899-1900 Lizzie Montgomery, W. M.

1901-02 Neva Gregory, “

1903 Mary Williams, “

1904-05 Mabel Dunton, “

1899	Charles E. Kendrick, W. P.	
1900	Royal Giles,	“
1901-02	Oscar Yates,	“
1903	Charles E. Kendrick,	“
1904-05	Woodbury Marson,	“

RATHBONE SISTERS.

Mizpah Temple, of Boothbay Harbor, was organized January 6, 1904. The office of Most Excellent Chief has been filled as follows :

Mrs. Clara Giles, Jan. 6, 1904, to July 6, 1904.

Mrs. Nellie Tupper, July 6, 1904, to Jan. 6, 1905.

Miss Mary A. Kenniston, Jan. 6, 1905.

Membership reached in 1905 the number of 175. Mrs. Clara Giles was elected Grand Chief of the Grand Temple, Rathbone Sisters of Maine, in 1904.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Aldebaran Council, 399, Boothbay Harbor, was chartered March 10, 1903. It has now (1905) a membership of thirty-three. The Regents have been Willard T. Marr, March, 1903, to March, 1905 ; Lewis A. Dunton, present.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE FISHERIES.

OUR third chapter covers a greater part of the early voyages which were undertaken for the purposes of exploration. It is plainly evident that the voyages to America during the sixteenth century, the records of which have been preserved, were largely of this kind, and the purpose in several instances was to discover a westerly and shorter passage to the Indies than the one then traversed. At that time the four great maritime nations of Europe were England, France, Spain and Portugal. Each vied with the other for commercial ascendancy then as they and others do at present. The fisheries, the riches of the sea, were one of the leading products sought. Each of the four nations mentioned was represented by a fishing fleet about Newfoundland in a comparatively few years after Columbus and Cabot touched their respective points of discovery. The Biscayan fishermen, in fact, claimed to have preceded the voyage of Columbus by several years in their trips to the Newfoundland coast; but evidence is satisfactory on the point that both Biscayan and Norman fishermen were there in 1504. It was from information obtained from returned fishermen that Chabot, Admiral of France, influenced Francis I to fit out the exploring expedition of Cartier in 1534. Instances multiply with research which show that much of what has been preserved and printed in our histories regarding the voyages of the sixteenth century to America was first prompted by information from similar sources. The waters of what came to be Nova Scotia and New England were visited for more than a century by vessels from all these European nations in the fishery interest before settlement was attempted. It is recorded that Scavelet, an old fisherman in France, had, in 1609, made forty trips to the American coast. Spain, which had a fishing fleet about New-

foundland as early as 1517, and at times in that century had reached one hundred sail, had by 1593 nearly retired from the business. Portugal's effort in the matter of time was similar, but it never reached the number that Spain did. Up to 1713 French fisheries had been more successful here than those of England. Statistics give the number of vessels engaged in the French codfishery in 1744 as 564, carrying 27,500 men and the catch amounting to 1,441,000 quintals.

Capt. John Smith, when he made his voyage to New England in 1614, making Monhegan his headquarters, dried 40,000 large cod and pickled 7,000 more; these with the furs he purchased of the Indians netted him a profit of \$7,000 for his voyage. Before the Pilgrims touched at Plymouth Monhegan was a fishing headquarters on the New England coast, frequented by numerous vessels each season, but, as we have noted in an earlier chapter, it is not probable that any actual settlement existed there earlier than about 1620. During the seventeenth century Spain and the Canary Islands afforded the best fish market of any European country, for they had abandoned the business for mining interests, which yielded larger profits. When Gosnold, in 1602, made his voyage along our shores he persistently tested the fishing. His first luck was poor and he named that famous Massachusetts projection "Shoal Hope"; but luck changed and he filled with the finest fish in size and quality, whereupon he changed this appellation to Cape Cod.

For knowledge of this great industry we largely have to depend on the records of those vessels which were fitted as public enterprises, for exploring purposes, and in nearly all such instances scores of fishing vessels are recorded in the American waters; while there is internal evidence in these same reports that information obtained from returned fishermen was what stimulated the enterprise.

According to Captain Levett, whose visit at Cape Newagen has been noted, an English fishing vessel at that time (1623) was of about 200 tons and usually carried about fifty men. The crew put in twenty shillings each toward provisions, but otherwise were not assessed. They went on shares, as the custom has usually been. The vessel had one-third, the men

one-third, and one-third was allowed for "victuals, salt, nets, hooks, lines and other implements for taking and making fish." The cost of obtaining this latter "third" was about £800. Full fares were the rule, and one-third of a full fare was 1,340 quintals. Fish at that time brought from thirty-six to forty-four rials per quintal, an average of forty rials, or one pound sterling. Thus the one-third amounted to £1,340, or £26 16s. per head for the crew; while the vessel, additional to its one-third, received a bonus of £540 for overestimating the costs of fitting.

John Josselyn, in 1663, writing of the Maine coast, says:

"About eight or nine miles to the eastward of Cape Porpoise is Winter Harbor, a noted place for fishers; here they have many stages. At Richmond's Island are likewise stages for fishermen. Nine miles eastward of Black Point lyeth scatteringly the town of Casco [Portland], upon a large bay, stored with cattle, sheep, swine, abundance of marsh and arable land, a corn mill or two, with stages for fishermen. Farther yet eastward is Sagadahock, where are many houses, scattering, and all along stages for fishermen. From Sagadahock to Nova Scotia is called the Duke of York's Province; here Pemaquid, Martinicus, Mohegan, Capeanawhagen, where Capt. Smith fished for whales, Muscataquid, all filled with dwelling houses and stages for fishermen."

After speaking of the quantities of fish and the market for them which was made to the fishing vessels, he further states:

"To every shallop belong four fishermen; a master or steersman, a midshipman and a foremast man, and a shoreman, who washes it out of the salt, and dries it upon hurdles pitched breast-high, and tends the cookery. These often get in one voyage eight or nine pounds a man for their shares."

He then states that the fishermen usually attended well to business unless a "walking tavern" came along, meaning a vessel with liquors aboard, when, he says, they would abandon their work and drink until wearied of it, sometimes a week at a time, going ashore and holding high carnival. He also tells of being on our coast in 1638, in company with Capt. Thomas Wannerton, who drank to him at parting "a pint of kill-devil, *alias* rum, at a draught," and further commenting on the Captain's characteristics says he was a "grave and discreet man."



ALONZO R. NICKERSON.

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After colonization commenced, while the abundance afforded by the sea was a large means of sustenance to the settlers, it afforded for a long period but slight revenue to them. The market was controlled by English merchants and the colonists were not equipped in any sense to cope with them. They lacked capital and prestige to obtain a foothold in the export trade, and there were no great centers of population in America to give them a trade at home. Massachusetts, of all the Colonies, had the greatest population, and she was also foremost in the fishery interest. The English and French still came each year and fished from Labrador to Cape Cod as they had formerly done.

When Dunbar was settling Pemaquid and Townsend, in 1729-30, the fishery interest was of enough consequence to cause him to introduce into his instruments of conveyance of lands to the settlers about Townsend Harbor in substance the following:

"Forty feet upon the shore was to be common to all fishermen unless the settlers adjoining should consent to make fish for any fisherman at two shillings and sixpence per quintal, in such case said forty feet was to be included in his lot."

In this reservation, when closely scanned, there is more to indicate that the fishing grounds were exceptionally good in this locality and this common, held for "*all*" unless the inhabitants for a fixed rate would cure for "*any*," was more for the advantage of English fishermen than the Townsend settlers. That this conjecture is correct we may refer to the famous depositions of 1772, where Samuel McCobb tells us that "their whole living depended on cutting firewood and carrying it to Boston and other towns more than 150 miles from them." Further than this it would appear that, at least at times, enough fish for consumption was not obtained by them, else why were they forced upon a diet of "clams and water for several weeks together," as both Moore and McCobb tell us. In the deposition of the latter it appears that these conditions were upon the people until the breaking out of the war with France. Conditions certainly did not improve during that war. It is probable, however, with the increase of population between the close of that war, in 1759, and the commencement of the Revolution,

sixteen years later, there was very marked improvement in every line in the settlement. Farms were cleared; agricultural interests, both cropping and the raising of live stock, increased; stores were established and the fisheries were worked. This latter branch of business, however, slower than the others to establish, was in an infantile condition when, from 1775 to 1783, it was completely crushed out by the patrol of the coast by British war vessels.

It may be mentioned in this connection that as early as 1730, the year Townsend was settled, three or four vessels with codfish were marketed direct from Isles of Shoals to Bilbao, Spain, and as many or more continued to do so for many years annually thereafter. Many fish were also sent to Portsmouth for shipment to the West Indies. Just previous to the breaking out of the Revolution some of the Boothbay vessels carried fish to the West Indies, and there are reasons for believing that some also carried cargoes to Spain. After the year 1783 the fisheries rapidly increased, and ten years later allowances on the bounty principal were made to fishing vessels actually engaged in the industry; but this was not the bounty our older fishermen remember.

Improvement in the business continued until the embargo was placed on shipping previous to the War of 1812. That stopped all export trade and for a time ruined the industry. Fish, in 1808, both dried and pickled, spoiled all along the New England coast; nor was there time enough after the embargo was lifted, before the war actually broke out, to revive the drooping business. At its close the privilege of fishing in the English Provincial waters was the first stumbling-block and the last obstacle to the conclusion of the treaty. The year 1818 arrived before it was adjusted; then to the advantage of the United States. The following year, 1819, saw the bounty enacted which lasted until 1866, allowing \$3.50 per ton annually to vessels under thirty tons, and \$4.00 per ton above thirty and up to ninety-six tons, which was maximum.

It was the response to this act and the reopening of the foreign markets at the same period that fixes the date when the fishing interests of real consequence to Boothbay began. The earliest men in town to engage largely in fishing were

John M. McFarland, Capt. John Hodgdon, Capt. Tyler Hodgdon, John Andrews, Allen Lewis and John McClintock, on the mainland; and on Cape Newagen Island, now Southport, Daniel Cameron, John Chaples, Capt. John Pierce, Major John McKown, John Cameron and Eli Nelson. Most of these men were born before the year 1800, while Daniel Cameron, the first to operate the fisheries to much extent in this vicinity, was born in 1750.

Those of our locality who did the largest business cod-fishing, while that industry was at its height, were nearly all natives of Boothbay, and, for the most part, born in the first quarter of the last century. Those similarly engaged in Southport were nearly all natives of that island and reached the height of their business after it was an incorporated town; therefore in the enumeration which follows, regardless of the dates at which they were engaged, those on the mainland and islands belonging to Boothbay will be classed under the head of that town, while the others will appear under Southport. This list, in each case, includes what I have been able to rescue relating to the fishing establishments, once nearly the *all* in these towns. At this point it may not be out of place to state that while our neighboring localities were to some extent engaged as we were, in the magnitude and soleness of this industry Boothbay and Southport eclipsed all their neighbors. An old Bristol fisherman was the first to repeat to the author an old couplet which in codfish days had current circulation:

"Damariscotta for beauty, and Bristol for pride;
Had it not been for codfish Boothbay would have died."

BOOTHBAY LIST.

John M. McFarland began about 1790; mostly shore fishing until 1820; succeeded by his sons, Nathaniel and Andrew; two shore boats; two bankers, the *Albatross* and another; yard and stand where W. M. Sawyer's store is.

Capt. John Hodgdon commenced soon after 1820. He lived where his son, John M., does. He had four bankers, *Legislater*, *Ocean*, *Only Son* and *Atlantic*, besides some shore boats. His flake yard was westerly from his house and would spread 650 quintals.

Tyler Hodgdon lived where his son, the late Albion P. Hodgdon, did. He had two bankers, the *Regalia* and another. He commenced business soon after 1820 and was succeeded by his son, above-named.

Thomas Hodgdon commenced the fishing business about the same time that his relatives, previously mentioned, did, but it was at his old home on Westport. Being owner of one-half the island now known as Hodgdon's Island he moved his business to that place in 1842. He had three or more bankers, among which were the *Tasso* and *S. G. Hodgdon*. He was succeeded by his son, Stephen G. Hodgdon.

Capt. William Barter, on the east side of Barter's Island, had one schooner.

Isaac Barter, on Barter's Island, had two schooners, the *Young Sultan* and *Liberator*.

Edward Barter, Barter's Island, had three bankers, *George Washington*, *Arizona* and *Mary Edwards*.

Warren and George Reed had their stand on Campbell's Cove. They had two bankers, one of which was the *G. W. Reed*.

The Smith brothers, Marshal and Stevens, had their stand at West Harbor. They were in business there before 1830 and continued until removing to the Harbor or a little later. The *Rising States* was one of their vessels.

Paul and Joseph Harris began business about 1838. Their yard was where R. A. Lewis lives, at the Harbor, extending westerly over the property now owned by C. F. Dodge. They had four bankers, *Columbus*, *Annie Sargent*, *P. G. Maddocks* and *C. G. Matthews*.

Capt. Sewall Wylie had two bankers, doing business at the head of the Harbor, where he succeeded John Andrews.

Allen Lewis commenced business earlier than 1830. He lived on the southern slope of Pisgah and his yard was where the Barrett cottage stands. He had four bankers, *Allen Lewis*, *Forrester*, *S. H. Rowe* and another; also several shore boats.

Joseph Auld had his stand and yard where the Menawarmet landing and grounds are. He had one banker, the *Caravan*; was in business as early as 1845.

John McClintock commenced where the Baldwin Fish Company is now located. He began fishing in 1833, although he had a store there somewhat earlier. It is probable that he did, for a time, the largest business in town. His bankers, in the order of purchase, were as follows: *Orion, Two Brothers, Betts and Sall, Susan, Superior, Liberator, Gold Hunter, S. M. Libby, Foaming Billow, Northern Chief, Montebello, Only Son, Kate S. McClintock* and *King Fisher*. He continued business until about the date of his decease, 1874, and was succeeded by his sons.

Ezekiel and Eliphalet Holbrook, on Linekin, commenced business in 1843 with one boat, which they increased to three bankers. They were engaged in partnerships with the Farnhams and Nathaniel Foster. The *Grampus* was one of their bankers.

McDougall & Race (Simon McDougall and James L. Race) had a yard at Race's Point, East Boothbay, in 1862. They had five bankers; dissolved partnership in 1876, Captain Race continuing the business. The *Nellie Short* was among their vessels.

Robert and Leonard Montgomery had three bankers. Their yard and stand were at Meadow Cove, East Boothbay.

William Blake, East Boothbay, had one shore fisherman. He was captured by rebel privateers during the Civil War.

Levi Reed, East Boothbay, had one banker.

John Swett, who settled in Boothbay in 1795 on Thirty Acre Island, later known as Swett's Island and now Isle of Springs, with his sons Harvey and Hiram, who lived and reared families on the island, conducted a fishing business from there. They engaged almost wholly in catching and smoking herring, but caught some mackerel. They had several well-known vessels, among which were the *Van Buren, Champion, Banner* and *Meridian*.

SOUTHPORT LIST.

Daniel Cameron, one of the early settlers on the island, commenced shore fishing soon after the close of the Revolutionary War. His stand was where his descendants now live,

on Ebenecook Harbor. His son John commenced bank fishing about 1830. In those days he had the *S. H. Cameron*, *Waterfall* and *Burnham*. He was succeeded by his son Daniel and Freeman Orne, as Cameron & Orne; later still by Daniel Cameron. Cameron & Orne had six large bankers or more, among which were the *Majeppa*, *Jenny Lind*, *Island Queen*, *Telegraph*, *Martha A. Brewer* and *Stephen C. Phillips*.

Capt. Jonathan Pierce commenced business at Marr's Harbor before 1800. He was succeeded early in the forties by T. & N. Marr, and then by Edward L. Marr. With his death, in 1872, the business closed. They had several bankers, *Martha A. Brewer*, *Queen of the Fleet*, *Prima Donna*, *Mercy A. Howe* and, for a time, the *Silver Moon*.

George W. Pierce, on the west side of Pierce's Cove, succeeded by George W. Pierce, Jr., had two bankers, the *Greyhound* and *Rena*.

James Orne, succeeded by his sons, Silas and Osias, had three or four bankers at Pierce's Cove, among them the *Emily F. Swift* and *Jenny Lind*.

Freeman Grover, at Pig Cove, had one banker, the *Ceylon*; no successor.

Samuel Pierce, succeeded by his son, Moses E. Pierce, at Marr's Harbor, had three bankers, one being the *William F. Tarbox*.

William Gray, at Cape Newagen, as early as 1845, afterward in partnership with Miles Pierce, had one large schooner, *Morning Light*. They were among the earliest mackerel catchers.

Robert Cameron, on Ebenecook, had two bankers, the *Eldorado* and another.

William Pierce, at Pierce's Cove, succeeded by Porter Pierce, had two large bankers, the *Atlantic* and *Sagasso*.

Major John McKown, near the Southport boat landing, succeeded by his son Cyrus; later with Frederick Reed, as McKown & Reed; still later as Freeman Orne & Sons, who conducted business until 1888. Major McKown's vessels included the *Jasper*, *American Eagle*, *Siberia* and *Saratoga*;

while among those of the last firm were the *White Foam*, *Josephine Swanton* and *Fannie S. Orne*. The firms at this stand did little, if any, shore fishing, but confined themselves to bank fishing altogether.

Ebenezer and William Decker, at Decker's Cove, did an extensive business during the Civil War period and for a time following it. They had five bankers, the *Silver Moon*, *Willie G.*, *Tiger*, *Grapeshot* and the *Archer*, which was captured by rebel privateers.

Willard Lewis, where Camp Skowhegan stands, had a yard and some shore boats.

Robert Decker, near the Sawyer ice pond, had one shore boat.

Joseph and John Maddocks, at Maddocks' Point on Ebenecook, did the largest fishing business in either town during the years engaged. They were succeeded by William T. Maddocks, son of Joseph. Their fleet consisted of thirteen bankers, which included the *P. G. Maddocks*, *Alice Parker*, *Astoria*, *Laut*, *Australia*, *E. S. Pendleton*, *Collector*, *Advance*, *Speedwell*, *Storm King*, *Home* and *Sunbeam*. The *Home* was their largest, 165 tons; the *Speedwell*, smallest, 40 tons.

In 1860 there were fifty-nine bankers and mackerel vessels owned in Southport, giving employment to every able-bodied man and boy on the island besides employing many others. It was said during the height of their prosperity that no town in Maine made its own business and earned so many dollars *per capita* as Southport.

Up to 1850 codfishing was almost the sole industry in both towns. It was the custom to start about the last week of April or the first one in May, making a trip to the Cape Shore, and the latter part of June another one to the Bay of St. Lawrence. Four hundred quintals was considered a good trip. There were no trawls used by our people before 1850, but they had been in use by the French fishermen then for many years. Our method was to fish over the rail of the vessel, a line in each hand, two hooks to each line. The use of dories superseded this method about 1862. The average price of cod from 1830 to 1860 was from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per quintal. By 1860 trawls were in nearly universal use. Clams were invariably used for

bait in early spring, but after about May 10th small herring were used if they could be obtained.

A great many changes have occurred in the kind of vessel which has been employed in the fisheries. Probably the most primitive was used about shore only and consisted of the dug-out and the bateau. A half-decked fishing vessel, called a wherry, followed. Later, boats with two masts, called from their peculiar model "stubnoses," were used for a time. The pinkey, a famous craft in its time, next came into use. These boats were from ten to twenty tons with standing room for berths. They had a narrow waist, about eight inches high, but no rail or bulwark for protection. They carried foresail and mainsail only and were esteemed good sailers. A cuddy forward contained two berths. Just abaft the foremast a brick fireplace was built. The chimney was built of boards or plank and either lined with sheet iron or plastered to prevent catching fire. Capt. Joseph McKown distinctly remembers the old Boothbay fleet of 1834. They were all pinkeys at that date. The *Ocean*, sixty tons, owned by Capt. John Hodgdon, and the *Albatross*, seventy-two tons, owned by John M. McFarland, were the largest of the fleet. They averaged at that time about thirty-five to forty tons. The pinkey had the run from about 1810 to 1840. With some changes of model jiggers and half-clippers appeared for a few years, when the square-sterners came into almost universal use. They ran from forty to eighty tons. These last were succeeded by the present schooner. After 1851 the fishing vessels increased rapidly in size. About that time a model appeared called the sharpshooter. The first one in these waters was the *Astoria*, built at Essex for Capt. Benjamin Maddocks and brothers. It proved a good sailer and a seaworthy vessel, but at first many dire prophecies were made regarding her.

Provisioning for a trip was, like everything else in those days, vastly different from the modern way. Fish and potatoes were expected to be the basis of the food supply; therefore only the latter had to be provided before starting. "It was fish and potatoes three times a day and a lunch of it before turning in," as one old captain expressed himself. Plenty of salt pork was taken. Tea and coffee with molasses, for it was

before the days of sugar and condensed milk, constituted the table beverages. A liberal supply of rum was always taken, a few sacks of Newbegin's biscuits, some beans and peas and a quantity of corn meal. A firkin of flour would suffice for a trip, for it was only used to thicken gravies, no bread being baked aboard. The water that was taken in casks grew ropy and when drawn from them was often unfit to drink, but a large tub was used into which one cask was emptied at a time, and after two or three days' exposure to the atmosphere it became more palatable. No butter was used until 1855 or later. Another essential in fitting was the homemade matches dipped in brimstone, together with flints, a steel and box of tinder; the tinder first being ignited by use of the flint and steel and then the matches lighted from it.

The old-time method of measuring a vessel for tonnage was to multiply the length in feet by three-fourths its greatest width and that by the depth, dividing the product by ninety-five. By this method a vessel measuring fifty tons would not at the present exceed thirty-five tons.

The catching of mackerel had become a profitable business along the Massachusetts coast by 1850. Soon after that date it was engaged in as a partial business by nearly all in our vicinity who conducted fishing establishments. The early spring trip to the Cape Shore for cod was made as formerly, but instead of all making a second trip, going to the Bay of St. Lawrence, a part of the returned vessels fitted for mackereling the remainder of the season, for at that time of the year mackerel were fat and profitable. The average price of mackerel from 1850 to 1860 was \$2.25 to \$2.50 per barrel.

These fish at first were caught with hook and line, or "jigging," as the term went in coast parlance. Capt. Joseph McKown, who was born in 1820, now (1905) residing at the Harbor, commenced fishing at the age of fourteen and followed the business until his eightieth year. He is authority for the statement that he has seen the waters filled with mackerel from Burnt Island to Fisherman's Island and remembers parties hooking seventy-five tubs of them in a day about White Islands. Seining was not commenced until about 1865, and it is thought that 1866 was the first year that Boothbay or Southport fisher-

men adopted that method. Capt. Freeman Grover relates that in that year he purchased a one-fourth interest in a seine, which cost \$2,400, and that it did not contain more than one-fourth as much twine as a modern one. The adoption of seines at once increased the expense and outlay in conducting the fishing business. It came at an inopportune time, just at the close of the Civil War, when everything was on an inflated basis, particularly the cost of material for seines. The bounty which had been allowed fishing vessels was taken away that year by the repeal of the act, which produced another hardship to the industry. The mackerel catch decreased rapidly soon after the introduction of seines and many fishermen have ascribed the reason, in their opinions, to be on account of the destruction of small fish and spawn. It is a fact, however, that the diminished quantity of fish in the waters, be it due to whatever cause, the repeal of the bounty act and the enlarged expense of conducting the business soon had the effect to reduce and drive out the industry in small places and among firms of limited capital.

Since the close of the Civil War the fishing business has been, perhaps, not less the support of the people of our region than formerly, but conditions have changed and it has become a more diversified industry than in the years preceding that date. Then it was the catches of cod and mackerel only; since then those branches of the business have been annually prosecuted, but added to them have been the other branches: the seining of the porgy or menhaden at sea and the production of oil in the factory ashore, the digging of clams and canning them, the trapping and canning of lobsters, the sardine industry, the manufacturing of fertilizer which largely depended on the factory chum, the selling of bait and ice, the shipping of live lobsters and fresh fish iced, the treatment and handling of both bait and food fish by the cold storage process, besides many other kindred undertakings.

While one effect of the war was to take away the tonnage bounty to fishing vessels, which had really been the backbone of the business, thus dealing that industry a crushing blow—one from which it never recovered—another had been to advance the value of fish oils from 1863–65 to the hitherto

unknown price of \$1.25 per gallon, and a substitute for Peruvian guano for fertilizing purposes was much sought for. As early as 1855 there were five establishments for the manufacture of porgy oil, all located on Blue Hill Bay. From that time until 1863 straggling concerns sprang up along the coast in this business, but, for the most part, they caught their fish in gill nets, cooked them in kettles and pressed them in a crude hand press. The price of oil advancing as it did, the plentifulness of menhaden or porgies appearing at the same time, while other fishing interests were depressed, had the effect to at once enlist capital to enter upon the business on an elaborate scale.

The first steam menhaden oil factory in Maine was erected at South Bristol, in 1864, by W. A. Wells & Co. This firm, also, was first to make the attempt to catch the fish in purse seines. The first purse seine was one hundred fathoms long and ten fathoms deep. It was used by Capt. E. T. Dubois, of Portsmouth, R. I. The boats they used were one-sail, cat-rigged and open, too large to be controlled with oars. In fishing these boats were brought together to the windward of a school of fish, with sails down and boom traced up, they were then opened, the seine divided, and they went to leeward to encircle the school of fish. Such methods now look impractical, but in 1864-65 the Wells establishment with one seine and two boats, which were forty-five feet long, thirteen wide and six deep, obtained in John's Bay all the fish they needed and made a large sum of money.

In February, 1865, Luther Maddocks, then twenty years of age, started a factory at Dogfish Head, which he operated for three years and in 1869 leased it to Judson Tarr & Co., Pemaquid, who had lost their factory by fire.

In 1866 Peck & Glover, Greenport, L. I., erected a factory on Linekin Neck at a cost of about \$40,000 and expended \$50,000 more in fishing gear. This factory was later sold to Joshua G. Nickerson, who, with his associates, added many improvements and operated it until the supply of fish gave out. The factory has been torn down and the machinery removed, while the property was sold to the late Prof. Nathaniel G. Allen for a summer home.

Next below, on Linekin Neck, was a large and valuable plant built by Fred Gallup, John Morgan and Solomon Gardiner. About \$50,000 was invested to commence with and many improvements afterward added. They continued in business sixteen years.

Southerly from the above establishment, built the same year (1866) was a plant of about the same cost as that of the Gallup-Morgan Company, built by Gallup & Holmes, Mystic, Conn. When the menhaden supply failed both these concerns made desperate efforts to handle dogfish, which they did for two years, when they were unable to obtain enough of these, and the factories were both sold at about ten per cent. of their original cost.

Southerly from these, at the elbow on the bay, Kenniston, Cobb & Co. commenced the same year and successfully operated their factory for a time. When the change from sail-gangs to steamers came they sold their plant rather than make the great outlay required in the purchase of steamers.

Where the Ocean Point House stands the White Wine Brook Company erected a plant and conducted it for several years with fair success. When the business failed the buildings were removed.

A plant was erected by Phillips & Co., of Greenport, L. I., on Southport, near the old bridge. It had no steam power and only remained in business a few years.

In 1870 Luther Maddocks built a factory on Spruce Point, which, with machinery, cost about \$80,000; about \$100,000 more was put into fishing steamers and gear. At one time he had a fleet of six, namely: *Grace Darling*, *Phæbe*, *S. L. Goodale*, *Mollie L. Fish*, *Mabel Bird* and *Helen M. Pierce*. This establishment alone gave lucrative employment, on land and water, to about 200 men. The Cumberland Bone Company erected its factory in 1874 near Mr. Maddocks' factory, the leading inducement for so doing being the convenient location for using the oil factory chum, which largely entered into their fertilizer as a constituent. This business continued until 1878, when it went the way of the rest of its kind.

To summarize the magnitude of this business while it lasted, that the record may be retained, it may be said that at one

time sixteen steamers were engaged to supply the four leading factories on Boothbay soil. These factories were the Atlantic Oil Co., Luther Maddocks, manager; Gallup & Holmes Co., B. F. Gallup, manager; Gallup & Morgan Co., Fred Gallup, manager; Suffolk Oil Co., J. C. Nickerson, manager. These four concerns had an investment of about \$500,000 and did an annual business aggregating about \$1,000,000, employing about 1,000 men. No town in Maine of equal population and valuation enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity than Boothbay during the period from 1866 to 1878. Boothbay Harbor, East Boothbay and Linekin Neck had many good and permanent homes built from the factory disbursements, and general improvement was noted in all the other parts of the town and in Southport. When the business fell, as it did with an appalling suddenness, these homes that had been built remained and their owners shifted to other undertakings, while those who suffered most were the operators. They had played for great stakes and lost through circumstances over which they had no control.

For ten years following 1878 no menhaden appeared along the Maine coast, then for three years they were fairly plentiful and several of the old factories were refitted and put in operation; but no sooner fairly at work than the fish again disappeared to make now and then a visit to our shores. Why this action no one can explain, and until the habits of migratory fish are solved this particular case will remain one of the most notable mysteries in the list. The end of all the costly outlay for the conduct of this business, on both land and water, netted the operators not far from ten per cent. of the original cost.

During these years the old codfishing establishments had either largely reduced the volume of their business or gone entirely out of it. After the decline commenced but one firm, which has extensively carried it on, has been organized and begun business. This one commenced at the old Rockweed Factory on Atlantic Street, in 1877, giving that locality the distinction of having the largest transactions of business on its shores, of the kind, over a term of nearly three-quarters of a century. This firm, known as S. Nickerson & Sons, was at first composed of Alonzo R. and Stephen E. Nickerson, to which another brother, Arthur E. Nickerson, was admitted in

1880. They, from the first, conducted cod and mackerel fishing and dealt largely in salt, running in connection a general store from March until December of each year. The alewife privileges at Damariscotta Mills, Woolwich and Warren were soon after leased and carried on during the season in connection with the rest. Their fleet has been made up of the following vessels: *Mollie Porter*, *Magnolia*, *Cora Louise*, *James Poole*, *Louis and Rosie*, *Dorado*, *General Grant*, *Cynosure*, *Bertha D. Nickerson*, *Carleton Bell*, *Edith McIntyre*, *Harry A. Nickerson*, *Flora L. Nickerson*, *Natalie B. Nickerson*, *Clyter*, *Robert Rhodes*, *Mary J. Elliott*, *Australia*, *John Nye* and *Perine*. The volume of business annually, for many years, ran between \$200,000 and \$250,000. In January, 1903, this firm disposed of seven-eighths interest in their business to the Baldwin Fish Company, which was then organized and still conducts the business at the McClintock stand. During the twenty-six years they were engaged in the fisheries not a vessel was lost and but one man while prosecuting the business; the first four vessels above-named were lost, with casualties, during winter coasting.

James C. Poole, who had been engaged at sailmaking from 1869, when he moved from Bristol to Boothbay, sold that business in 1881 and at once engaged in the cod and mackerel fishery from his establishment on Commercial Street. He built two vessels at a cost of \$12,000 each and purchased others. In 1884 he packed 7,000 barrels of mackerel besides sending part of his fleet to the banks for cod. He conducted his fishing business after the disastrous fire of 1886, which burned his store, until 1898, when he sold his vessels.

In 1893 Mr. Poole, as chief promoter, organized the Boothbay Harbor Cold Storage Company for freezing and storing food and bait fish. The building of this company was placed on the lot where the store had been burned. It was erected and equipped at a cost of \$15,000 and has proved a profitable investment. Mr. Poole has retained the management of this company since its start.

The sardine business in Maine commenced in 1880 at Eastport and with varying success has been carried on at different points along the Maine coast since. The towns principally

engaged in this industry are Eastport, Lubec, Cutler, Machiasport, Pembroke, Jonesport, Brooklin and Boothbay Harbor.

It commenced in 1895 in the latter town, Luther Maddocks, together with F. C. Littlefield & Co., beginning at the factory of that firm, while C. E. Capen, of Eastport, built a factory on the Campbell lot known as the Boothbay Canning Company. At the beginning the former concern put up 14,000 cases, while the Capen factory put out from 10,000 to 15,000 cases, per annum. The Capen company did business three seasons, when their factory was burned.

In 1897 the factory of F. C. Littlefield & Co. was leased to the L. Pickert Fish Co., who have conducted business there since, with an annual capacity for about 25,000 cases.

In 1898 Luther Maddocks organized the Maddocks Packing Company and reopened his old factory, though in the other one he had for the previous fifteen years been engaged in canning mackerel and lobsters. This factory has an annual capacity for 40,000 to 50,000 cases and is at present in operation.

In 1898 Pal G. Pierce and Newbert Pierce built a small factory near the store of James F. Dunton. Later this plant became the Boothbay Packing Company, W. F. Bishop, superintendent, and has been enlarged to a capacity of about 10,000 cases annually.

In 1898 James C. and Eben A. Poole built a factory on the wharf of the former, in the rear of the cold storage building. It has been run by them or by lessees most of the time since. It has about a 10,000 case capacity annually.

About the same time Keene M. Barter built a small factory with a capacity for about 5,000 cases near Mill Cove, which has been run a part of the time.

M. J. Powers & Co. built a factory in 1900, at West Harbor, with a capacity of about 25,000 cases annually. It was burned near the end of the second season.

An outgrowth of the sardine industry has been the bait business, which commenced in 1885 and since its start has grown rapidly. Capt. Moses R. Rowe was the first man to rig a herring seine and catch herring for bait and other purposes. In the eighties herring could be caught almost entirely around the island of Damariscove, but since about 1895 they have been principally obtained up the rivers and in Casco Bay.

Since the difficulty in procuring bait in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland that business has settled largely here, and is becoming a greater income to our people each successive year. It has been estimated that about \$100,000 is annually received for bait and ice in this vicinity; three ice establishments having sprung up meantime, so that Boothbay Harbor offers the most complete facilities for this purpose of any place on the coast. Its perfect harborage, opportunity for the purchase of other vessel supplies, the chance to take ice in connection with bait supply, and the ability to obtain the latter any day in the year, either from the traps or cold storage, affords all the facilities required.

The extent of the lobster industry about our waters in recent years has been of much importance. Many have dropped all other branches of fishing and devoted themselves entirely to this one. The increasing demand, however, has produced a consequent falling off in supply and an enhancement in price. Since the tide of summer travel has set in so strongly to the Maine coast a great consumption of this desirable crustacean at that season has followed; in fact, the lobster has been one of the drawing cards. Then, again, live shipments to hotels and restaurants throughout the country, in all our leading cities, has been carried on to a large extent for several years. Two concerns in our own locality, Fred B. Higgins, Boothbay Harbor, and Austin P. Greenleaf, Southport, have been engaged extensively in live shipping.

When such conditions exist in relation to any commodity, if a manufactured one, the capacity is increased; if a natural one, men of scientific attainments set themselves at work to discover some artificial method to assist Nature. It was so in this case. Successful experimentation was followed by the United States Government building hatcheries at Wood's Hole, Mass., and Wickford, R. I. These were no sooner found to be practical, as had been anticipated, than United States Commissioner Bowers, ably assisted by our own citizen, Hon. Alonzo R. Nickerson, who was the Maine Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries, and Hon. Charles E. Littlefield, member of Congress from Maine, set about to obtain a hatchery for Maine. By their united efforts an appropriation was secured in 1902 and an additional one the next year. The entire coast line of



LUTHER MADDOCKS.



Maine was examined and tested by experts for the location of the hatchery and Boothbay Harbor decided upon for several reasons, the most prominent being the accessibility and excellence of the harbor and the purity and clearness of its waters.

Land was secured on McKown's Point at its northeastern extremity and work commenced in 1903. The contract for building the main hatchery was awarded to Charles E. Carlisle, Boothbay Harbor, while the pumping station and auxiliary buildings were erected under the supervision of Government officials. The work was completed in 1904 and placed under the supervision of Capt. Everett E. Hahn. Cod as well as lobsters are hatched here. At the close of the season for 1905, which period since getting the plant under way represents but preliminary work, nearly 150,000,000 eggs have been obtained from seed lobsters and ninety-three per cent. of them have been hatched; while about 80,000,000 cod eggs have been obtained, of which seventy per cent. were hatched. During the season for hatching employment is given to about twenty men. The steam yacht *Carita* has been chartered by the Government to run in connection with the hatchery in obtaining eggs and distributing fry at suitable places along shore.

While omissions may occur it has been the author's desire to present as fully as possible, within a limited space, the story of the Boothbay fisheries. To that end those who are now most active in the various branches of that business and have the largest present interests, as well as the old men, who, in some instances, were on the stage of action more than fifty years ago, have all been interviewed and the substance of what has been obtained from them incorporated in these pages. It may be safely stated that of the varied interests upon which the people of this locality have depended, since 1819, that of the fisheries, taken as a whole, has been far the most important.

It has been a hazardous business as affecting both life and property. From the foregoing the reader may be able to form some conclusion as to its financial ups and downs. In the following chapter is presented, in an abridged form, only a part of the disasters that have occurred in our history. Many have failed to come to the notice of the author, but enough appears to illustrate the dangers of the deep and to indicate the many broken homes consequent upon a seagoing life.

CHAPTER XXII.

CASUALTIES.

1624. The earliest loss of life by accident or disaster in this locality, of which record is found, was the wreck of a fishing vessel from Plymouth Colony at Damariscove. The captain and one man were lost; the vessel was raised by the use of casks, floated and repaired.

1739. The first murder in town (except such as may have occurred by Indians) was that of the killing of David Bryant by Edmond Brown in August. They were both settlers under Dunbar. Brown married Bryant's daughter. Bryant took up the land on the easterly slope of Pisgah, erecting his house about halfway from the top to the outlet of Echo Lake, north of the present road, nearly opposite to the house of Merritt Grover. Brown took up and built upon the land just east of the outlet and the old road leading toward the Leishman place. He kept the place as an inn. Being a blacksmith by trade he exchanged places with Bryant and after exchanging built a shop near his house. It is evident that liquor was kept at the inn and the supply was obtained from Pemaquid. Together they went there the day before the tragedy and brought home a quantity. The day of the murder Brown went down to Bryant's to get a firebrand to start a fire in his forge. As the story has come down, they were both under the influence of liquor and a quarrel commenced over some real or fancied grievance of one or the other in relation to the exchange of property then recently made. Brown struck Bryant with an ax, splitting his head open. The murder occurred in the main room of the house. Bryant was buried on what became the Allen Lewis place, near the Albion Foster house. Brown made no attempt to escape. The officers to the westward were sent for and while he, at his home, awaited their coming he sent for John Beath, John McFarland and others of his neighbors to come and see him. When all were arrived he gave them in trust a part of his real estate to be held for the use of the "first settled minister." It was so held and, by depositions recorded in the Lincoln County Registry, founded the title to the land where the first parsonage was built for Mr. Murray. John Beath's deposition tells us that Brown never returned but died in "gaol." It is thought he left a wife and children in Townsend.

1764. Robert, Jr., and James Montgomery, sons of Robert and Sarah Montgomery, lost at sea during the year. They left wives, but it is thought no children; their estates were probated in September.

1777. Samuel, son of Robert and Martha Wylie, lost April 2, from the armed brig *Tyrannicide*, homeward bound from the West Indies.

1784. Samuel, Jr., son of Samuel and Sarah Adams, drowned in Adams Pond, aged 17.

1789. Andrew, son of Samuel and Sarah Adams, lost at sea, aged 22.

1798. Capt. William Reed, drowned in early part of year by capsizing of his boat just off McKown's Point, aged 48.

1801. William, son of Samuel and Sarah Adams, lost at sea, aged 32.

1804. February 11, Jotham, son of John Grimes, drowned near Ocean Point.

1810. June 4, Thomas, son of Adam and Martha Boyd, lost at sea, aged 18.

1811. Samuel, son of Alexander Wylie, killed by lightning June 6, aged 20.—At Damariscotta, June 11, Samuel Smith, of the United States Garrison there, and his wife, who was Sally Adams, of Boothbay, both drowned in the river near the village.

1812-14. Joseph Grover, killed by British; see Chapter XIV.—July 14, 1812, Mary, daughter of Edmund Wilson, drowned in the harbor, aged 18 months.

1814. Late in January or early in February, George Kalloch and Thomas Boyd, killed at Plattsburgh Bay, under Commodore McDonough; see Chapter XIV.—On August 14, Esther, daughter of Michael Campbell, aged 13, drowned at Damariscotta Mills.

1815. Benjamin, son of Nicholas Barter, drowned June 13, aged 16.

1816. May, John, son of Major John McKown, drowned, aged 11.

1820. May 22, John, son of Samuel and Sarah McCobb, lost at sea, aged 20.—August 23, Amos, son of Joseph and Susanna Carlisle, lost at sea, aged 28.

1821. John, aged 26, and William, aged 23, sons of Nicholas T. Knight, lost at sea.—July 7, Thomas L. Nelson, drowned.—October 15, Samuel Loomis, drowned.

1823. March 27, John Horn, drowned.
1825. February 12, Paul, son of Robert Reed, 3d, lost at sea, aged 22.
1829. October, Jonathan Preble, aged 31, lost at sea.
1830. Alfred, son of Nicholas T. and Rachel Knight, lost at sea, aged 30.
1831. January, David, son of Robert Wylie, 4th, lost at sea, aged 22. — February 25, Benjamin P., son of David and Sarah Reed, drowned, aged 17.
1833. August 12, in Bay St. Lawrence, the fishing schooner *Rising States*, fitted and owned by Smith Brothers, West Harbor, was lost with all on board. They were: Patrick, son of William McKown, aged 27, who married Elizabeth Wylie the previous year; Jacob, son of Paul Reed, 2d, aged 11; Isaiah, son of John M. Reed, aged 15; Joseph McCobb (perhaps the son of James and Sarah); Lovell Hodgdon, who left a widow and three children; John, son of Major John McKown, aged 18.
1836. Sewall, son of Benjamin Wheeler, aged 25, lost at sea. — Andrew, aged 25, son of Jonathan Hutchings, lost at sea. — July 21, William, son of Alexander Wylie, thought to have been unmarried, aged 52, together with Joseph A., son of Samuel and Betsey Davis, drowned near home.
1838. January 15, Warren, son of John Swett, aged 25, together with Phineas Kimball and another by name of Caswell, all residents of Boothbay, drowned at the mouth of the Damariscotta by capsizing of the herring schooner *Florida*. — July 1, John K., son of Isaac and Martha Kelley, drowned, aged 19.
1839. Near the last of September the fishing schooner *Atlantic* disappeared. At the time a severe storm passed over Bay Chaleur, while one of moderate intensity prevailed here. Capt. Merrill, son of John and Sarah Hodgdon, was master; while the crew were: John, son of Nicholas T. and Sarah Knight; Jonathan, son of Capt. John Reed, of Indiantown; James, Jr., son of James Adams; Ephraim, son of William Durant; Harvey, son of Israel Holton; Samuel M., son of Joseph and Frances Thompson, and Nathan H. Nason. A strange instance is related by Mrs. Rosanna Campbell, a daughter of William Durant, who, as a child, distinctly remembers the incident. Breakfast was about ready at the Durant home when their neighbor, Nicholas T. Knight, called in. Tears were trickling down his face and he was nearly overcome with emotion. His first words were: "William, we have lost our

boys; they went down in last night's storm. I am sure of it. I saw it in a dream as plain as I could have seen it in reality." The storm here had been so slight that no one anticipated any danger to the fleet in Chaleur. But it was generally supposed after their disappearance that this storm, which was learned to have been severe to the eastward, was the fatal one. Nearly twenty years after, while John M., brother to Capt. Merrill Hodgdon, was on a fishing trip and while at Wolf Head, one of the North Madeleine Islands, he became acquainted with a resident, who told him of a wreck, twenty years before, which occurred there. He mentioned the names of some of the crew and Capt. John at once recognized them as his long-lost relatives and friends. They had gone ashore on the suspected night, beneath an overhanging cliff with two treacherous arms, one on either side. One hundred feet either way would have saved them. When this party saw the wreck, the day following its occurrence, no vestige of the crew, except a few articles of clothing, was to be seen, and a number of French and Indian natives were taking out the fish still remaining in the hull of the wreck.

1840. November 30, Charles H., aged 18, and John, aged 15, sons of Henry and Mary Gray, lost at sea. — December, John, son of John and Susan Gove, lost at sea, aged 22. — Thomas Williams lost at sea within the year.

1841. October 4, Joel T., son of Jeremiah, Jr., and Sarah S. Beath, aged 30, lost at sea. His widow, Mary Sales, daughter of James Adams, afterward married Augustus Whittaker. — October, William Preble, lost at sea. — October, Richard, son of Samuel, Jr., and Mary Adams, lost at sea, aged 49, leaving a widow, who was Elizabeth Grover, and nine children.

1842. April 19, John, son of Paul and Jane McCobb, washed overboard and drowned. — October 4, William Clark, living north of Adams Pond, lost at sea, aged 57, leaving widow and children. — November 8, Thomas M., son of David and Sarah Reed, aged 19, and Reuben P., son of John and Mary Alley, aged 13, lost at sea. — November 14, Benjamin, son of William and Mercy Carlisle, aged 24, drowned at Maryland.

1844. July 7, Samuel Barter, 2d, lost at sea. — October, Benjamin P., son of David and Sintha Adams, aged 21. — December 11, Willard, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Montgomery, lost at sea, aged 24. — December, Artemas, aged 35, and Ichabod, aged 32, sons of John and Lydia Tibbetts. Artemas left a widow and eight children; two sons among the number were lost at sea seven years later. — In that year Joseph,

son of James Campbell, aged 24, was drowned on the coast of Sumatra, and John Q. A., son of William and Peggy Kennedy, was drowned in the harbor, off Spruce Point.

1845. Martin V., son of David and Sarah Lewis, lost at sea, aged 11.

1846. July 10, Elihu Bryer, Jr., drowned near the shore at Carlisle's Point, aged 46. — November 23, Amos, son of Henry and Miriam Reed, lost at sea, aged 22.

1848. March 31, Rufus Sargent, lost at sea, aged 12. — July 2, John Tibbetts, Linekin, aged 73, thrown from a carriage on way to attend court at Wiscasset and neck broken. — July 4, Marston, son of John and Sarah Hodgdon, aged 22; Samuel M., son of Joseph and Frances Thompson, aged 24, and John Harrington, washed overboard by a heavy sea, from a fishing schooner, near Cape North. — November 19, Marshall S., son of Matthew and Sally Reed, lost off Hatteras.

1849. March 26. Capt. Abraham Mussenden, a creole from the West Indies, settled in Boothbay about 1845. He was a thrifty person and owned half of the schooner *Pearl*. On Friday, March 25, he and his crew, consisting of Thomas, son of Jonathan and Mary Hutchings; George, aged 25, and William F., aged 15, sons of William and Mary McCobb; Rufus, son of Samuel and Polly Brewer, aged 13; William F. Brewer, brother to Rufus, and James Adams, a passenger, sailed to Portland to fit for a trip to the Western Banks. Early Saturday evening they started home. When off Seguin they encountered ice cakes from the mouth of the Kennebec, driven before a stiff northwest breeze. Some they avoided, but at last struck one which broke in the wood ends, though at first they were not aware of the extent of the damage. They started the pumps and as the water was making upon them rapidly others commenced to bail with tubs. Some wanted to beach the schooner on Popham, which might have been done, but the captain would not listen to the plan, as it would have been certain loss of vessel and cargo. They soon saw they must abandon her, however, and launched a skiff. All got into it, but when the last one did it began to take water, so all but William F. Brewer and Adams went back aboard the schooner. The two had just pushed clear when the schooner went down with all the rest. There were no rowlocks on the skiff, but Adams cut two holes through the laps, put in a becket and rowed to keep head to the sea. They hoped to make Damariscove, but were twelve miles to leeward when morning broke. The wind blew a gale from the northwest and they were continually in danger of filling, but before noon were picked up by schooner

ed in
Cham. (Spring?)
on P.O. and New Brunswick
(St. Lawrence)

Metallic, Lubec for Boston, landed at the latter place and Tuesday, following, reached home.—During the year Thomas, son of John and Abigail Roberts, was lost at sea.

184—. During the forties Nathaniel Knight, born 1808, was drowned at Eastport; left a family. Also Samuel, Jr., son of Samuel and Elizabeth Giles, who settled on the Mississippi, was lost on a West India voyage; he also left a family.

1850. Jackson, son of Capt. John Reed, Indiantown, lost at sea.—September 26, Edward H., son of Thomas and Emma Pinkham, lost at sea, aged 16.

1851. For fatalities to our town that year has eclipsed all others, and its disasters were severely felt by Gloucester and all other towns engaged in a similar business. February 10, James, son of Jason and Jane Fuller, lost at sea, aged 18.—April, the fishing schooner *Grampus*, owned by E. & E. Holbrook, lost with all on board. They were Capt. William, son of Ezekiel Holbrook, aged 27; Augustus, son of James Auld, aged 48, and his son, Elup Faxon, aged 17; William G., aged 22, and Ambrose C., aged 19, sons of Ansel and Mina Farnham. The storm in which they were supposed to have been lost occurred a few days after they started for the Banks.—Also in April, and probably in the same storm, was the loss of the *Forrester*, with all on board, owned by Capt. Allen Lewis. The lost were: Parker Wylie, master, aged 31; Alvin Sargent; Thomas B., son of William and Catherine Farmer, aged 28; William F., son of John, 2d, and Eunice Lewis, aged 27; James O., son of James and Abigail Linekin, aged 18; John Lyon; Daniel, aged 13, and John, aged 17, sons of Artemas and Sarah Tibbetts.—In October, at Prince Edward's Island, the *C. G. Matthews* with all on board, numbering thirteen, all Boothbay residents: James, son of John Love, aged 26; John Ellenwood, son of John Lewis, 2d, aged 29; Charles A., son of Alfred Hodgdon, aged 20; Marshall, son of Allen Lewis, aged 19; Albion L., son of Andrew Farmer, aged 16; Charles E., son of Luther Weld, aged 22; James R., son of John Weymouth, aged 21; Henry, son of Arber Marson, aged 21; Andrew Farmer; Edward, son of Alfred Matthews, aged 21; James, son of Jason Fuller, aged 18; Charles, son of Richard Adams, aged 26; Capt. Joseph P. Harris, master, aged 33. The *Matthews* was owned and fitted by Paul and Joseph P. Harris. Captain Harris left a widow and three children. This crew, for the most part, had engaged to go that year in the *C. G. Reed*, but she capsized at the "rolling" when launched, which frightened them from shipping in her and they went in the *Matthews* instead. The *Reed* was afterward fitted and was

in the vicinity of the *Matthews* through the same great storm, but rode it out with safety. A monument to this captain and crew was erected, properly inscribed, in the Wylie cemetery, by Samuel Donnell. — June 2, Samuel, Jr., son of Samuel and Lydia Sawyer, lost at sea, aged 23. — In the summer, the schooner *Stephen C. Phillips*, Freeman Orne, master, was lost on the way home from the banks, but no loss of life. — In October, schooner *Burnham*, owned by John Cameron, his son Daniel, master, lost in Bay Chaleur, crew saved.

1852. July 27, Stephen, son of Jeremiah and Ellice Blake, lost at sea, aged 24. — August 5, Michael C. Webber, aged 21, lost at sea. — October, Charles Adams, lost at sea. — November, Harry Barter, his son and William Beaton, Westport, were capsized and drowned between Hockomock and Westport Upper Landing. The accident was seen by Timothy Hodgdon, who was in the locality. He made rapidly for them and picked up Barter and Beaton, dead, but still afloat, bent over an oar. The body of the boy was not recovered.

1853. March 7, William Lewis, lost at sea. — December 24, Robert Osborne, lost at sea from brig *Rainbow*. — December 29, Stillman B. Matthews, aged 29, and his wife, Arabella, aged 27, drowned at Wellfleet Bar, Mass., in the great gale that then occurred.

1854. January 12, Alexander, son of John and Nancy Linekin, lost at sea, aged 28. — July, Daniel Rose, lost at sea, leaving widow and two children.

1855. April 14, Stephen Webster, lost at sea, aged 48; left widow and children. — George M., son of Joseph C. Auld, lost at sea, aged 14.

1856. March 14, Merrill, son of Nathan and Hannah Day, killed by accidental discharge of gun, aged 16. — December, Allen, aged 36, and Granville, aged 24, sons of Tyler and Jerusha Hodgdon, lost at sea. — December, Samuel Tibbetts, lost at sea.

1857. September 15, the schooner *W. F. Turbox*, Capt. Ebenezer Lundy, was lost in Bay St. Lawrence with all on board. Captain Lundy was 31, left family; Paul, aged 28, and Charles C., aged 18, sons of Franklin and Elizabeth C. Jones, Southport; Joseph Preble and — Westman, both of Cape Newagen. They were thought to have been run down and sunk as there had been no storm; vessel was owned by Samuel Pierce.

1858. March 22, Westbrook P., son of William and Olive Hodgdon, lost at sea, aged 21. — May 31, William H., son of

Willard and Mary Holton, aged 16, drowned just off McFarland's Point. In company with his brother, W. R., and Charles Emerson they were coming in with a load of mackerel on a punt, which they had gathered at Harbor Island. It foundered from overloading. His companions reached shore in an exhausted condition. — October 1, James D., son of William and Olive Hodgdon, lost at sea, aged 16.

1859. January, John Rackliff, lost at sea. — April 5, Isaac Furbush, drowned near home. — Robert, son of Joseph Maddocks, in schooner *E. S. Pendleton*, 120 tons, loaded with oats, dressed hogs and geese, left Georgetown, P. E. I., for home in November. No tidings were ever had of them after sailing. His mate was William Brown, Southport. Crew: Simon Bushee, Bath; Stephen Kehail, Westport; Crossman Timmons, Bowdoinham.

1860. During the year Benjamin, son of Waterman McClintock, lost in fishing schooner *Foaming Billow*, aged 21. — Franklin L., son of James and Hepsibeth Pinkham, fell from aloft in New York Harbor and was killed, aged 20.

1861. July, David L., son of John and Adeline Wylie, lost at sea, aged 19.

1862. February, William, son of John and Elizabeth Weymouth, lost at sea, aged 26; left widow and children. — March 7, Daniel, Jr., son of Daniel Bennett, bound from Portland to Havana, wrecked by a waterspout, aged 26. — August, Charles Brown, Southport, son of the Brown who was lost with Robert Maddocks, drowned near Green Island by capizing of boat, aged 22. — December 29, William B. Tibbetts, from wounds received at battle of Fredericksburg. — August, Albert B., son of Samuel McClintock, was killed by the blowing up of a gunboat in the United States Navy, aged 22.

1863. Samuel Miller Reed, lost in a bark built in Calais, of which he was master; was never heard from after sailing. — July 2, George P. Fogler, killed in battle. — July 3, James A. Knight, aged 19, killed at battle of Gettysburg. — July 4, Lieut. Charles S. McCobb, killed at the battle of Gettysburg, aged 26. — October 17, John Hilton, died from starvation at Andersonville. — November 3, Benton, son of David and Sarah Lewis, lost at sea, aged 22. — November, Jason, son of Waterman McClintock, aged 18, lost overboard from schooner *American Eagle*, fishing for Cyrus McKown.

1864. March 14, on George's, the Gloucester fishing schooner *John G. Dennis*, with ten men, four of whom were from Southport: Capt. Andrew D. Bartlett, his brother, Joel

W. Bartlett, William F. Dunton and Franklin Towle. — May 14, Thomas Z. Tibbetts, killed at the battle of Drury's Bluff. — June 6, Weld, son of Stephen Sargent, died from wounds received in battle. — October 27, Levi Wylie, killed at battle of Pleasant Hill, aged 21. — Robert, Jr., son of Robert Montgomery, lost at sea, aged 50.

1865. January, John M. Sawyer, lost at sea; left widow and children. — George G., son of Capt. William S. Emerson, lost at sea, aged 20. — October, John Martin, drowned while on a trading trip on the Kennebec. His remains were not found until the following spring.

1867. April 29, John, son of Rufus Tibbetts, lost at sea, aged 21. — May 20, Julius Kinchelow, a native of Virginia, drowned with his boat's crew, engaged in the United States Coast Survey, at Tillemook Bar, Ore. He married Nancy J., daughter of Benjamin Reed. His age was 36. — August 30, Reuben P. Jones, East Boothbay, with his daughters, Laura E., aged 16, and Martha E., aged 14, was drowned just below the Narrows near that village, by capsizing of a sailboat.

1868. March 6, Capt. John Wylie, killed at sea by the falling of a mast; left widow, son and daughter.

1869. January, Randall McLellan, in schooner *Forrest Belle*, on the Grand Banks, fishing from Gloucester with twelve men. It was her first voyage; all lost. He left a widow and children. — February 26, Hiram Marr, Southport, aged 55, drowned by dory capsizing between Five Islands and his home. — February 28, William Gardner, Southport, fishing from Gloucester in schooner *Sophronia*. — May, the schooner *Nellie Short*, on a trip to the Banks, lost with all on board: Samuel, son of James and Rachel McDougall, aged 29; Cyrus B. Hagan, aged 26; Abiah Vanhorn, aged 30; his brother, Roland Vanhorn, aged 33; Albert and Nelson Vanhorn, brothers, and cousins of the preceding. — July 4, Fynette, daughter of William and Martha Greenleaf, aged 15, drowned near home. — July 5, Fred, son of Rufus Caswell, drowned, aged 11.

1870. January 3, William J., son of John Lyon, aged 29; Romanzo F., aged 26, son of Benjamin Orchard, and Jeremiah Quimby, drowned at Small Point. Their schooner went ashore and they took to their dory, which capsized and they were all found on the beach in the morning. Capt. Moses Rowe brought the remains of all three to Boothbay and their funerals were held together at the Baptist Church at the Center. — April, John Bryer, Jr., lost at sea. — During the year Moses Pierce, aged about 50, was drowned at San Francisco. — Albert S. Dyer,

Southport, fell from aloft on the *Constellation* in the harbor of Naples and was instantly killed.

1872. February 18, Lester, son of John M. and Caroline Hodgdon, lost on a voyage from New York to Demerara, with Captain Greenleaf and crew from Wiscasset. The vessel disappeared during a severe storm on that date, all being lost. He left a widow and son, Lester E. Hodgdon.

1875. July 14, Alvah L., son of George F. Hodgdon, lost at sea, aged 17.

1878. July 25, Laura Linscott, aged 16, daughter of Mrs. Willard H. Adams by a former marriage, and Addie, daughter of Stephen E. Welch, aged 16, were drowned in Adams Pond. Together with Albert Spring, Bradford and Celia Reed, all younger than themselves, they took a float and went out to gather pond lilies. An oar was dropped and Miss Welch reaching for it caused the boat to take water; suddenly leaning to the other side it capsized. All but Miss Linscott obtained a hold upon the boat. After being in the water about half an hour they were rescued by George Dunton, Edward Page and Llewellyn Wylie, returning from their work at the Knickerbocker Ice Works. Miss Welch was taken from the water alive but insensible and lived but a short time. Miss Linscott's body was found in about twenty feet of water. The others, though in a state of exhaustion, recovered.—August 18, Frank Decker, Southport, was drowned near Squirrel Island by capsizing his boat in a squall.—On September 27, schooner *Annie Freeman*, Capt. Charles W. Reed; Harry Apps, mate; D. C. Tibbetts and Frank Scott, all of Boothbay, with J. C. Ewing, Charleston, S. C., and George N. Smith, Wiscasset, from Baracoa to Charleston with fruit, and were never heard from after sailing.—December 21, the St. John schooner *Charlie Bell*, Capt. William Knox, New York to St. John, went ashore on Thumbcap Ledge. Capt. Knox, David Knox, mate, James Whitten and another sailor were drowned. Charles Kimball was washed ashore and sustained himself until the next afternoon, when he was rescued by Capt. Harvey Oliver.

1879. February 1, while returning from their lobster traps near Fisherman's Island, Isaac T. Sargent and Albert Murray were capsized by a squall. Sargent was drowned, aged 31; he left three children. Murray was picked up in an exhausted condition.—April, Frank, son of William and Nancy Giles, lost at Wood's Hole, Mass., from schooner *Laurence Haynes*.—June, Arthur, son of Jeremiah and Ellice Blake, lost at sea, aged 55.—August 15, Hattie, wife of Nathaniel Westman,

with her brother-in-law, William Field, and his daughter Hattie, drowned above the upper gate on the way to Bath in their boat. They were caught between the wake of two steamers which met at the place. — October, Edward Malony was killed by a piece of rigging falling on him from a stranded vessel. — December, Capt. John Loring, master of schooner *Rhoda B. Taylor*, died at Pensacola from exposure on the wreck of his vessel.

1880. January 15, Eben Bennett was drowned and his body washed ashore on Linekin Neck. He had started a few hours before to go to Bristol in a dory. — March 28, Stanford J., son of Robert and Mary Montgomery, lost at sea, aged 27. — August 11, Eunice L., daughter of Morrill and Martha McIntire, drowned near Sawyer's Island, aged 8. — August 14, William Lawton, with his two sons and one other man, was run down just off White Islands by the Rockland schooner, *D. H. Ingraham*, and all drowned. They were residents of Bristol, but fishing in the chartered schooner *Treaty*, owned at East Boothbay. — October 16, Benaiah P. Dolloff was injured by being thrown from a wagon. The accident occurred by jumping into the rear end of a wagon, the horse having started, and the seat not being fastened he fell backward, producing a paralysis by the fall, from the effects of which he died December 28. He was 38 years of age and left a widow, two sons and one daughter.

1882. January, at Boston, a son of William P. McCobb was killed on an elevator; interment at Boothbay. — February 21, Benjamin Cunningham, washed overboard from schooner *R. S. Hunt*, Carthegena to New York. — Capt. Sanford Greenleaf, son of John and Loama, residing at Cape Elizabeth after 1876, drowned on Jeffries, while away from his schooner, *Maggie Willard*, setting trawls, aged 39. — March 18, Martin Stover was killed while trying to cross the elevator at the Knickerbocker Ice Works. He was caught in the machinery, dragged through a narrow opening, one of the lugs coming across his neck, severing his head from his body; aged 17.

1883. March 11, Capt. Llewellyn Baker, lost at sea, aged 47. He left one daughter, Annie, who married R. G. Dewolf. — Neal McPhea, residing on Barter's Island, killed by being struck with a hawser on schooner *Solitaire*. They were being towed into Boston, when running upon flats it caused such a shock to the vessel that the hawser was thrown out of place. — November 9, Almond L., son of Charles H. and Emmeline Lewis, mate of the schooner *Annie E. Palmer*, was killed at Ward's Island, N. Y., by the explosion of the tug boat *James*

N. Thompson. The schooner was lashed to the starboard side of the tug when the explosion occurred.

1884. On May 24 a double drowning accident occurred in Boothbay Harbor by capsizing a boat. Edwin G., son of Daniel H. and Hattie B. Moody, aged 10 years, 9 months, and Harry A., son of J. O. and Lizzie Farnham, aged 12 years, 9 months, were drowned; Fred, son of Eliphalet Tibbetts, about the same age, being the other occupant, was rescued.—May 30, Emery D. Winchenbaugh was killed in Portland by the falling of a derrick. He had been a merchant in Boothbay and Master of Seaside Lodge.—December 18, George Pierce, Southport, drowned in the cove opposite the Maddocks fish stand. He fell overboard while mooring his vessel.

1885. January 28, Capt. John W. Lewis, lost in the wreck of the schooner *Australia*.—April 15, Abial, son of Samuel and Clarissa Wylie, drowned in the dock east of Central Wharf, Portland, aged 33; unmarried.—May, Melville Reed, East Boothbay, was struck by the main boom in the wreck of the schooner *Cyrus McKown*. He was brought ashore but died soon after.—July 27, Benjamin Odum was drowned in Adams Pond while in swimming, aged 18 years, 10 months.—October 23, Emerson P. Tibbetts, aged 21, and Joseph M. Tibbetts, aged 16, brothers, living at Christmas Cove, Southport, drowned in Eastern River, Dresden. They with another brother, Artemas, were there with fish on a trading trip. Their boat grounded and in trying to move it they took an anchor into a dory and rowed out into the river to throw it, intending to draw into water that way. In throwing it the dory was capsized. Emerson was a good swimmer, but in trying to save Joseph, who was not, both were drowned.—December 5, Capt. Alonzo, son of David and Sarah Lewis, was lost at sea from the schooner *Emma S. Briggs*, on a passage from Jacksonville to New York, aged 48 years, 3 months. He left a widow and children. They lived at Back River.

1886. January 18, Edward H., son of William and Nancy Giles, lost at sea, aged 27.—July 12, Albert, aged 15, and Justin, aged 11, sons of — Matthews, who had died a few years before at Boothbay Harbor, drowned at Highland Lake, Bridgton; interment at Boothbay.—October 5, Henry, son of Clifford B. Lewis, drowned in Campbell's Cove, aged 9.—Willard, son of William and Esther McKown, thrown from an express team in Boston that year and killed, aged 35.

1887. September 15, Frank, son of John Knight, drowned in the Damariscotta River, near Pleasant Cove, aged 34.

1888. May 9, William Kenniston, aged 81 years, 6 months, was murdered in his house at Boothbay Center by Llewellyn Quimby. This was the second known homicide within the original Boothbay limits and the only one in the memory of persons living. The murderer was about 19 years of age. His father, Harvey Quimby, was born in Boothbay and bore a good reputation, as did his father's family. Harvey died under suspicious circumstances in Swanville, passing for a suicide, but always doubted. The mother continued living in Swanville for a time, but finally married Nelson Harding, of Boothbay, and settled here with her children. Llewellyn lived with his grandparents, but for larceny was sent to the State Reform School at about 14 years of age. Having a typhoid fever in 1886, when he was 17, he was released on probation. That fall he came to William Kenniston's to do chores for his board. In the spring of 1887 he was engaged for the year at wages and Mr. Kenniston purchased him an outfit of clothing in advance. Almost immediately after obtaining the clothing he ran away in the nighttime and when next seen by any one in town it was a year later, when brought here a prisoner for the murder of his benefactor. It seems after running away in May, 1887, he became, practically, a tramp, spending the following winter about the Boston wharves. Early in May, 1888, he took passage to Rockland on the steamer, beating his fare; from there came across to Boothbay, passing through the northern part of the town the night of the 8th to Barter's Island. There he took a boat and rowed to Bath. During the day he bought a butcher's knife and a quantity of whiskey. He already had a revolver. Late in the afternoon he returned with his boat to where he took it and traveled across to Boothbay Center, reaching there when, as he afterward confessed, but two lights were to be seen. When these had been extinguished for the night he left his hiding place, which had been a grape trellis in the garden south of the house, obtained a piece of timber about twelve feet long and raised one end of it to the sill of the low porch window, opening into a low, unfinished chamber used to store grain. He carried with him besides his knife and revolver an iron cart pin about eighteen inches long. After gaining the grain chamber he went about the upper rooms, leaving charred matches in nearly every one. These chambers had been occupied by F. B. Greene and wife (the latter being the daughter of Mrs. Kenniston) all the time Quimby was at the house in '86-87, and had been vacated by them about a month before the murder. From there he descended to the cook room, which adjoined the sleeping room of Mr. and Mrs. Kenniston. Mrs. Kenniston just then awoke and realizing some

one was in the next room aroused her husband. Quimby hearing this burst open the sleeping room door, which was fastened by a wooden button, and rushed to the front side of the bed, with the location of which he was familiar, and struck Mr. Kenniston over the head with the iron pin. The victim fell forward to the floor. He then reached over and struck Mrs. Kenniston a blow with the same instrument, inflicting a bad scalp wound. He then went back to the kitchen door and lighted a match. While burning, Mrs. Kenniston saw the figure of a man plainly, but stated he had over his face a white cloth with holes cut out at the eyes. The brave old man, who evidently was only stunned by the blow he had received, came to his feet and rushed upon his assailant, grappling him and forcing him into the kitchen. The iron pin was found in the bedroom, where he knocked it from Quimby's grasp. But the butcher's knife, purchased that day in Bath, came next into use. Several wounds were inflicted with this before breaking it, which he did by wildly striking in the dark against the cooking stove. The blade was broken within two inches of the bolster, and with this ragged stub one more blow was made upon the forehead. In his confession he said that up to this point he felt himself being overpowered and, throwing away his knife, drew his revolver and fired two shots, the second of which he imagined struck his victim, for at that point he fell in the floor. But the deadly knife had done its work earlier in the struggle. A cut from that, before it was broken, from the top of the shoulder through to the armpit, severing the vein, caused death. The two bullets were found lodged in the walls of the room, neither striking Mr. Kenniston, but from loss of blood he fell just as the second was fired. Mrs. Kenniston, from a side door, was escaping from the house just as the two shots were fired. She reached the house of Truman E. Giles and gave the alarm. It was then 11.30 p. m. Mr. Giles aroused the neighborhood, and several together proceeding to the house found Mr. Kenniston lying dead in a pool of blood in the kitchen where he fell. Dr. F. H. Crocker was called to attend the injured woman, while George B. Kenniston, Albert H. Kenniston, sons, and F. B. Greene, son-in-law, living at the Harbor, were aroused at their respective houses and were at the scene of the tragedy shortly after midnight. There was no clue at first; a tramp who had been in the neighborhood was suspected. Quimby was not thought of until Greene, examining the surroundings of the house with a lantern, discovered the timber slanting from the porch window to the ground. Instantly he was impressed with this, for a year before, when he was living there, he remembered that the night

Quimby ran away he had left the house from that very window on a joist arranged in the same manner, which was placed in its position before retiring for the night. With this impression he went at once into the house, where were congregated the men of the neighborhood, and said: "Gentlemen, if Llewellyn Quimby is where he could do this he is the one for us to look for." It did not require long for the suggestion to gain ground to that extent that every one present felt that the whereabouts of Quimby should first be settled. Teams were started in various directions; every vessel in the harbor was boarded to ascertain if any had left or come on board during the night; the coroner at Wiscasset was sent for; the selectmen were got together at the house and a legal reward on the part of the town was offered; and the entire coast line of the town was visited as soon as day broke to ascertain if any boat had been taken during the night. About four o'clock in the morning it was discovered that the horse had been taken from his stall and was missing. Nothing else save a bridle belonging to the team was gone. It was evident that the murderer had escaped on the horse, riding bareback. It was also found, by tracking, that he had taken the road leading toward Rufus Holton's and thence toward Damariscotta. With this knowledge A. H. Kenniston and Truman E. Giles started for that town. Reaching there they changed horses, Samuel D. Wyman continuing with Mr. Kenniston. A clue was at once gained, for about daybreak a man riding a black horse, bareback, had gone through toward Damariscotta Mills. Passing through the latter place a few miles more were traveled when, from the crest of a small hill they saw ahead, reined in a yard by the roadside, a man sitting on a dark horse. Mr. Kenniston told Wyman to drive up rapidly and check the horse quickly when opposite. This was done, but when within a few rods Quimby, recognizing them, slid from his horse and ran for the woods, much to the amazement of the family he was talking with. Kenniston at the same moment sprang from his wagon, in close haul, after him. They ran several rods when Kenniston pulled a revolver from his pocket, firing as they ran. The second shot struck Quimby nearly on top of the head, above the ear, inflicting a scalp wound and dazing him so that he ran into a wire fence a few feet further on and, stumbling, became an easy prey to his pursuer. He was taken between them, bound, the horse he had been riding in tow, back to Damariscotta and thence to Boothbay. So rapid was the work of his capture that the reward offer had but been telegraphed from Boothbay and placed on the bulletin boards in the various centers when dispatches from Damariscotta announced the taking



WILLIAM KENNISTON.
1806-1888.

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3. 3. 3.



of the murderer more than twenty miles from the scene of the tragedy. He was bound over and placed in the Wiscasset jail to await the action of the Grand Jury the following October. The next day at the jail he was visited by G. B. Kenniston and F. B. Greene, to whom he made a full confession of his crime, alleging his motive to have been robbery. At his trial he was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to State's Prison for life. There he died some three years later of consumption. The funeral of his victim was held at the First Congregational Church at Boothbay Center, attended by friends and neighbors for miles about, for no man in the town enjoyed a wider acquaintance, or was more pleasant to meet, than William Kenniston. The services were conducted by Rev. L. D. Evans, the funeral discourse appearing in full in the next issue of the *Boothbay Register*, extracts from which appeared in several other State papers. Mrs. Kenniston after the tragedy made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Greene, where she died January 24, 1890. The shock she received completely shattered her nervous system, unquestionably shortening her life.

August 11, Fred E. Upham, Dorchester, Mass., a summer boarder at Squirrel Island, was drowned near Pumpkin Rock by his sailboat capsizing in a squall.—September, Capt. Woodbury D. Lewis lost at sea.—November 19, Capt. Gardner G. Tibbetts was drowned at Cambridge, Md., by the anchor cable catching and carrying down the boat he was in. His body was recovered and interment was made at Boothbay with Masonic honors.

1889. January 21, Howard M., son of William and Catharine Alley, Southport, lost at Pensacola from schooner *Georgia Wither*, Portland, aged 23.—January 28, Charles P., son of Isaiah and Mary A. Reed, killed by a coasting accident, aged 10 years, 11 months.—Capt. Freeman K., son of Freeman and Martha F. Reed, lost off Jersey City, aged 48. He left a family of two daughters and one son.

1890. December 24, Laura, daughter of Isaiah and Ellen M. Dewolfe, killed instantly in the vicinity of Boston by being thrown from a carriage, aged 25 years, 3 months.

1891. August 15, Hattie E., wife of Convers O. Hodgdon, killed by a runaway accident, being thrown from her carriage near the house of Wesley Pinkham.—December 26, Quincy A. Dunton, killed at sea, aged 52.

1893. March 17, Freeman G. Thompson, Southport, drowned while drawing lobster traps near Isle of Springs; left widow and one son, Richard; aged 31.—August 26, William Nickerson, Parker Smith, Eleazar Penney and William Friz-

zell, on schooner *Cora Louise*, owned by S. Nickerson & Sons, loaded with iron, on passage from New York to Boston.

1895. February 8, Truman H. Odum, lost at sea, aged 31. — August 10, Frank, aged 32, and Richard, aged 27, sons of Doctor Robinson, a cottager at Ocean Point, drowned near Mouse Island while returning from the Harbor, by their boat capsizing in a squall. — August 24, Edward C. Heselton, Skowhegan, aged 29, proprietor of the Samoset House, Mouse Island, and Edward F. Sanders, a summer boarder, aged 8, drowned near Mouse Island by their boat capsizing in a squall. Captain Reed, who was sailing the party, by great effort saved Mrs. Sanders, mother of the boy, and Miss Powers, a boarder from Skowhegan. — December 22, G. Jack, drowned.

1896. May 24, Frank, son of Albert Wheeler, killed in Boston by falling from a team, aged 30 years, 8 months. — September 30, William, son of Alexander Adams, drowned near the vessel of which he was one of the crew at Newport, R. I., aged 35. — December 6, John L., son of Frank W. and Emma Woodward, drowned while skating on Adams Pond, aged 12 years, 6 months.

1898. Millard F., Jr., son of Millard F. and Agnes I. Harris, killed in the destruction of the *Maine* in Havana Harbor. — February 15, Capt. Herbert D., son of Morrill B. Lewis, lost at sea. — November 28, George B., Jr., son of George B. and Antoinette E. Kenniston, a student in Bowdoin College, lost on the steamer *Portland* in the great gale of that date. — Capt. Bert Dunbar, a native of Castine, who had recently settled at Boothbay Harbor, also lost on steamer *Portland*.

1899. Richard M., son of J. Edward and Jennie Knight, disappeared in the woods of Bemis, easterly from the railroad and southerly from the lake, on a hunting trip one afternoon in October. He entered the forest to the east of the railroad, and a friend who accompanied him to the west of it, arranging to meet at their hotel at the close of the day. He did not return and no trace was ever found of him, though hundreds of men familiar with the country joined in the search until the snows fell later in the season. It has remained an unsolved mystery. He was 20 years of age.

1904. May 4, Mrs. Mary E. Blatchford, burned to death by clothing catching fire, aged 62. — July 11, Howard B., son of George and Betsey Reed, died of injuries inflicted the preceding 4th by explosives, aged 8. — September 5, Mrs. Clem Barter, Barter's Island, burned to death by clothing catching fire.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SCHOOLS.

IT HAS been noted in our chapter on municipal affairs (see pages 141-42) that the school system in Boothbay had its birth in 1767. Faithful Singer was the first teacher, and he not only "boarded 'round," as the custom was and continued to be for many years, but he taught 'round also. The records are not clear in the case of his immediate successors, whether or not they also taught upon a circuit, but it is thought that the plan was continued until 1777, when the first mention is made of employing "school dames." In 1774 Joseph Beath was mentioned as the only teacher in town employ, and there can be little doubt that a single male teacher did the work in town until the above action was taken in employing a plurality of female teachers.

At that period the interior of Boothbay was, for the most part, a dense forest. A straggling settlement existed in some parts of it and roads of the most primitive nature were being cut through from one part to another. The principal habitations, however, were along the shore, on the coves and harbors, and communication was mostly by boat. There were, at the date of incorporation, four widely separated neighborhoods within the town limits, which might be termed centers of population, and it is evident that nearly as many families were situated in one as another of these. The scattering outskirts of one neighborhood reached those of another, and it is likely that some families were so isolated that it was impossible to take advantage of any school opportunity.

The Fullerton house at the Harbor would accommodate the children of such families as lived between Wall's Point and Campbell's Cove. David Reed's house, though not central, was commodious, and made the most suitable place for the western part of the town and those living just across Townsend Gut, on Cape Newagen Island, where most of the population

on that island was then located. Somewhere about Oven's Mouth, in the Dover settlement, was central for the Back River families as well as those living in North Boothbay. Pleasant Cove was the nucleus of a settlement that extended from north of the present Edgecomb line to where East Boothbay Village stands. These were the four points where schools were kept until 1794, when six districts were established (see page 150).

Illiteracy was common, in fact preponderated for many years and shows forth plainly in the early records of the town. Some of these records, however, were well kept. The spelling was ordinarily correct, some attention was given to punctuation, a fairly accurate use was made of capital letters, and a remarkably uniform, almost elegant, display of penmanship often appeared. Those town officers who had been born and bred on Boothbay (or Townsend) soil averaged as well as those who were bred elsewhere and came here in mature years. How or where such men as William McCobb, Joseph Beath and a few others obtained the degree of education that their work evinced is not known. They may have had privileges, for a time, to the westward and they may have pursued diligently a course of self-instruction.

All through the early history of Boothbay, down to comparatively recent years, boys were sent on fishing trips to the cod banks as regularly as men and only attended school in winter. Interviews with old fishermen disclose the facts that many of them commenced going to the banks at ages ranging from nine to twelve years. One captain in Southport informs the author that at twelve years he commenced to cook for a vessel's crew on bank trips and followed it continuously for some years. This was in 1846, and his first three years' cooking was before a fireplace; after that he had a cooking stove. Another party told of commencing at the age of nine years to stand, a line in each hand, and fish over the vessel's rail, day by day, throughout a long trip. These were not rare cases. They are samples of the child life at the period when it occurred. Our casualty chapter is filled with losses at sea of those who should have been schoolboys, but they were playing the parts of men and were swept away at tender ages.

There is little to indicate that much real advancement was

made in the school system for many years. The population increased and new districts were added until there were twenty school districts when Cape Newagen Island was incorporated as the town of Townsend in 1842. This increase to accommodate numbers was all the improvement visible. Each individual school ran along in the same old channel, which might well be called a rut. Two terms each year were taught of about ten weeks each. The first Mondays of June and December were the usual dates of commencing. No grade existed. Teachers were changed in a majority of cases each term, so that each new teacher was a stranger to the qualifications of the pupils. Examinations and record books of rank were, practically, unheard of. Having no record from their predecessors to guide them, each new teacher arranged the pupils into classes according to *age* and *size*. If a pupil became tired he quit school, as it was not thought to be a very essential thing to attend. If a male teacher was not popular, and the aggregate muscle of the boys was deemed equal to its accomplishment, he was carried out and deposited in a snowdrift. The last two or three weeks of a term almost invariably saw a falling off in attendance.

The agency system was in vogue and nearly every school agent had a daughter, niece, cousin, maiden aunt or particular friend who would like a school, so the favored one was employed. If there was a shortage in attainments so that a fear existed that the applicant might fail of certification before the superintendent, that official was generally "seen" by the agent and an "understanding" had. The superintendent was generally the village lawyer, doctor, minister or merchant and the agent was likely to be a client, patient, parishioner or customer. He did not want to offend patronage and rarely did so, much to the disadvantage of many schools.

Teachers "boarded 'round" among the families in the district, dividing the time equitably. Male teachers often built the winter fires and cared for the schoolroom; in other cases there was a "fire list" and a "sweeping list," the large boys composing the former and the older girls the latter. Each list took their turns in rotation. Cedar brooms were generally used, although birch twigs sometimes were substituted. Pre-

vious to about the year 1800 female wages for teaching throughout Maine were seventy-five cents per week and male teachers earned from ten to fifteen dollars a month. Not much advance was made until later than 1820. The author has record of a female teacher in Maine, as late as 1827, who taught for one and one-half bushels of wheat weekly, which was contributed by the neighborhood.

Previous to 1788-89 there were but few instances where the branches taught extended farther than the three R's: read-in', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic. Spelling constituted the only general exception. Grammar and geography had not then been introduced, and were not generally taught until some time between 1800 and 1820, when, it is found, at the latter date they were both almost universally taught. The schoolbooks used for a few years following the Revolutionary War were Dilworth and Perry's Spelling Book, Perry's Dictionary and Pike's Arithmetic. In the early years of the last century these books were superseded by Webster's Spelling Book, Kinne and Robinson's Arithmetic, while the reading books were the American Preceptor, American First Class Book and the Columbian Orator. While these reading books were in use Alexander's Grammar was more used than any other, but about 1820 Lindley Murray with his English Reader and Grammar swept the field. Early in the same century Jedediah Morse issued a Geography which went into nearly universal use. This book had an appendix with "an improved chronological table of Remarkable Events, from the creation to the present time." It was first published in 1784 and in 1819 reached its twentieth edition. It may be of interest to state that geography was not made a required study in Massachusetts until 1827. Maps were put into the Boothbay schools in 1802 and John Leishman was employed to frame and care for them in vacation season. Mr. Leishman brought with him from Scotland a book entitled: "The Instructor or Young Men's Best Companion, containing Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, Edinburgh, 1762." From this book he taught his children.

The early seventies saw the first encouraging signs of real advancement in the school system of Boothbay. Those who have carefully followed the preceding chapters will have noted

that just at that particular time the oil factories over town were in a very prosperous condition and had for some years been affording lucrative employment to the people already here and attracting many new ones to locate. School accommodations were outgrown and more room with a graded system was demanded at the Harbor, East Boothbay and the Center.

By a union of two districts at the Harbor in 1874 a grade was arranged and the next year the high school building on School Street was erected. There were three rooms and the grades were primary, intermediate and grammar. The building was first used for the winter terms after being dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The Grammar School was taught by L. F. Coburn, Brunswick, the Intermediate by Miss P. H. Burr, Mercer, and the Primary by Miss Georgia E. Hodgdon, Boothbay, now Mrs. W. R. Holton.

In 1875 East Boothbay formed a union of two districts and established a grade. In 1876 the present school building was erected and the classification there was primary and grammar. The winter terms were the first taught in the building, M. L. Marr, Alna, teaching the Grammar School, and Miss Hattie B. Hodgdon, Boothbay, now Mrs. Edward P. Corey, the Primary.

The graded school building at Boothbay Center was built in 1877, the grades being grammar and primary. As in the other cases the first schools were taught in the winter following erection. The Grammar School was taught by Miss Annie Adams, Boothbay, now Mrs. Woodbridge Reed, and the Primary by Miss M. Ella Baker, Boothbay, now Mrs. Charles E. Sherman.

Up to 1880 Boothbay had furnished but few of its own teachers. The superintendent that year drew attention to the fact in his report that of forty-nine terms of school taught in town that year twenty-seven had been by teachers from other towns, and that nearly \$1,500 annually was paid to outside teachers. There were in 1880 pupils in town distributed as follows:

District 1.	Boothbay Harbor,	295
" 2.	Back River,	49
" 3.	East Boothbay,	156
" 4.	Pleasant Cove,	40

District 5.	Back Narrows,	51
" 6.	Linekin,	80
" 7.	Merged with Harbor, 1874	
" 8.	West Boothbay, known by number,	68
" 9.	Boothbay Center,	83
" 10.	North Boothbay,	9
" 11.	Barter's Island, north,	61
" 12.	Between Harbor and East Boothbay,	48
" 13.	Barter's Island, south	106
" 15.	Dover,	51
" 16.	Sawyer's Island,	48
" 17.	West Harbor,	35
		<hr/>
Total number scholars in town,		1180
Total number attending school,		672

Two terms of school with an average length of ten weeks were taught. Average wages per week in summer, \$4.70; average wages per month in winter, \$36.70. Total town school fund, 1880, \$4,959.73.

The foregoing exhibit is made at the end of the last decade before the division of Boothbay occurred.

Free high schools were commenced in Boothbay in 1875, but the work they did, while an assistance, was far from satisfactory. The town was large in area and each part naturally, on the basis of taxation, desired its proportionate number of weeks of high school. Had the money been concentrated at one point the pupils thus favored would have largely profited by it; divided as it was, but slight results were shown. In 1875 but two terms were had in the year, one at East Boothbay and the other at the Center. In 1876 four terms were taught: at the Harbor and Sawyer's Island in the spring and at East Boothbay and the Center in the fall. This arrangement was carried on until 1880, when the spring term was held at the Harbor and fall terms at East Boothbay and the Center. The latter arrangement, so far as to the distribution of the high school appropriation, continued while the town remained united, but District No. 1, at the Harbor, practically turned the fall and winter terms of the grammar grade into a district high school, so that pupils located there were able to do most of the

work in preparing for college at home. After the division of the town the High School at the Harbor at once established a school year of three terms, aggregating thirty-three weeks per year, which has since continued, and college preparatory work has been regularly carried on. In Boothbay the High School fund has been expended, since division, between East Boothbay, the Center and Barter's Island, but, as in the case at the Harbor a few years preceding division, the same work is carried along at other seasons in the Grammar rooms.

The free text-book act took effect in 1891. The town system, which at the first was optional, was adopted in 1890 by Boothbay Harbor, but not by Boothbay or Southport until it became generally compulsory, which was in 1895.

The town of Southport has labored under disadvantages in the matter of ability to support a high-school system, largely on account of its three principal settlements being located at considerable distance from each other, neither being large enough to maintain the entire support, or convenient for attendance at the other parts. A very progressive movement was taken, however, in 1904, as noticed in Chapter XVII, in the erection of new buildings and making preparations to establish a grade.

Some of Boothbay's teachers in the past may well be mentioned. Hon. Evans S. Pillsbury, a Bowdoin student, taught in No. 8 in the sixties. He is now counsel for the Southern Pacific Railroad, at San Francisco, with an annual salary of \$25,000. William G. Waitt, a prominent lawyer now in Boston, taught at Boothbay Center in 1876-77; he then lived in Gardiner. William S. Thompson, M. D., Augusta, taught at the Harbor at the same time, also the following year. Hon. John F. Hill, Governor of Maine, 1901-05, taught at the Harbor in 1878. William J. Long, the author of a series of "Nature Books," consisting at present of eight or nine volumes, and which have acquired a reputation throughout the country, taught at the Harbor in 1886.

The first public graduating exercises held in either town were in 1893, by the graduating class from the Boothbay Harbor High School. They were arranged by F. B. Greene, in the first year of his term as superintendent, and Edgar L.

Simpson, then principal of the school. That year the grade in the village schools was systematically established, allotting to each room the work for two years in schools below the High, and in that introducing a regular college preparatory course. The course of study was printed, framed and hung in each room throughout the grade. Since that date (1893) public graduations have regularly occurred and the course, from primary up, has been maintained with but few variations from the form then established. East Boothbay and Boothbay Center soon after the above date commenced and have maintained public graduations. The courses of study pursued in those schools thus far have been of the nature of higher English, college preparatory work not yet having been established. The list of High School graduates, as far as possible to obtain, in both towns, follow.

LIST OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

1891.—Frank Weeks Blair took the Bowdoin examination and entered college from Boothbay Harbor.

1892.—Fred Carlisle took examinations and received diploma at Boothbay Harbor.

1893.—Boothbay Harbor, Mary E. Carlisle, C. Dora Nickerson, Anna B. Kendrick, Annie Albee, George K. Blair.

1894.—Boothbay Harbor, Gertrude A. Carlisle, Edith C. Kenniston, Grace R. McKown, Frank Wells Blair, Wendell P. McKown.

1895.—Boothbay Harbor, Carrie Carlisle; East Boothbay, Frank G. Linekin, George W. Linekin, Annie A. Hagan, Mary A. Rice, Mary R. Hodgdon, Nellie F. Adams, Annie W. Hodgdon, Emily G. McDougall, Bessie C. Seavey, Nellie K. Murray; Boothbay Center, Grace E. Emerson, Orissa B. Kimball, Actor T. Abbott.

1896.—Boothbay Harbor, Gertrude Dodge, Mertie E. Dolloff, Maude Spurling, Grace Thorpe, Annie Reed, Hattie Reed, Ethel Pinkham, Hattie Dellimere, Rose Sherman, Islay F. McCormick, Mary S. McKown; East Boothbay, Lottie Chapman, Bertha Chapman, Mary B. Hardinger, Lizzie E. Rice; Boothbay Center, Lillian B. Emerson.

1897. — Boothbay Harbor, Josie Carlisle, Ida Clisby, Ella Farmer, Gussie Farmer, Edith Harris, Winifred Hussey, Vinnie Kenniston, Mabel Mullins, Cora Orne, Grace Tibbetts, Everett Winslow; Boothbay Center, Grace Corey, Bessie Chamberlain, Alfred Lynch.

1898. — Boothbay Harbor, Justin Brewer, Millard Fickett, Marcia Hodgdon, Fannie Latter, Millicent Maddocks, Ada N. Marr, Fannie Orne, Bertha Reed; East Boothbay, Clarence Rice, Mamie Murray, Hattie Hodgdon, Lillian Gilbert, Bertha Murray.

1899. — Boothbay Harbor, Donald McCormick, Mabel Weston; East Boothbay, George I. Hodgdon, Lawrence L. Baker, George M. Adams, Isabel M. Seavey, Carolyn L. Murray, Gertrude E. Smithwick, Bessie E. Blake, Mahala S. Hodgdon, Jennie M. Hagan, Laura C. Adams.

1900. — Boothbay Harbor, Stella Hodgdon, Winifred Lewis, Maude Marson, Marion Pinkham, Florence Spofford, Roland L. Turner; Boothbay Center, Jennie Emerson, Frank Tibbetts, Gladys Tibbetts.

1901. — Boothbay Harbor, Waldo S. Boyd, J. Pierce McKown, Arthur L. McCobb; East Boothbay, Mabel E. Reed, Florence H. Seavey.

1902. — Boothbay Harbor, Mary A. Larrabee, Ethelyn Trask, Bessie C. Reed, Nellie W. Reed, Carlton B. Nickerson, Margie Turner, Ella Spofford.

1903. — Boothbay Harbor, Harold Bishop, Dora Greenlaw, Vesta Hodgdon, Florence McCobb, Sidney Orne, Addie Poole, Frances Spurling; Boothbay Center, Walter O. Dunton, John F. Corey, Effie B. Tibbetts, Emily M. Sidelinger.

1904. — Boothbay Harbor, Carl R. Holton, Louis Carlisle, Leon Marson, Della Dodge, Mildrith McKown, Leone Reed, Elmira Powers, Florence Wheeler, Kate Reed; East Boothbay, Dorothy B. Murray, Bernice Race, Ruth Blake, Richard Murray; Boothbay Center, Alma L. Pinkham, William H. Nelson, Helen L. Pinkham, Joseph B. Giles, Nellie L. Giles, George F. Boston, Millard S. Giles, Maude J. Giles.

1905. — Boothbay Harbor, Chesley W. Nelson, Carrie J. Reed, Carrie N. Holton, A. Grace Carlisle, Clara J. Pierce;

East Boothbay, Florence Burnham, Eliphalet Martin, Lillian Farnham, Mattie Tibbetts, Everett Vannah; Boothbay Center, Beatrice A. Welsh, Thurman H. Sidelinger, Vinettie L. Sidelinger, Mary E. Orchard, James G. Sherman, Ethel L. Sherman, Doris E. Knight.

SKETCHES OF COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Arranged Chronologically.

REV. JONATHAN ADAMS, son of Samuel and Sarah (Reed) Adams, born in North Boothbay, July 5, 1782; graduated from Middlebury College, 1812. He married Hannah Antoinette Clough, Westport, June, 1821. Graduating from Andover Theological Seminary, 1815, he commenced his first pastorate at Woolwich in 1817, where he remained until 1832. From 1832 to 1855 he was at Deer Isle; then for three years in Boothbay and from 1858 until his death, in 1861, at New Sharon. He was of the Congregational faith and influential in his denomination. His son, the Rev. Jonathan E. Adams, though not born in town, was in the ancestral town of his family, as pastor and visitor, well known to all and a son who followed in his father's footsteps. He also graduated from Bowdoin, 1853; Bangor Theological Seminary, 1858. Took a church for some years, but became Secretary of the Maine Missionary Society, which position he held for many years. For family, see Adams genealogy.

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON was born at Boothbay Center, January 19, 1819, son of Rev. Isaac and Mary Weston (see Chapter XII); graduated from Bowdoin College, 1839. He was principal of the Maine Female College, Gorham; editor of the *Portland Eclectic*; associate editor of the *Portland Transcript*; State Superintendent of Public Schools in Maine, 1860-65; author of the "Bowdoin Poets" and several other volumes. He established a female seminary at Highland Park, Ill., where he died, in 1879.

CHARLES SULLIVAN MCCOBB, born in Boothbay, February 20, 1837, the son of Arthur and Elizabeth A. (Fisher) McCobb; graduated at Bowdoin College, 1860. He took a medical course, but enlisted into the service at the breaking out of the Rebellion. He was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 4, 1863, while acting as hospital steward.

JOHN WARREN THORPE, born April 20, 1839, son of Willard and Mary (Kenniston) Thorpe; graduated from Bowdoin College, 1861. He studied medicine and settled in practice at Oxford, N. Y., where he is now located. He married Char-

lotte Brown, of Oxford. They have three children, Willard B., Charles N. and Mary Kenniston.

GEORGE BEAMAN KENNISTON, born at Boothbay Center, December 17, 1836, son of William and Mary (Huff) Kenniston; graduated from Bowdoin College, 1861. He enlisted in the Fifth Maine Regiment, May, 1861; mustered into service June 24 as first lieutenant; was taken prisoner at Bull Run, Sunday, July 21; taken to Libby Prison and held until November 22; then, in charge of Captain Wirz, who was executed after the close of the war for his inhumanity to prisoners, taken to Tuscaloosa, Ala. On February 27, 1862, he was paroled for exchange and started for Norfolk. At Weldon, N. C., news of the battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merri-mac* was received. The paroles were canceled and the prisoners returned to Salisbury, N. C., where they were detained until August 10, when they were again paroled and on August 20 exchanged. He rejoined his regiment in September, was at the battle of Fredericksburg, and on May 25, 1863, honorably discharged. In 1864 he was lieutenant colonel of a District of Columbia regiment. After this he was for two years a clerk in the Treasury Department. Chapter XVI contains town, legislative and customs services. He was admitted to the bar in 1875; was Judge of Probate for Lincoln County, 1892 to 1900; has always acted with the Republican party and has been an active member of the Congregational society. His principal business for several years has been in handling real estate. For family, see Kenniston genealogy.

JOHN EDGAR HOLTON, born at Boothbay Center, May 8, 1855, the son of John and Mary (Foy) Holton; graduated from Bates College, 1881. He was principal of the normal department in Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, 1891 to 1894; taught Latin and German at Burton Seminary, Vt., and in Essex, Mass.; was principal for a time of the High School at Eastport. He was a natural linguist. Aside from his favorite languages, which he taught, he had an excellent knowledge of Swedish, Spanish, Italian and Welsh. Never enjoying good health, his work overcame him while yet in early life and he died June 6, 1896.

EMERSON RICE, born in Bath, December 3, 1862, the son of Dr. Otis P. and Sarah A. (Emerson) Rice; graduated from Dartmouth College, 1887, with degree of A. B.; in 1892 A. M. was conferred. He married Mabel, daughter of George B. and Antoinette E. (Adams) Kenniston, December 25, 1889. They have one son, Roger Courtland, born January 22, 1891. From 1887 to the present Mr. Rice has been instructor in science in

the High School, Hyde Park, Mass. He was president of the Boothbay Society in Massachusetts in 1903 and 1904. In his labors among the Massachusetts Archives, while assisting in the preparation of the Emerson genealogy, he obtained many references to Boothbay's early history, which were magnanimously furnished the author of this volume at its inception. With his family he regularly spends each vacation season at the Emerson homestead.

WILLIAM BEAMAN KENNISTON, born in Boothbay, November 20, 1870, son of George Beaman and Antoinette E. (Adams) Kenniston. He prepared for college at the Phillips Exeter Academy; graduated from Bowdoin College, with A. B., 1892; from Bowdoin Medical School, with M. D., 1895. He served as house doctor at the Maine General Hospital, 1895-96; settled in the practice of medicine in Yarmouth in 1897, where he remained until 1901. He then took a post graduate course at Harvard and later that year located in Exeter, N. H., where he is now engaged in the practice of medicine. He married Inez M., daughter of Benjamin F. and Sarah L. Whitcomb, Yarmouth, April 2, 1902. They have one daughter, Faith Elizabeth, born July 5, 1905.

CLARENCE ROBERT HODGDON, son of Gilman P. and Caroline M. (Spinney) Hodgdon, born March 18, 1868, at Boothbay Center; graduated from Amherst College, 1893. After graduation he engaged in teaching at Black Hall, Conn., for four years; Brookline, Mass., one year; principal of the Gardner, Mass., High School for three years and of Spencer, Mass., High School for two years. He then engaged with the American Real Estate Company, New York, selling their gold bonds, which he is at present doing. He married Cynthia Dora, daughter of Capt. Stephen E. and Imogene (Smalley) Nickerson, August 17, 1898.

FRANK WEEKS BLAIR, son of Capt. Benjamin F. and Mary L. (Dickinson) Blair, born at Boothbay Harbor, February 13, 1874; fitted in the Boothbay Harbor High School; graduated from Bowdoin College, 1895, with degree of A. B.; from Bowdoin Medical School, M. D., 1899. He was principal of Blue Hill Academy in 1895-96; of the Boothbay Harbor High School in 1897. He commenced the practice of his profession in Farmington, N. H., in 1900. In June, 1905, he was married to Mary Eveleth Weeks, of Bath. After a brief illness he died November 19, 1905. Doctor Blair had at the time of his death reached a large and lucrative practice and was fast rising in his profession. Interment at Bath.

GEORGE K. BLAIR, son of Capt. Benjamin F. and Mary

L. (Dickinson) Blair, born at Boothbay Harbor, April 20, 1875; fitted for college in the Boothbay Harbor High School; took a special course at Bowdoin College in 1895-96; graduated from Bowdoin Medical School in 1900, with degree of M. D.; was house doctor in Salem, Mass., Hospital, 1900-01; commenced practice of medicine in Salem, Mass., 1901, where he is now located.

WENDELL PHILLIPS McKOWN, son of Florence M. and Sarah F. (Kimball) McKOWN, born May 4, 1877, on Barter's Island; fitted in the Boothbay Harbor High School; graduated from Bowdoin College, 1898, winning the Smyth mathematical prize in 1896; from Harvard Law School, 1903; was principal of the Boothbay Harbor High School, 1899-1900; was engaged with Anderson & Anderson, attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York, from July, 1903, to May, 1905, when he opened an office for himself in that city at 43 Cedar Street. He married Alice, daughter of George B. and Antoinette E. (Adams) Kenniston, April 5, 1904. They have one daughter, Mabel Kenniston, born May 12, 1905.

JOHN ARTHUR MADDOCKS, son of Sewall T. and Nettie E. (Blake) Maddocks, born October 7, 1877. He fitted for college at Dean Academy and graduated from Tufts College in 1898; became cashier of the First National Bank, Boothbay Harbor, at its organization, November, 1900, which position he retains. He married Edith Chase, daughter of Albert H. and Ida A. (Chase) Kenniston, February 24, 1904. They have one daughter, Dolores.

ROYDEN MADDOCKS, son of Joseph and Emma (French) Maddocks, born at Boothbay Harbor, August 20, 1878. He nearly completed his fitting course in the Boothbay Harbor High School when his father's family moved to Carrollton, Ky., 1894. The next year he entered the State College at Lexington, where he graduated in 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering. He soon after engaged with the Lackawanna Coal Company, and was holding a position with them when stricken down, July 27, 1904, at Boulder, Colo. Interment was in the Wylie Cemetery, Boothbay. In his death a useful and particularly promising life was cut short.

PERCY CLIFFORD GILES, son of Byron and Clara (Adams) Giles, born June 21, 1875; fitted in the Boothbay schools and at Lincoln Academy; graduated from Bowdoin College, 1900. He was principal of the Denmark High School in 1901, when, in July of that year, he was appointed Government teacher in the Philippine Islands and postmaster at Piat during 1901-02. Returning on a leave of absence to the United States, he mar-

ried Ruby Louise Metcalf, of Damariscotta, June 30, 1903. With his bride he at once returned to his work at the Philipines, and was then stationed at Ilagan, Luzon. In 1904 he took charge of the Provincial Normal School, 370 pupils, Tuguegarav. On May 22, 1904, a son, Cedric Byron, was born at Bagino, Benquit Province.

ISLAY FRANCIS McCORMICK, son of Rev. Donald and Jane (Green) McCormick, born December 21, 1879, at Castleford, Yorkshire, England. He came to Boothbay Harbor with his father's family in 1895; completed his preparatory course in the Boothbay Harbor High School; graduated A. B. from Bowdoin, 1900; A. B., Harvard, 1902, where he did one year's work in mathematics. He was principal of the Boothbay Harbor High School, 1900-01; assistant at Bridgton Academy, 1902-03; principal Bridgton Academy, 1903-05; took charge of the mathematical department in the Roxbury (Mass.) Latin School, 1905.

BENJAMIN EDWARD KELLEY, son of John Edward and Cordelia (McDougall) Kelley, born at North Boothbay, June 20, 1879; fitted for college in the Boothbay schools and Lincoln Academy; graduated from Bowdoin College, 1902. He was sub-master of the Brunswick School, Greenwich, Conn., following graduation, in addition to which he reported for the *Greenwich Graphic*. At commencement, 1905, he became principal of the Boothbay Center High School.

DONALD EDWARD McCORMICK, son of Rev. Donald and Jane (Green) McCormick, born December 28, 1882, at Castleford, Yorkshire, England; came with his father's family to Boothbay Harbor in 1895; fitted for college in the Boothbay Harbor High School; graduated from Bowdoin College, A. B., 1903. He was sub-master of the Warren (Mass.) High School, 1903-04; became head of the mathematical department of the Framingham (Mass.) High School, 1904, where he is now engaged.

JOHN PIERCE McKOWN, son of Alvah C. and Olevia McKown, born December 10, 1883, at Boothbay Harbor; fitted for college in the Boothbay Harbor High School; graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy, branch of Columbia College, with degree of Ph. G., 1903; in the employ of Clarence O. Bigelow, wholesale manufacturing chemist, New York City.

WALDO SAMUEL BOYD, son of Samuel and Joanna (Philbrick) Boyd, born at Boothbay Harbor, March 6, 1882; fitted for college in Boothbay Harbor High School; graduated from



FREEMAN GROVER.
1807-1897.



New York College of Pharmacy, with degree of Ph. G., 1903 ; in employ of H. H. Hay & Co., wholesale druggists, Portland.

HARRY HODGDON HOLTON, son of Willard Russell and Georgia E. (Hodgdon) Holton, born at Boothbay Harbor, June 9, 1881 ; fitted for college in Boothbay Harbor High School ; graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy, 1904 ; took post graduate work of one year in chemistry, with degree of Ph. D. ; in the employ of Clarence O. Bigelow, wholesale manufacturing chemist, New York City.

ROLAND LEE TURNER, son of Capt. William A. and Susie H. (Marks) Turner, born in Orland ; came to West Boothbay Harbor, 1895 ; fitted in Boothbay Harbor High School ; graduated from the University of Maine, 1904, with degree of C. E. He is now engaged as civil engineer for the American Bridge Company, East Berlin, Conn.

STEPHEN HODGDON PINKHAM, son of Fernando and Josephine (Decker) Pinkham, born on Barter's Island, August 1, 1878 ; fitted for college in the Boothbay schools and Lincoln Academy ; graduated at Bowdoin College, A. B., 1905 ; in the employ of the Western Electric Company, New York City.

FRANK DAY, son of Warren P. and Clara J. (Decker) Day, born July 17, 1876, on Barter's Island ; fitted for college in the Boothbay schools and Lincoln Academy ; graduated at Bowdoin College, A. B., 1905. He is now a teacher in Connecticut.

ARTHUR LEWIS MCCOBB, son of Willard H. and Bertha (Miller) McCobb, born at Boothbay Harbor, September 23, 1883 ; fitted for college in the Boothbay Harbor High School ; graduated from Bowdoin College, A. B., 1905 ; now teaching in Elizabeth, N. J.

STUDENTS NOW IN COLLEGE COURSES.

CARLTON BELL NICKERSON, son of Capt. Stephen E. and Imogene (Smalley) Nickerson, born in Boothbay Harbor, January 15, 1885 ; fitted for college in the Boothbay Harbor High School ; now in Clark College, Worcester, Mass., class of 1906.

SIDNEY BAXTER ORNE, son of Zina and Lizzie (Thompson) Orne, born in Southport, March 24, 1886 ; now in University of Maine, class of 1907, specializing in marine engineering.

PERCY GLENHAM BISHOP, son of Willard F. Bishop, born in Eastport, residence in Boothbay Harbor ; fitted for college in the Boothbay Harbor High School and Coburn Classical Institute ; entered Bowdoin College, 1905, special course.

CHESLEY WILBUR NELSON, son of Clark L. and Laura B. (Grover) Nelson, born in Southport, December 1, 1885 ; fitted

for college in the Boothbay Harbor High School ; now in Bates College, class of 1909.

ARTHUR LEWIS PINKHAM, son of Capt. Benjamin E. and Abbie (Lewis) Pinkham, born in Boothbay Harbor ; fitted in part in the Boothbay Harbor High School ; now in Bates College, class of 1908.

CARL RUSSELL HOLTON, son of Willard Russell and Georgia E. (Hodgdon) Holton, born at Boothbay Harbor, September 12, 1884 ; fitted for college in the Boothbay Harbor High School ; now in the Rhode Island State College of Agriculture and Mechanics' Arts, class of 1909. The redrafting of the maps in this volume, of date 1857, is work of his execution.

CHAPTER XXIV.

SUMMER RESORTS AND CARRYING COMPANIES.

BEFORE wealth and fashion had made *pleasure* resorts of the favored places along the coast of Maine they were to some extent looked upon and visited as *health* resorts. In the report of the State geologist, Doctor Jackson, 1837, he says, speaking of Boothbay: "This place is one of the most frequented harbors on the eastern coast of the State, and is a favorite resort for invalids during the summer season, on account of the purity of the air and the facilities for bathing in clear sea-water." John Hayward, of Boston, published a gazetteer of New England in 1839. In his mention of our locality he says: "Boothbay is a fine watering place, and many visit it, in summer months, for health or pleasure. Here may be found all the enjoyments of sea air and bathing, fishing and fowling, ocean and island scenery, for which Nahant, in Massachusetts Bay, is justly celebrated."


This was nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Summer vacations had not become a part of the system or plan of conducting affairs. Separate establishments, supported as summer homes, were almost unknown. The country was in its infancy, in a comparatively crude and undeveloped condition. With development have come great fortunes, and moderate ones as well, and a convenience of transportation from one part of the country to another, and with it all an alluring influence to shift the scenes at different seasons, with a consequent opportunity to use and expend a part of the income. An annual outing combines health and pleasure and is in fashion—a combination that can hardly fail to make it permanent.

The great resorts of the country came along in the train of development and wealth. Wealth depended upon development, and that only set in, in real earnest, in the United States, at

the close of the Civil War. About 1870 there was a marked movement along the coast of Maine in the matter of establishing summer homes. That movement has progressed without let or hindrance to the present day, now more than a third of a century. All that started, however, have not succeeded. Some have gone down a sore disappointment to their founders; others have succeeded beyond expectation. But the aggregate growth of the Maine resorts has been a monumental success, and never was the perspective brighter than now.

Prior to about 1870 such as came among our people were those who came on so economical a plan that it afforded slight patronage. They either boarded in private families or camped on the shores, and any expenditures made by them were so small as not to be noticeable in the business affairs of the community. With this in general I will proceed to mention the start, growth and accomplishments of each separate resort in our locality; for here, unlike most other places of a similar nature, the entire region abounds in summer colonies.

SQUIRREL ISLAND.—The earliest owner from whom a trace of succession to the present can be made was Samuel Ball. He had two sons, Levi and Thomas, and a daughter who married Amos Gray. Ball's children were marrying in town as early as 1788, therefore it is probable that he settled on the island at about the close of the Revolution, though he may have done so earlier. He let his son-in-law, Amos Gray, have it, and Gray exchanged it with William Greenleaf, in 1825, for a farm in Starks. Squire Greenleaf died in 1868, and early in 1870 his heirs sold the island to Hon. J. B. Ham, Lewiston, for \$2,200, the purchaser acting for a proposed association. An act of incorporation was approved February 3d, and in June the organization was completed and the following officers elected: President, J. B. Ham; Treasurer, Nelson Dingley, Jr.; Directors, J. B. Ham, O. B. Cheney, M. V. B. Chase, G. S. Preble, W. H. Stevens, H. B. Furbush. Fourteen cottages were built the first year; the next saw a new landing, sidewalks, bowling alley and other small improvements. The chapel was added in 1881 and the Squirrel Island House in 1882. The summer post office and reading room dates from 1877. Hotel Eastern, with a capacity for 200 guests, was built in 1894-95, and



opened the latter year, June 20th, by Keyes H. Richards, proprietor. He had been proprietor of the old Chase House, which was burned in 1893. The name of Hotel Eastern was changed to Squirrel Inn at the close of the season of 1895. Mr. Richards is still proprietor and the house has had crowded seasons ever since its erection.

A summer sheet, called the *Squid*, was established and ran seven or eight weeks each season from some time in the early seventies until about 1888, when it was changed to the *Squirrel Island Buoy*. The former was conducted by the late Parke G. Dingley, the latter usually by Bowdoin College students as lessees of the old plant. It was discontinued about 1900, since which time a special effort has been made by the *Boothbay Register* to chronicle the Squirrel news. A casino was built in 1890. In 1904 a new library was opened, which was the gift of A. H. Davenport, who has been president of the association for several years and a leading real estate owner there. Water from the Boothbay Harbor plant was conducted across by laying a submarine pipe from the end of Spruce Point and a sewer system partially constructed in 1904. A telegraph, by submarine cable, has existed several years. The island surveys 131 acres. From the first a liberal policy has been pursued toward the island by the town of Southport, of which it is a part. Carefully drawn articles of association and wise administration of the affairs of the colony have kept out all objectionable features. Since 1903 they have received extra powers through a special charter granted them by the Legislature. The first store on Squirrel was kept by a man named Ring. He was followed by one named Barker, afterward becoming the firm of Barker, Ham & Mitchell. Then followed Charles E. Kendrick, the present proprietor of the *Boothbay Register*, who was succeeded by Keyes H. Richards, who still conducts it.

At present Squirrel Island possesses a hotel, chapel, casino, post and telegraph offices, library, store, Spa, water and sewer systems. There are 115 cottages, and among these are many modern and expensive structures, much in contrast with the humble beginnings in the seventies. A census in the season of 1905 showed the visitors upon the island to number 910

persons, representing 114 cities and towns, twenty-two States and four foreign countries.

MOUSE ISLAND.—As early an owner as can be found for this island, and probably the first person to build and live upon it, was John Andrews, Jr. After selling his property at the head of the Harbor he built upon Mouse Island, which evidently had belonged to the estate of his father. This may go back to 1794, when John Andrews, Sr., first came from Ipswich to Boothbay. The house was built in 1858 and lived in until 1864, when Andrews sold to Alexander Johnson, Wiscasset. Johnson built the stone house in 1870 and about three years later sold the property to John and Charles Cameron, of Southport. They, in 1875, sold to a company of twelve persons from Skowhegan. The next year a move toward corporate organization, with the building of an extensive summer hotel a part of the program, was made, but never fully carried out. The Samoset House was built in 1877 and since that date has annually been opened in summer, under several lessees. The leading parties in interest have been L. L. Morrison, R. W. Haines, S. J. Walton and George N. Page, all of Skowhegan. It is still owned by an association.

CAPITAL ISLAND.—Robert Reed, who lived at Pig Cove and was a son of Col. Andrew, of Boothbay, settled at that point about 1785. It was then and for many years after called Pig Cove Island. Reed sold the island to Moses Riggs, of Georgetown, and he, in 1844, to Freeman Grover, who that year settled at Pig Cove. Grover sold to Charles A. White, Gardiner, who acted for a company which was organized in 1878 and built the Capital Island House, or by some termed the Sidney House, for John Sidney was first proprietor. The early story of our summer business can hardly be written and leave John Sidney out. He was born at Kalma, Sweden, but came to America with his parents at the age of twelve. They soon died and at thirteen he was left an orphan. He chose the sea and sailed in nearly every quarter of the globe, under nearly every flag. He was shipwrecked several times, passed through scores of adventures of which any one told at length would make an interesting story, fought through the Civil War with more than one full share of hardships and then engaged in sein-

ing. This brought him into our locality, and upon the purchase of Squirrel Island he took up his abode there as keeper. He was termed the third king of Squirrel—Samoset being first, King William (Squire Greenleaf), second, and Sidney became King John. In this position he remained until the house was built at Capital, when he went there to complete his career. He had seen and experienced that side of life by which all law was turned to license. A newspaper article upon him once said that he "had all the charms of the wild Indian and all the vices of tame civilization." He was generous and kind, but what he wanted he took if within reach. He was, in fact, a whole-souled, kind-hearted old sinner and will long be remembered. Capital has about thirty cottages owned by individuals, other property being still in association ownership.

SOUTHPORT.—The advantages of mainland and island are afforded this town since the bridge was built. Beautiful spots, where Nature has been lavish in her attractions, abound about its shores, and summer homes are springing up at all points. Crossing from Boothbay Harbor one of the first places in view is that of Mrs. Rhoda Thompson. It is the old homestead, remodeled and fitted as a summer hotel, with a capacity for about forty guests. A little farther westward, at the junction of the roads, is Cove Cottage, Capt. Alphonzo Dyer, proprietor, with a capacity of from forty to fifty guests. It was first opened in 1889. Its patrons are mostly from New York and New Jersey. In 1897 M. H. & H. L. Thompson built the Lawnmere. It was erected for the purpose and is located so as to command a view of Samoset River and the entire travel between Bath and Boothbay. It is a well-finished structure inside and out. Its capacity is for about sixty guests, with extensive additions already arranged to be added for 1906.

Where "Skipper" John Pierce conducted a thrifty bank cod establishment, enlarged and increased by his sons-in-law, Thomas and Nahum Marr, from whom the harbor at West Southport took its name, J. Dana Payson now runs the Cozy Harbor House. It is the old home of Thomas Marr, remodeled with additions. Its capacity is for forty to fifty guests.

Three miles more to the southward and the Newagen House, Courtland Wilson, proprietor, is reached. It is the old Wilson

home, with all former semblance gone. The house was first built by Ebenezer Preble in 1816. On the grounds of this place is the renowned "Chaple's Chair," a description of which has found its way into print by nearly every space writer and searcher after the curious who has visited Cape Newagen. This house has dining capacity for fifty persons, with rooming for thirty-five.

The largest and one of the oldest summer establishments on the island is that of Abial Gray, a little more than a mile north of Cape Newagen, situated on Boothbay Harbor, nearly opposite Squirrel. It has no name, it is simply "Gray's"—that said and it is known. The capacity is about seventy-five. Northerly from this establishment is that of Charles S. Gray. It is known as the Point of View House, and accommodates about twenty-five guests. It was opened in 1895. On high land overlooking Capital Island Cove is Bay View House, Daniel B. Strout, proprietor. This house was opened to the public in 1876, since which time it has been rebuilt with additions. It accommodates about forty guests. Besides the houses mentioned are several others which are able to accommodate fifteen to twenty guests each season. A hall was built a few years ago on the shore at the end of the bridge, and in summer a store with the specialties of the season is run in connection. A short distance northerly from "Gray's," near Devon Rocks, a chapel was erected by subscription among the guests during 1905. It is twenty-five by fifty-two feet, contains twenty-two pews, and was built by Charles S. Gray. The architecture is modern and it is a very attractive building. It is known as "All Saints Chapel by the Sea," and is Episcopal. Boating facilities are unsurpassed wherever one goes about Southport, and, in the past few years, a great improvement is noticeable on all the roads. This is directly traceable to the erection of a bridge, as was predicted by its supporters at the time.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR VILLAGE has the Menawarmet, built and equipped specially for the summer trade, by the Boothbay Land Company, in 1889. It was later sold to Capt. Oscar S. Yates, Round Pond, who has since become a resident. It has been run annually, by either Captain Yates or a lessee, during each season since building. Excepting Squirrel Inn and the

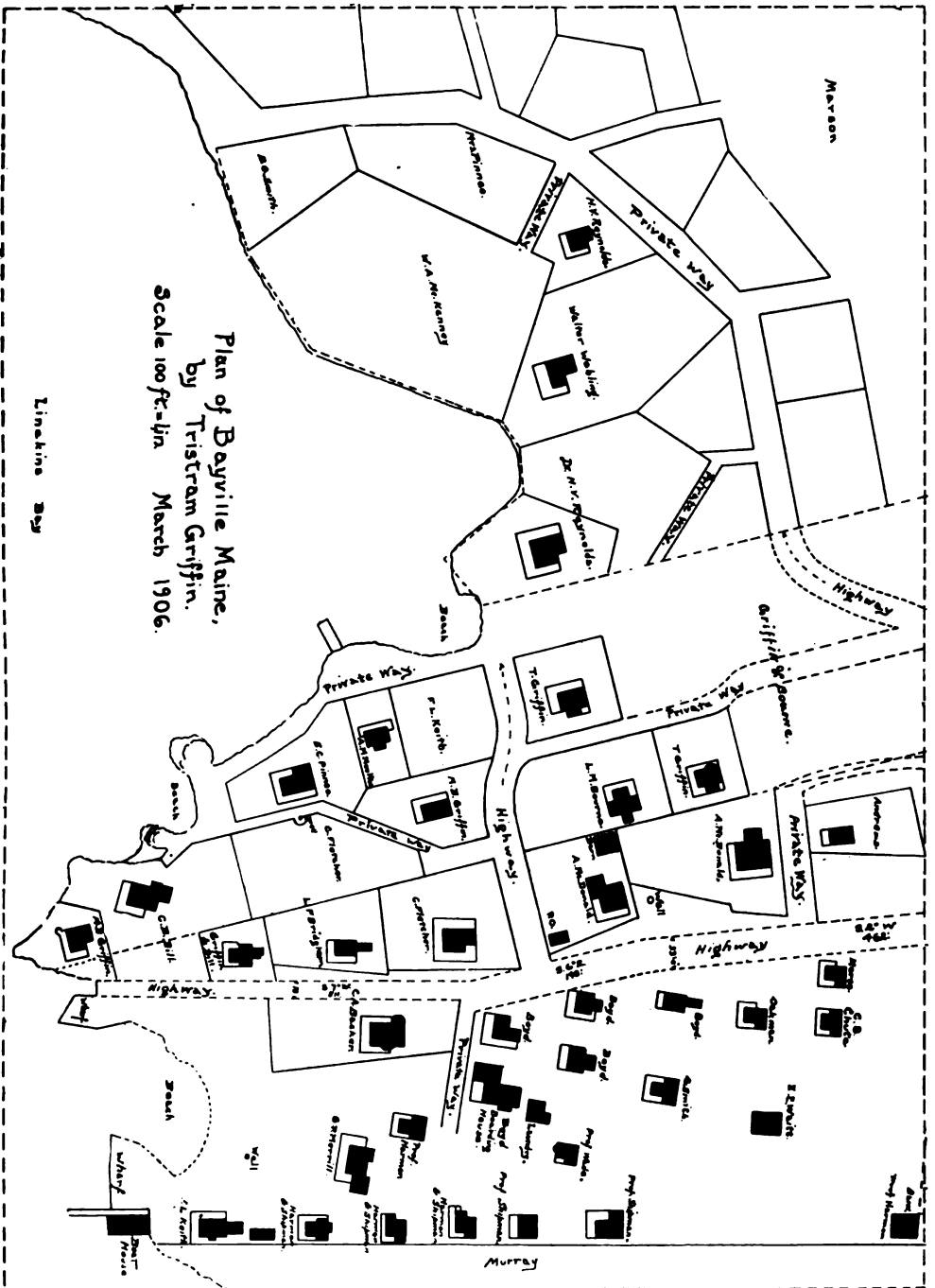
Oak Grove House it is the largest summer hostelry in the entire region, accommodating more than 100 persons. Previous to building the above the Boston and Boothbay Land Company erected a small hotel at the southerly projection of Spruce Point, where the telegraph cable and water pipe leave the mainland for Squirrel Island service. This house has a capacity for thirty guests. The all-the-year-open houses are the Boothbay House and Weymouth House, the former accommodating about 100 guests, the latter fifty. Additional to these are some private residences open only to regular boarders during summer.

On the road leading to Southport, on the shore of Campbell's Cove, is situated the Oak Grove House. This house was opened in 1896, under the management of its present proprietor, W. H. Reed. It is modern in every respect and has enjoyed a patronage up to its capacity each season. It accommodates from 100 to 125.

ISLE OF SPRINGS, originally known as Thirty Acre Island, and then, during the occupancy of the Swett family, as Swett's Island, was purchased during 1887 of Harvey Swett by an association of Kennebec and Androscoggin parties and rechristened. In 1888 nine cottages and the Ne Krangen House were built. This house took its name from a local one in the Indian language. Townsend Gut, just below this island, which separates Southport from the main, was by the natives known as Ne Krangen, variously translated as "gateway," "in the open," etc. An association was duly organized immediately after purchase, similar to that existing at Squirrel. Four members of the association purchased the hotel in 1902 and enlarged it from twenty-four guests' rooms to fifty. One of the valuable as well as extraordinary features of this island is that twelve distinct springs of pure water appear upon it, distributed at different points. There are now about twenty-five cottages. The casino was built in 1892. The only other public resort on the Sheepscot side is the Sawyer Island House, which for the past few seasons has been under the proprietorship of Elton H. Lewis, who also conducts a store in connection. This is the old home of Zina H. Hodgdon, and summer boarders were taken for several years before it went into Mr. Lewis' hands.

BAYVILLE is one of the largest and most important summer

colonies in the locality. The neighborhood where stands the Boyd residence and others, at the junction of the road to Bayville and that running between East Boothbay and the Harbor, was formerly called Hardscrabble. It is often so referred to in the town records of fifty to sixty years ago. The Booker family, shown by old records to have been a numerous one, lived there. Samuel Murray owned the land nearer the shore, where the Bayville colony now inhabits and easterly along shore, including Murray Hill. In 1840 Samuel Boyd purchased what is now the estate of the late Thomas Boyd and all of Bayville, of Murray, making his home there afterward. At that date an old cellar was plainly visible just east of the present settlement, but it is not known who the early settler was. Thomas Boyd, who had lived for several years in Dorchester, Mass., came back and took the homestead, and soon after 1870, when, as we have seen, the tide of summer travel commenced to set in toward Boothbay, he was quick to grasp the situation and to recognize the value of what he possessed. A private way was opened to the shore from his residence and a single cottage built, which Isaac Reed took. Another was soon built, known as the Greenleaf cottage. But little, however, was done before 1884. Prof. G. M. Harmon, of Tufts College, came there first in 1886. Mr. Capen had been there the previous year. At that time there were the Reed, Boyd, Marsh, McDonald, Tufts, Dorchester, Blaxton and Boyd and Capen cottages. Prof. W. R. Shipman, of Tufts, came in 1887. Since that time the leading promoters of the colony have been the firm composed of Professors Harmon and Shipman. In 1890 Griffin & Bourne purchased land of Mrs. Mary Sproule, from the original Leishman farm, abutting on the west, and built four cottages and also sold two lots where cottages were built. In the early nineties three cottages were built there by the late Charles Chick, of Augusta. The Gables has been owned by Harmon & Shipman since 1892 and run as a public house. There are now thirty-six cottages; eight are owned by Harmon & Shipman, five by Griffin & Bourne, six by the Boyd estate and the rest individually. A casino was built in 1904 at a cost of \$1,500, owned jointly between the Bayville and Murray Hill colonies. This is used through the week for various pub-



lic amusements and Sundays for religious services. Near the casino is the floating stage, seventeen by seventy feet, with a boathouse. The steamboat has no landing here, but makes one at Murray Hill, one-fourth mile distant.

MURRAY HILL was purchased by Charles Capen, Stoughton, Mass., in 1886, and while in a sense connected with Bayville is still a separate summer colony. There are several attractive summer homes there in an unsurpassed location. The two Capens, Cochrane and Brown purchased about seventy acres easterly from Murray Hill in 1886 and erected four cottages upon their purchase, christening the place Paradise Point. Bayville has a summer postal service, while the two latter neighborhoods take mail and are tributary in trade to East Boothbay.

EAST BOOTHBAY, throughout the region covered by this volume, is only second to Boothbay Harbor as a trading center and supply station for the summer colonies as well as the resident population; and, like the Harbor in another respect, while not of itself a leading summer location still has its admirers and accommodates them. Several private houses are opened in summer. Among the principal places of this class are the following: Seavey House, Mrs. Granville J. Seavey; McDougall House, James McDougall; Forest House, Walter McDougall; Reed House, Mrs. E. Ella Reed.

At points along the way leading over the ridge road to Ocean Point, by which one traverses the entire length of Linekin Neck, development is often discernible in the form of new summer homes and hotels which have sprung up. The Mount Pleasant House, at that place, has its location near a regular steamboat landing. A little farther to the south is the Ledge Lawn House, built by E. S. Linekin, 1890, situated on a beautiful spot on the shore of the bay.

OCEAN POINT, on the identical spot where stood the ancient settlement of Corbin's Sound, dates its birth as a summer colony among the first along our coast. It took its start early in the seventies. Perhaps no two persons among the many who have taken a strong interest in the welfare and growth of this place have done so much as Dr. L. J. Crocker and the late Hon. P. O. Vickery, both of Augusta. They were among its earliest admirers and have been among its most loyal and con-

stant supporters. In 1895 there were twenty-nine cottages. That year John R. McDougall, of East Boothbay, who for fifteen years had sent a team there daily in summer from his home store, built one at the Point with a forty-four foot frontage on the street and a twenty-two foot depth, with public hall above. About that date the town made an appropriation of \$1,025 for building a street about the shore of the Point, and since then a healthy growth has been noticeable annually in both numbers and improvements of buildings. The Ocean Point House, near the steamboat landing, was one of the earliest houses built there for summer use. There are now about seventy cottages and two hotels, C. E. Hoxie and J. W. Harlow being proprietors.

Among summer boarding houses in Boothbay, not already mentioned, are those of James A. Reed, Charles Dodge and Andrew E. Perkins, Pleasant Cove, and Chester C. Knight, Boothbay Center. While the number and amount of non-resident taxpayers is not an exact criterion by which to judge of the extent and value of the summer interests about our shores, it still is strongly indicative. In 1905 there were 218 non-resident property owners in Boothbay, 279 in Southport and 177 in Boothbay Harbor.

CARRYING COMPANIES.

Just previous to the Civil War a side wheel steamer, the *T. F. Seeker*, ran for two seasons between Portland and Boothbay Harbor. Her landings were at the wharves of C. & W. Fisher, west side, and Capt. Allen Lewis, east side. Part of the stock in this boat was owned here, but more largely in Portland. Her measurement was about 200 tons. Previous to 1865, with this exception, all water travel in and out of Boothbay Harbor, or other places about Boothbay shores, was by sailing vessels or dories. The latter were used principally for reaching Bath by water. Many of our citizens, and not by any means the oldest among them, have made the trip to Bath in that way frequently in their earlier years. Samuel Donnell followed dory transportation of passengers between Bath and Boothbay for many years before the advent of steam over the route. Capt. Gilman A. Low, now of Boothbay Harbor, but

a former resident of Georgetown, is entitled to credit as the first mover in the direction of putting on steam transportation. Shortly before 1865 he, as a young man, formulated the plan and enlisted the efforts and capital of William H. McClellan, a merchant of Bath, in the enterprise. The steamer *Spray* was the result, a boat sixty feet long with a capacity for seventy-five passengers. She went on the route in 1865, making daily trips between Boothbay and Bath.

The Eastern Steamboat Company was chartered in 1868 and organized in 1869 with Samuel D. Bailey, of Bath, as its first president. In the opening of 1870 the steamer *Sasanoa*, a boat eighty-six feet in length, was built, and that year two trips daily were run during summer. The inauguration of Boothbay Harbor, with the islands and country about, as a summer resort takes its date that year. In the fall and winter of 1871-72 daily winter service between Boothbay and Wiscasset was commenced and has continued to the present. The mail route over this line was established in 1873, which has been continuous since. Early in 1873 the steamer *Samoset* was built, a boat seventy-one feet long. That and the *Sasanoa* then for a time did the business over the route, for in February, that year, the old *Spray* was sold to T. W. Allen & Son, Dennyville, Me. The steamer *Sebenoa* was built in 1880 and sold to the Maine Central Railroad in January, 1884; she was a boat 100 feet in length. The year of that sale the *Wiwurna* was built to take the place of the *Sebenoa*. This latest addition to the line was 110 feet long, 98 tons, and is still in service. In September, 1887, the *Sasanoa* was sold to New York parties and taken to Staten Island. The following spring the steamer *Nahanada*, 100 feet long, 91 tons, was built and put upon the route. In 1890 the *Winter Harbor* was purchased and the summer trips of the company were extended to Linekin's Bay, South Bristol and Pemaquid Harbor. Early in 1894 the steamer *Samoset* was rebuilt and enlarged, the name being changed to *Damarin*, 55 tons. Since that the steamer *Island Belle*, 153 tons, has been purchased and put upon the line.

On October 8, 1901, the Eastern Steamship Company was incorporated and comprised what had been the Boston and

Bangor Steamship Company, Portland Steamship Company, International Steamship Company, Kennebec Steamboat Company and Eastern Steamboat Company. In March, 1905, they took over the Rockland, Blue Hill and Ellsworth Steamboat Company. These former lines are now known as divisions of the present company and are constituted as follows :

Bangor Division, 234 miles, two boats, 3,700 tons aggregate.

Portland Division, 110 miles, two boats, 6,065 tons.

Mount Desert Division, 111 miles, four boats, 1,078 tons.

International Division, 330 miles, three boats, 7,265 tons.

Kennebec Division, 150 miles, two boats, 3,650 tons.

Boothbay Division, 33 miles, four boats, *Wiwurna, Nahanada, Island Belle, Damarin*, 397 tons.

This gives the company, as at present equipped, seventeen boats, with an aggregate tonnage of 22,355 and aggregate mileage of 968. Connection at Bath with the Kennebec Division is made. The service at present includes three or four round trips between Boothbay Harbor and Bath daily in summer, two in spring and fall, and from about December 20th, average, to March 20th all are discontinued and one round trip daily to Wiscasset is made.

Previous to 1887 the larger part of the general freight to Boothbay Harbor from Portland was brought by the schooner *Mary Elizabeth*, Capt. George Dunton. Other schooners plied between Portland and East Boothbay and the other trading points about the shore. That year Capt. Alfred Race, East Boothbay, organized the Portland and Boothbay Steamboat Company and purchased the steamer *Enterprise*, 184 tons measurement, 150 tons freight capacity, carrying 300 passengers. In 1895 general repairs were made adding much to its value and convenience for public service. This boat makes its terminal points Portland and East Boothbay, touching at Boothbay Harbor and South Bristol, and during the season at Squirrel and Heron Islands. The service is tri-weekly and since its first appearance on the line it has received the greater part of the general freights for the entire locality. Captain Race has been master since establishment.

In 1895 the Maine Coast Navigation Company was incor-

porated and commenced business by putting on a newly-built steamer, the *Salacia*. Capt. O. C. Oliver was the moving spirit in this undertaking and was master of the boat and president of the company. A more extended business and other boats were at first contemplated, but after some two or three seasons' trial, including several changes of service, the steamer was sold and went to Florida and the company closed its affairs.

About or soon after 1880 the steamer *Islander*, Capt. Charles C. Thompson, Southport, went on the route summers between Gardiner and Boothbay Harbor, touching at all the resort landings between. This boat plied over its route about twenty years when it was sold to Florida parties.

The *City of Gardiner* commenced before 1895, over the same line of travel, at first tri-weekly, but for several recent years daily, during the season, and is still on the route.

A new line commenced April 15, 1896, known as the Portland and Rockland Steamboat Company, Capt. I. E. Archibald. The above cities are its terminal points. Its regular stations between are Boothbay Harbor, New Harbor, Round Pond, Friendship, Port Clyde and Tenant's Harbor, with a few additional landings in summer. The service of this line commenced with the steamer *Silver Star*, followed by the *Merryconeag*, a larger boat, and in 1902 by a new steamer, the *Mineola*, and now by the *Monhegan*. This line has been extended to points in Hancock County and apparently enjoys a profitable carrying trade. It certainly fills a long-felt want in both freight and travel.

That portion of Boothbay bordering on the Damariscotta has been greatly convened for three or four years last past by the Damariscotta Steamboat Company, E. P. Gamage, manager, which begins about June 1st each year, running until late in autumn, between Christmas Cove and Damariscotta, touching at Heron Island, South Bristol, East Boothbay, Clark's Cove and Poole's Landing, making two round trips daily during the busy season.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE CIVIL WAR.

THE news of the surrender of Fort Sumter reached our towns on the morning of April 15, 1861. Six States had already seceded and on February 18th, preceding, Jefferson Davis had been inaugurated President of the Confederacy. These preliminary acts had inflamed the public mind; the last act fired it. The next news flashed over the country was the call of President Lincoln that day for 75,000 troops. Four days later the Sixth Mass. Regiment was attacked in Baltimore by a mob with rebel tendencies as it was hurrying through that city for the defense of the National Capital.

The wildest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the North, and nowhere was it more intense and true than in the State of Maine; but it is only our province to present what can be gathered of the part that was played by Boothbay and Southport, that future generations descending from this population may know what their ancestors contributed to that mighty conflict. Men and women, boys and girls, almost universally wore the national colors. Bits of red, white and blue appeared everywhere and on all occasions. Public meetings were almost universally held. The first in Boothbay was at the East Boothbay schoolhouse, where many young men stepped forward and signed a pledge to go to the front and defend the Government. This was immediately followed by another meeting, in the old Union Church at Boothbay Center, of similar purpose and result. The ladies of the town were not less patriotic than the men, and they actively participated on nearly every public occasion. But these gatherings, which occurred throughout the North, were simply the expressions of National feeling. The crisis first produced this spontaneous outburst of indignation and patriotism combined, and then settled down to a legal, formal, systematic effort to stamp out treason in the land. Town action follows.



THE MCCOBB AND AULD HOUSE,
built about 1807.

THE LEISHMAN HOUSE,
built in 1775.



At a special meeting called on May 6, 1861, Charles Carlisle, moderator, the following article was presented :

"To see what sum of money the town will raise to pay those volunteers in their country's service and provide for the families of those who may need assistance."

The action of the town follows :

"Voted to pay volunteers \$25 per month if it can legally be done.

"Voted to raise \$2,000 for the support of the families of those who volunteer in their country's service if needed.

"Voted to choose a committee of five to wait on the families of those who volunteer and see what assistance is needed."

Allen Lewis, Robert Montgomery, Benjamin Reed, William Carlisle and Samuel K. Hilton were chosen a committee.

This committee was continued in 1862.

At a special meeting July 26, 1862 :

"Voted to pay each volunteer \$100 when mustered into the United States service, providing the town's quota is made up of volunteers, and the selectmen be authorized to borrow \$3,000 to pay the volunteers if necessary.

"Voted that the town appoint a committee to procure the names of residents of Boothbay who are, or have been, or shall be in the army or navy during the war. The same to be called the roll of honor and to be recorded as such in the town records.'

The committee chosen were Charles S. F. Hilton, William Carlisle, Leonard Montgomery, Leonard McCobb and William Kenniston.

A special meeting September 1, 1862 :

"To see what method the town will take to raise the number of men required of the town under the late call of the Governor."

The action of the town :

"Voted to pay volunteers \$125 and authorize the selectmen to borrow \$3,250 to pay volunteers when required."

At this meeting Alden Blossom was chosen to obtain names of all those already gone into the army and navy, and to wait upon the Governor and see if the town might not be enabled to get its quota reduced or its filling postponed for a time. At the same meeting Leonard McCobb, Leonard Montgomery,

John McClintock and William Kenniston were chosen as a committee to procure volunteers.

September 5, 1863, it was voted to pay drafted men, who serve under the Conscription Act, \$125 each.

November 16, 1863, it was voted to pay \$300 each to those who are accepted by the Governor to fill the town's quota under the President's call of October 17th, and the selectmen were authorized to raise the necessary amount on the credit of the town.

January 4, 1864, a committee consisting of Westbrook G. Lewis, Sewall S. Wylie and Isaac W. Reed was chosen to procure the town's quota at the best possible advantage. The selectmen were authorized to make a loan of \$13,200, at the lowest possible rate, limited not to pay in excess of eight per cent. interest, and to deposit the funds in Augusta, that the men might be paid as soon as mustered into United States service.

February 17, 1864, at a special meeting :

"Voted that the selectmen be authorized to recruit the town's quota assigned them under the President's last call, at the best advantage they can for the town, agreeable to instructions."

August 12, 1864, at a special meeting :

"Voted to raise \$250 for every man who serves in the United States service, or furnishes a substitute to fill the town's quota for one year, and that the selectmen be authorized to raise the required sum on the credit of the town. Also to procure any necessary assistance in procuring the men."

The above vote was unanimous in a full meeting.

At the September election it was voted 227 to 4 to ratify the Legislative resolve to allow the soldiers in the field the privilege to vote.

A special meeting, October 5, 1864, to complete the work of the meeting of August 12th preceding, voted exclusive power to the selectmen in filling the town's quota under the President's last call for 500,000 men, at the town's expense. The necessary number not having been obtained, another meeting was called for December 3, 1864, when it was voted to raise \$10,000 on the credit of the town, and that such a part as was necessary should be used in procuring twenty-five volunteers.

The last war measure before its close was that on February

22, 1865, when it was voted to raise \$15,000 and to choose two agents to procure the necessary men. Thomas Boyd and Sewall S. Wylie were chosen.

In 1870 a vote was passed that each man who enlisted and had received no bounty from any source should be then paid a bounty of \$100.

THE BOOTHBAY CIVIL WAR LIST.

The following list, while falling short in number of the aggregate quota during the Civil War period, has been revised with care from town records, inscriptions from gravestones, family records, G. A. R. Post records, and then reviewed by several veterans who have been lifelong residents of the town. Additional to this, comparison with the Adjutant General's reports has been made. The aggregate quota of Boothbay was about 250, but many of these were commuters or substitutes, the names of some of whom were not ever known, being procured through agency; but if known do not require a place in a list of this nature. If omissions occur, as some are likely to, they are more likely to be instances of some who were Boothbay born and bred, but went into the service while temporarily residing in some other State. Usual abbreviations are used.

Alexander Adams, priv. co. C, 14th Me. reg.; also seaman U. S. S. *Octorara*; res. Boothbay Harbor.

George Adams, priv. co. K, 8th Me. reg.; b. in England; res. in Boothbay.

John Adams, serg. co. B, 5th Mass. reg.; also serg. 28th Me. reg.; res. Boothbay Harbor.

Daniel Adams, priv. co. C, 14th Me. reg.; d. in service at New Orleans.

David C. Adams, priv. co. F, 28th Me. reg.; res. Boothbay.

James R. Auld, priv. co. A, 5th Me. reg.; d. at Boothbay Harbor, July 2, 1903.

John G. Auld, capt. co. E, 4th Me. reg.; wounded at Fredericksburg; d. at Washington, D. C., Dec. 4, 1902.

Rufus Auld, priv. co. E, 4th Me. reg.; also priv. co. K, 19th Me. reg.; res. Boothbay Harbor.

Chandler Ayer, priv. co. D, 3d Me. reg.; dec.

Elwell H. Barter, priv. co. K, 8th Me. reg.; res. Boothbay.

James E. Beath, corp. and serg. co. E, 4th Me. reg.; res. Boothbay.

Thomas P. Beath, capt. co. K, 19th Me. reg.; living in the West.

Benjamin F. Blair, acting ensign U. S. Navy, ship *Mohican*; res. Boothbay Harbor.

Clark Blake, corp. co. B, 9th Me. reg.; d. May 23, 1864.

Franklin H. Blake, priv. co. F, 28th Me. reg.; d. June 5, 1891.

Isaac N. Blish, musician co. C, 14th Me. reg.; dec.

Alden Blossom, M. D., surgeon 6th Me. reg.; b. in Turner; d. in Boothbay Harbor, Aug. 17, 1897.

Abijah Boyd, priv. co. K, 19th Me. reg.; d. in Boothbay, Mar. 28, 1892.

Alexander Boyd, priv. 7th Me. Bat.; d. in Boothbay, Apr. 29, 1894.

Charles H. Boyd, priv. co. A, 5th Me. reg.; d. in 1863.

William Boyd, priv. co. C, 14th Me. reg.; d. Jan., 1904, in Malden, Mass.

Martin Brewer, priv. 8th Me. reg.; also seaman on U. S. S. *Pautuxet*; res. Boothbay Harbor.

Mitchell Brewer, seaman on U. S. S. *Alabama*; d. in Boothbay Harbor, Dec. 25, 1895.

George W. Brown, priv. co. L, 1st Me. Heavy Art.

Albert W. Bryer, priv. co. E, 4th Me. reg.; d. from wounds received at James River at Alexandria, Va., July 2, 1864.

Cushman Bryer, seaman U. S. S. *Brooklyn*; d. Aug. 28, 1874.

George R. Bryer, priv. 7th Me. reg.; dec.

Alva Carlisle, priv. co. F, 28th Me. reg.; d. Feb. 25, 1863.

Frank Carlisle, corp. co. G, 1st Mass. reg.; res. Boothbay.

Jason Carlisle, capt. co. E, 4th Me. reg.; res. Boothbay Harbor.

John W. Chambers, priv. co. A, 32d Me. reg.; d. Apr. 21, 1864.

Alonzo Chapman, priv. co. H, 21st Me. reg.; b. in Damariscotta; res. in Boothbay.

Wilmot H. Chapman, priv. co. K, 16th Me. reg.; dec.

George Chase, priv. co. K, 19th Me. reg.; b. in Waterville; dec.

William M. Clapp, priv. co. F, 30th Wis. reg.; b. in Damariscotta; dec.

John Clifford, priv. co. F, 28th Me. reg.; d. May 31, 1863.

Charles A. Corey, priv. co. B, 17th U. S. Inf.; d. at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 10, 1862.

John K. Corey, priv. co. E, 4th Me. reg.; res. Boothbay.

Benjamin H. Crossman, priv. co. F, 2d Me. Cav.; b. in Wiscasset; dec.

Daniel Curran, priv. co. F, 10th U. S. Inf. ; also priv. co. E, 1st U. S. Inf. ; b. in Thomaston ; dec.

Albert S. Decker, priv. co. G, 7th Me. reg. ; d. Sept. 10, 1863.

Giles W. Decker, priv. co. C, 14th Me. reg. ; d. Nov. 7, 1863.

Benaiah P. Dolloff, lieut. co. K, 19th Me. reg. ; d. Dec. 28, 1880.

Warren L. Dolloff, adjt. 14th Me. reg. ; res. Boothbay Harbor.

David H. Elwell, priv. co. G, 14 Me. reg. ; d. Sept. 8, 1869.

Daniel K. Emerson, priv. co. G, 20th Me. reg. ; res. Boothbay.

Luther Emerson, priv. co. K, 19th Me. reg. ; wounded at Fredericksburg ; d. Apr. 30, 1897.

Thomas J. Emerson, corp. co. F, 28th Me. reg. ; b. in Pittston ; res. Boothbay Harbor.

Charles T. Farmer, priv. co. G, 14th Me. reg. ; d. Aug. 9, 1865.

William P. Farmer, priv. co. C, 14th Me. reg. ; also seaman U. S. S. *Monongahela* ; d. May 5, 1887.

Daniel L. Farnham, priv. co. C, 5th Me. reg. ; d. Apr. 13, 1876.

George P. Fogler, priv. co. K, 19th Me. reg. ; killed in battle July 2, 1863.

Charles W. Fuller, priv. 17th Me. reg. ; d. in Portland.

Charles E. Giles, priv. co. E, 4th Me. reg. ; res. Providence, R. I.

Frederick M. Giles, priv. co. G, 1st Me. Cav. ; res. Boothbay.

Harvey H. Giles, priv. co. E, 4th Me. reg. ; killed at Fredericksburg.

Henry K. Giles, priv. co. F, 28th Me. reg. ; d. in service, June 1, 1863.

John M. Giles, priv. co. F, 28th Me. reg. ; d. in service, Aug. 6, 1863.

John Gilpatrick, priv. co. I, 1st Me. Heavy Art. ; b. in Washington ; res. Boothbay.

Joseph Gray, priv. co. F, 1st Conn. Cav. ; dec.

Livingston Gray, priv. co. C, 14th Me. reg. ; d. in service, July 2, 1862, at New Orleans.

George Wm. Gray, priv. co. E, 14th Me. reg. ; d. from wounds received at Fort Donelson, 1862.

Ebenezer Greenleaf, seaman ship *Huron* ; b. in Westport ; res. Edgecomb.

Cyrus B. Hagan, priv. co. E, 4th Me. reg. ; d. 1869.

Dennis M. Hagan, serg. co. B, 9th Me. reg. ; res. East Boothbay.

Joseph F. Hallowell, priv. co. C, 14th Me. reg. ; d. Dec. 2, 1862, in service.

John Hanson, U. S. Navy ; d. Oct. 4, 1877.

John Hilton, seaman U. S. S. *Tahoma* ; d. in Andersonville, Oct. 20, 1863.

Jeremiah C. Holton, priv. co. F, 28th Me. reg. ; res. Boothbay Harbor.

Benjamin Keller, seaman U. S. Navy ; res. Boothbay.

John E. Kelley, lieut. co. C, 14th Me. reg. ; res. Boothbay.

William K. Kelley, priv. co. K, 7th Me. reg. ; d. from wounds, July 9, 1864.

William Kennedy, priv. 2d Me. Cav. ; d. in service.

George B. Kenniston, lieut. co. D, 5th Me. reg. ; also lieut. col. of a D. C. reg., 1864 ; res. Boothbay Harbor.

James A. Knight, priv. co. G, 20th Me. reg. ; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

John H. Lake, priv. co. C, 21st Me. reg. ; b. in Rangeley ; res. Boothbay Harbor.

Addison W. Lewis, lieut. co. A, 20th Me. reg. ; also 19th Me. reg. ; b. in Waterville ; d. in Boothbay Harbor, Dec. 31, 1894.

Austin Lewis, priv. co. C, 14th Me. reg. ; d. in service, Dec. 29, 1861.

George B. Lewis, corp. co. C, 14th Me. reg. ; res. Boothbay.

Roswell C. Lewis, seaman on U. S. S. *Sagamore* ; res. Boothbay.

Thomas Lewis, priv. co. C, 14th Me. reg. ; d. in service, Nov. 13, 1862.

Warren Lewis, priv. co. C, 14th Me. reg. ; d. in service, Dec. 10, 1862.

John Lang, seaman on board brig *H. G. Berry*, 1861.

Armitage G. McCobb, priv. co. E, 4th Me. reg. ; d. June 17, 1863, from sunstroke on march to Gettysburg.

Charles H. McCobb, priv. co. F, 31st Iowa reg. ; d. in service, Apr. 19, 1863.

Charles S. McCobb, lieut. co. E, 4th Me. reg. ; killed at Gettysburg, July 4, 1863.

Jason McClintock, priv. co. C, 14th Me. reg. ; d. in service, 1862.

Albert B. McClintock, priv. co. A, 5th Me. reg. ; killed by blowing up of a gunboat in 1862.

John M. McFarland, priv. co. A, 8th Me. reg. ; also seaman on U. S. S. *Dictator* ; res. Boothbay Harbor.

Nathaniel C. McFarland, priv. co. K, 19th Me. reg. ; d. in Andersonville, Feb. 14, 1864.

Cyrus McKown, priv. co. C, 24th Mass. reg.

William Marson, priv. co. H, 45th Penn. reg. ; b. in Bath ; d. in Boothbay Harbor.

George P. Matthews, priv. co. L, 3d N. Y. Cav.

John N. Matthews, priv. co. F, 28th Me. reg. ; d. in service, Sept. 4, 1863.

Paul H. Matthews, priv. co. C, 14th Me. reg. ; d. in service at New Orleans, Aug. 18, 1862.

Theodore Matthews, priv. co. C, 14th Me. reg. ; missing at the battle of Cedar Creek, 1864.

Charles F. Merry, priv. 5th Me. Bat. ; res. Boothbay Harbor.

Newell K. Merry, priv. co. F, 28th Me. reg. ; res. Deering.

John Montgomery, capt. co. F, 12th Me. reg. ; also lieut. 2d Me. Bat. ; wounded at Cedar Mountain and Fredericksburg ; d. at East Boothbay, Sept. 19, 1901.

William Montgomery, lieut. 1st Me. Cav. ; res. at Malden, Mass.

Isaac L. Murray, priv. 2d Me. Bat. ; wounded at Fredericksburg ; res. East Boothbay.

Freedom Nason, priv. co. F, 28th Me. reg.

Charles S. Orne, seaman ship *Keystone State* ; d. Mar. 7, 1865.

John J. Patterson, musician co. K, 17th Mass. reg. ; b. in Londonderry, N. H. ; res. Edgecomb.

John P. Perkins, acting ensign U. S. Navy ; b. in Kennebunk ; d. Sept. 14, 1885.

Benjamin E. Pinkham, priv. 5th Me. Bat. ; res. Boothbay Harbor.

Francis C. Pinkham, priv. co. E, 4th Me. reg. ; d. May 4, 1873.

Horace W. Pinkham, priv. co. E, 39th Mass. reg. ; res. Boothbay.

Osborne Pinkham, priv. co. E, 4th Me. reg. ; d. Aug. 2, 1874.

Osgood Pinkham, priv. co. C, 14th Me. reg. ; d. Feb. 20, 1862, in service.

Sanford L. Pinkham, priv. co. F, 24th Me. reg. ; res. in Butte, Mont.

Stephen Pinkham, priv. 19th Me. reg., unassigned ; d. Dec. 23, 1870.

Frederick Preble, priv. co. C, 14th Me. reg. ; dec.

George W. Preble, priv. co. G, 20th Me. reg. ; dec.

Granville A. Preble, priv. co. B, 9th Me. reg. ; d. May 21, 1902, in Boothbay Harbor.

Austin Reed, lieut. 2d Me. Bat. ; res. Boothbay.

Benjamin S. Reed, seaman U. S. S. *Cumberland*, also priv. co. K, 16th Me. reg. ; res. Boothbay Harbor.

Bradford D. Reed, ensign U. S. S. *Wyandotte*; d. Aug. 5, 1868.

Chapman N. Reed, lieut. co. C, 14th Me. reg.; res. Boothbay Harbor.

Isaac W. Reed, lieut. co. C, 14th Me. reg.; dec.

William Reed, priv. co. G, 5th Me. reg.; seaman U. S. S. *Judge Torrence*; res. Linekin.

Edward Sargent, priv. 7th Me. reg.; res. Deering.

Edwin L. Sargent, priv. co. K, 38th Mass. reg.; d. May 27, 1863.

Oscar W. Sargent, priv. co. A, 45th Mass. reg.; d. Oct. 9, 1876.

Weld F. Sargent, serg. co. K, 19th Me. reg.; killed in battle, June 6, 1864.

Charles A. Seavey, serg. co. B, 45th Mass. reg.; also seaman on monitor *Monadnock*.

Charles F. Seavey, landsman U. S. S. *Sabine*; d. Feb. 20, 1896.

James A. Seavey, serg. maj. 14th Me. reg.; d. Nov. 2, 1862.

James O. Seavey, serg. co. H, 19 Me. reg.; res. Boothbay.

Orin Seavey; d. in service in a Western reg.

Franklin Sawyer, priv. co. G, 5th Me. reg.; d. Mar. 19, 1862.

Samuel Shaw, priv. co. C, 14th Me. reg.; dec.

A. D. Sherman, priv. co. F, 28th Me. reg.

Isaac G. Sherman, seaman U. S. S. *Relief*; b. in Augusta; res. Boothbay Harbor.

George K. Sherman, priv. co. F, 28th Me. reg.; d. July 26, 1878.

Nathaniel C. Sherman, priv. co. F, 28th Me. reg.; d. July 9, 1863.

Silas Smith, priv. 1st Cal. reg.; d. at Boothbay Harbor, Dec. 17, 1883.

William M. Smith, serg. co. E, 4th Me. reg.; res. Boothbay Harbor.

John G. Spinney, priv. co. F, 28th Me. reg.; res. Boothbay.

Joseph Spofford, priv. co. H, 2d Mass. Cav.

Gardner Stewart, priv. co. F, 1st Me. Cav.; res. Linekin.

Thomas Z. Tibbetts, priv. co. C, 24th Me. reg.; killed at Drury's Bluff, May 14, 1864.

William B. Tibbetts, priv. co. E, 4th Me. reg.; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 29, 1862.

Charles Webber, priv. co. F, 28th Me. reg.; d. Aug. 23, 1863.

Richard M. Webber, priv. co. F, 5th N. H. reg.; b. in Belfast; d. Nov. 12, 1893.

Leonard Webster, priv. co. K, 19th Me. reg. ; d. Dec. 1, 1866.

Lorenzo R. Webster, priv. co. K, 19th Me. reg. ; d. Jan. 18, 1878.

John H. Welch, cook ship *Jacob Bell*; b. in Newfoundland; d. in Boothbay Harbor, 1905.

Robert Welch, priv. co. F, 28th Me. reg. ; d. Aug. 29, 1863.

Charles S. Weston, priv. co. F, 28th Me. reg. ; b. in Augusta.

Albert Wheeler, priv. co. C, 14th Me. reg. ; res. Boothbay.

A. R. Wheeler, priv. co. C, 102d N. Y. reg.

Jerome Wheeler, priv. co. G, 17th Mass. reg. ; d. in service, Nov. 19, 1862.

John C. Willey, priv. co. G, 1st, 10th and 29th Me. reg. ; res. Wakefield, Mass.

Alden Winslow, priv. co. E, 13th Mass. reg. ; also serg. 1st Me. Sharpshooters; wounded at Petersburg; b. in Nobleboro; res. Boothbay Harbor.

Alexander Wylie, priv. co. F, 28th Me. reg. ; d. Aug. 23, 1863.

Charles Wylie, priv. — Mass. reg. ; res. Chelsea, Mass.

James A. Wylie, priv. co. K, 19th Me. reg. ; d. Dec. 25, 1862.

Levi Wylie, priv. co. C, 14th Me. reg. ; killed at the battle of Pleasant Hill, Oct. 27, 1864.

Samuel Wylie, 2d, priv. co. K, 19th Me. reg. ; d. Dec. 26, 1862.

Veteran associations have been organized in both towns. Weld Sargent Post, No. 92, was first, at Boothbay Harbor, and this included the G. A. R. of the three towns for a time. Their by-laws were approved in January, 1884. Soon after the division of Boothbay, Harvey Giles Post, No. 157, was organized with quarters at East Boothbay.

SOUTHPORT.

The first special town meeting in Southport relating to war measures was held April 29, 1862. The action of that was to raise the amount authorized by the State for aid in support of dependent relatives of soldiers, sailors and marines actually engaged in military or naval service. The selectmen were authorized to hire the money. A meeting held August 6, 1862, voted to raise \$200 for each volunteer to fill the town's quota, and those from Southport were to be received first. Four days' time was given the resident population to volunteer and

then, according to the vote, it was given to other towns. Of the \$200 offered volunteers, one-half was to be paid when mustered into service and the other half to be in town scrip, in one and two years. On September 6, 1862, another meeting was held, when \$100 was voted to be paid each nine months' volunteer, twenty dollars to be paid at mustering in and eighty dollars when honorably discharged.

At the annual meeting of 1863 a bounty of \$150 was voted to each man who should volunteer before March 18th following, and to the families of such volunteers seventy-five cents per week to the wife and fifty cents to each dependent child during the term of service. Two hundred dollars was voted volunteers at a special meeting, November 24, 1863. At the annual meeting, 1864, a bounty was voted to those who had been drafted on July 18, 1863, and passed to the credit of the town. A meeting held on August 20, 1864, in response to the President's call for 500,000 men, instructed the selectmen to fill the town's quota as best they could; and at another special, held January 19, 1865, responding to the President's call for 300,000 men, it was voted to raise \$5,000 to fill the town's quota.

THE SOUTHPORT CIVIL WAR LIST.

Similar sources for information were pursued as in the case of Boothbay. It is thought that the list on Southport, however, is likely to be free from omissions, from the fact that William T. Maddocks, who was a town officer soon after the close of the war, made and retained private records which were kindly furnished the author. Further than this, it is an easier matter to obtain a thorough familiarity with affairs of this kind over an area like that of Southport than over one as extended as Boothbay.

William H. Alley, priv. co. E, 1st Vet. Inf.; d. July 21, 1898.

Manley S. Brewer, priv. co. C, 32d Mass. reg.; res. South Bristol.

George W. Brown, priv. co. D, 7th Me. reg.

Samuel F. Cary, seaman U. S. Navy, ship *San Jacinto*.

James Coolen, priv. co. D, 7th Me. reg.; d. Jan. 4, 1904.

Henry O. Davis, priv. co. D, 4th Me. reg.

Albert Dyer, seaman U. S. Navy, ship *Constitution*; d. 186-; see *Casualties*.

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John Gray, seaman U. S. Navy, ship *San Jacinto*.
 Samuel N. Gray, seaman U. S. Navy, ship *Morning Light*.
 Charles B. Gilman, priv. co. B, 1st Me. Cav.
 George Huskins, seaman U. S. Navy, ship *Mound City*.
 James M. Jones, priv. co. F, 28th Me. reg.
 Hiram Marr, priv. co. J, 20 Me. reg.; d. Feb. 26, 1869.
 Jernel Marr, priv. co. D, 7th Me. reg.; res. Bath.
 William F. Marr, seaman U. S. Navy, ship *San Jacinto*;
 res. Southport.
 John T. Marshall, priv. co. G, 3d Me. reg.
 Alden B. Moore, priv. 14th Me. reg.; res. Southport.
 Thomas J. Neal, priv. co. C, 1st Me. Cav.
 Edward Nelson, seaman U. S. Navy, ship *Constitution*.
 Plummer Nelson, seaman U. S. Navy, ship *Powhatan*; d.
 Sept. 3, 1882.
 Benjamin Orne, seaman U. S. Navy, ship *Gen. Putnam*.
 Elbridge Orne, priv. co. C, 14th Me. reg.
 James E. Orne, seaman U. S. Navy; res. Southport.
 Charles B. Pierce, seaman U. S. Navy, ship *San Jacinto*.
 Edward Pierce, seaman U. S. Navy, ship *Katahdin*.
 Jesse Pierce, seaman U. S. Navy, Brooklyn Navy Yard
 and ship *San Jacinto*; d. in Southport, 1905.
 Jonathan Pierce, seaman U. S. Navy, Brooklyn Navy Yard,
 ships *North Carolina* and *San Jacinto*; d. Sept. 24, 1903.
 Mark Rand, seaman U. S. Navy, ship *San Jacinto*; res.
 Southport.
 Amherst Spofford, priv. co. G, 3d Me. reg.; res. Skowhegan.
 Sidney Spofford, priv. co. G, 3d Me. reg.; d. in service.
 Andrew Westman, seaman U. S. Navy, ship *Wabash*.
 John H. Wilson, seaman U. S. Navy, ship *Com. Jones*.
 George L. Witham, priv. co. I, 20th Me. reg.; b. in Wash-
 ington; res. Southport.

Southern privateersmen to some extent infested Northern waters during the war and in several instances came along the coast of Maine. There were two or three cases where our people lost schooners by being captured by some Southern privateer, but no case quite the equal to that of the *Archer*. This little fishing schooner, about ninety tons, was principally owned by William Decker, Southport. She was in the Bay of Fundy on a fishing trip in command of Capt. Robert Snowman, now living at Cape Newagen.

Lieut. C. W. Read, of the Confederate Navy, had been under the noted Moffitt on the cruiser *Florida* up to May, 1863.

Read was a mere boy, a graduate of Annapolis and twenty-three years of age—a Missippian by birth. Moffitt captured the brig *Clarence* and placed Read in command, with one howitzer, a crew of twenty men and a roving commission to burn and destroy Northern property, exposed towns on the seaport and unarmed vessels. Moffitt wrote him on May 6th :

"This is the time when our best exertions should be made to harm the common enemy and confuse them with attacks from all unexpected quarters. Act for the best and God speed you. If success attends the effort you will deserve the fullest consideration of the department."

The first acts were against shipping in Baltimore, but, with the daring of a Mosby, Read concluded to go along the New England coast. His report to the department states that from June 12th to June 24th he captured and burned or bonded nineteen vessels. On June 12th, just east of Mount Desert Rock, he captured the *Tacony* and burned the *Clarence*. On the 24th, in the Bay of Fundy, to use their words :

"We ran alongside a smart-looking little fishing schooner, called the *Archer*, which we captured. Her crew were just about sitting down to a nice fish supper. Their captain asked us to join them, and as they had a first-class chowder, besides some nice tongues and sounds, cooked as they knew how to cook them, we accepted the invitation. After dark we transferred one six-pounder and such other articles as we needed from the *Tacony* to the *Archer*. We then set fire to the *Tacony* and stayed by her till she burned to the water's edge."

The day before this capture they were hailed by a Yankee gunboat with : "Bark, ahoy, what and where bound?" Read replied : "Bark *Mary Jane*, from Sagua La Grande bound to Portland." The captain of the gunboat then informed them that there was a rebel privateer cruising along the coast, burning and destroying shipping, and to keep a sharp lookout. Read thanked them as they steamed away to the south in search of the privateer. All were speechless for a moment at their escape, when Read broke the silence, saying : "Boys, we have had a close call, but we are still on deck."

They ran the *Archer* after her capture at once for Portland, with intention of "cutting out" the *Caleb Cushing*, revenue cutter, then laying there, and destroying the unfinished gun-

boats *Pontoon* and *Agawam*, moored at Franklin Wharf, and any other shipping as opportunity might offer. All of the crew not necessary to be above on the run to Portland were busily employed below making oakum balls and saturating them with turpentine, to be used in firing the shipping. A little to the east of Damariscove two fishermen, Bibber and Titcomb by name, were captured and ordered to serve as pilots. They refused and were put below in irons.

At sunset on the 26th they anchored near Pomeroy's Rock, off Fish Point. At two in the morning of the 27th, with muffled oars, they ran a boat's crew alongside the *Cushing*, which they boarded, gagged and bound the watch and then the officers and men as fast as they appeared, having disguised their character by assuming the fishing garb of the *Archer's* crew, who were prisoners below. They then towed the cutter via Hussey's Sound, to avoid the forts, out of the harbor, followed by the *Archer*. At ten A. M. they were fifteen miles at sea, when the wind died away and left them becalmed.

As the news spread over Portland in the morning that city was wild with excitement over the dare-devil act, and steamers in the harbor were impressed into the chase. Capt. John Liscomb in the *Forest City*, a Boston steamer, and the *Chesapeake*, a New York boat, made the chase. When nearly overhauled boats were lowered from the cutter and she was fired. A truce was hung out and the fishermen captured the day before, the *Archer's* and the cutter's crews, prisoners but shortly before, and the privateersmen, now prisoners themselves, were taken aboard the *Chesapeake*. But while this was going on, almost immediately after the last boat left the cutter, the flames reached the magazine and a terrific explosion followed, hurling splinters from her timbers hundreds of feet in the air and, for the time, fairly darkening all about, then with a lurch sank from sight.

Bibber, the captured fisherman, informed them where the *Archer* was in hiding, and the *Forest City* found her that afternoon and took her into the harbor, where she discharged the effects of her captors and was turned over to her owners. She had been left in the charge of a single Confederate, Bob Mullins, of New Orleans. Captain Read stayed with the navy while the Confederacy lasted, then engaged in business at

Meridian, Miss., dying there in 1891. During his imprisonment in Portland he wrote to his family asking for money to buy clothing, stating in his letter that the Portland people had nearly all of his for souvenirs.

With the foregoing imperfect record of the part our community took in that great conflict—the greatest in modern times—we pass to other matters; but for a moment thought reverts to those patriotic meetings at East Boothbay and the Center in April, 1861. The men who were old then have been of the past for many years. Of those who were then in middle age three or four isolated instances may still be cited where they are yet with us. But of the young men present those evenings—the life and hope of the community in which they lived—eager to go forth and battle for the land of their birth, some fell before a Southern foe, some went down victims of camp and climatic diseases, some famished in prison pens, some have been dropping along the highway of time in the years since that struggle closed, and the remainder—few only—with whitened locks are bearing the burdens of threescore and ten.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MONOGRAPHS AND INCIDENTS.

I.

DR. J. H. WEBBER, Boston, in the *Register* of September 22, 1883, described West Boothbay Harbor in 1822 as follows: In August of that year his father, in company with Seba Smith, came from Portland and settled there. Only five houses then stood in the vicinity. Mr. Webber built his house just south of where the ice house stands. Squire Smith lived a little farther to the east. There was a large stone house occupied by Abijah Kenney, it having been occupied by the soldiers as a barracks in the War of 1812. Besides Kenney, Benjamin Wylie lived in a part of it and Robert Wylie lived in the hall. A few years later it burned down. Seba Smith owned fishing vessels and kept a store. Mr. Webber built a foundry near the shore which soon was lost by fire and was replaced by a blacksmith shop. A few years later the shop was burned and rebuilt.

II.

A letter from Benjamin Blair, Esq., which appeared in the *Boothbay Register*, March 21, 1883:

MR. EDITOR.

Dear Sir:—As time changes everything around us and we are boasting of the growth and prosperity of our village, I thought it might be interesting to the present inhabitants to know how it looked fifty years ago, the number of dwelling houses, their location and by whom occupied at that time, on both sides of the Harbor, from the end of Spruce Point, on the east side, around to McFarland's Point on the west side.

1.—Beginning at Mr. McFarland's old house, which stood near the head of W. M. Sawyer's wharf and occupied by David Newbegin as a dwelling and bakery, he being a baker by trade. This house has long been removed.

2.—Next coming north is John McFarland's, looks about the same as then, when occupied by himself, now by his heirs.

3.—North and easterly was the Boothbay House, owned and kept by William Maxwell Reed as a public house. It has since been remodeled and greatly improved.

4.—The Dole house, so-called, occupied by John McClintock, who carried on the shoemaking business. It was afterward known as the Parker Wilson house.

5.—Next north is the brick house, which looks about the same as then, owned and occupied by Col. Jacob Auld and Joseph McCobb, Esq.; Mr. Auld in the northerly part and McCobb's widow and family in the south part.

6.—The old Esquire McCobb house stood where the Weymouth House now stands and was hauled up town, on the east side of Adams Pond, for Capt. Matthew Reed, whose house was burned not long before.

7.—The Avery house, so-called, occupied by John Parshley, afterward became the property of Marshal Smith, Esq., and has since been remodeled and greatly improved by his son Silas.

8.—Next was John W. Weymouth's, recently built, since owned by Jacob Orne and now by his daughter, Mrs. Foster. It has been remodeled within a few years.

9.—The Fullerton house, occupied by Henry Reed and Newbury Morse, now by your humble servant, who is the only one now living who occupied either of the houses fifty years ago around this harbor.

10.—Next the Doctor Merrill house, occupied by Doctor Kennedy, afterward by Capt. William S. Emerson, who remodeled and greatly improved it, and now by his widow and heirs.

11.—The old Captain Mac, or yellow, house, so-called on account of its yellow paint and brass knockers on the front door. It was considered the most aristocratic in town in those days, occupied by Alfred Hodgdon, and stood about southeast from the Second Congregational Church. It has been moved out to the street and greatly improved by I. C. Sherman, Esq.

12.—William Montgomery's house stood where Russell Holton's new house, now D. W. Hodgdon's, now is, and was taken down to make room for this new one.

13.—Coming south was Edmund Wilson's, a little to the westward of Capt. S. S. Wylie's, which stood near the street and was removed by fire some forty years ago; no trace of it now remains.

14.—Edward B. Sargent, near the street as it then led along the shore, just to the north of what was recently Mr.



BENJAMIN BLAIR.
1806-1895.



Sawyer's, on east side, now J. W. Dow's. It was taken down some years ago.

15.—The Russ house stood on the hill, east side of the new schoolhouse, then occupied by David Booker Adams, and was destroyed by fire some twenty-five years ago.

16.—The Parson Fisher house stood on Mount Pisgah, where James Harris' widow now lives, and was burned about twenty-five years ago. It was then occupied by a Springer family and others.

17.—Coming down near the water again we find the Norwood house, owned and occupied by John Norwood and his son William, more recently by M. E. Pierce as a store and dwelling.

18.—James Campbell's house, now occupied by one of his grandsons, looks about the same as then.

19.—John Love lived where Luther Maddocks' buildings now are and the house was removed to make room for better buildings.

20.—Following down Spruce Point along the shore, in a footpath, we come to Samuel Brewer's, near Brewer's Cove, which was destroyed by fire some twenty-five years ago.

21.—Still following the shore toward the end of the Point, we find John Tibbetts. The house was destroyed by fire some thirty years ago.

22.—To the east of the Cumberland Bone Company still stands James Brewer's house.

Thus it may be seen that five of the twenty-two dwellings of fifty years ago have been burned and some removed to make room for better ones, leaving about twelve of the original number. Now I ask where are the former occupants? Yes, where are they? It is a subject for us all to think of.

BENJAMIN BLAIR.

BOOTHBAY, March 19, 1883.

III.

DEPOSITION OF JOHN BEATH.

January 1, 1771.

John Beath of more than fifty years of age testifieth and saith on or about the 22d. of August 1739, he, this deponent being an inhabitant of a place called Townsend now within the town of Boothbay County of Lincoln Province of Massachusetts Bay, was called to the house of Edmund Brown another of the inhabitants of Said Townsend: that he found Said Edmund sitting in his house in company with a number of his neighbors

expecting the arrival of an officer to apprehend him, no officer being yet come: That said Edmund Brown declared to this deponent that he had resolved to give to the first ordained minister that should settle in said Townsend a lot of land then in his possession, which he had bought of David Bryant of Said Townsend deceased. That the Said Edmund Brown requested this deponent to write a deed of gift agreeable to that intention; that this deponent in compliance therewith, did forthwith write a deed of gift, conveying to said first minister in fee simple forever a lot of land the bounds of which begin at John McFarland's line, at a poplar tree, running fifty-five rods S. W. along the side of Lobster Cove to Samuel McCobb's line, then running N. W. eighty-eight rods to an heap of Stones, then running N. to the head of the lots to a Spruce Tree marked, then E. to a certain Ash Tree at John McFarland's line then S. to an oak in Said line; then S. E. sixty rods to where it begins. That Said deed also conveyed a lot in Reed's meadow to the Said Minister in the same manner: that this deponent presented the Said deed to the Said Edmund Brown. That the Said Edmund Brown signed and sealed the same in the presence of John McFarland and James McFarland who subscribed as witnesses to the same deed; that the Said deed was delivered to this deponent in trust for the above use and has been in his care ever since till the Rev. John Murray was called & settled as pastor in Said Town, when it was given up by order of the inhabitants to him: That the deed of the aforesaid tenor and purport now in the hands of the Rev. John Murray is the very same paper letter and syllables which this deponent then wrote with his own hand: That he knows the hand writing of the said Edmund Brown particularly and that the words Edmund Brown signed to the Said deed are written by the hand of the Said Edmund Brown.

That the inhabitants of the Said Townsend further took possession of the premises for the above use; that he this deponent helped with them to build an house on the same, and that they have kept possession till the Rev. John Murray was by them put in possession of the same. This deponent further saith that the next day after the Said Edmund Brown had executed the Said deed he was made prisoner and in consequence thereof committed to gaol where he remained till his death: that no magistrate was at that time convenient to the inhabitants of Said Townsend; that this deponent not being acquainted with the forms of law, and not suspecting that any doubt would ever ensue as to the validity of Said deed, added to the foregoing circumstances were the reasons why this deponent took no care to have the Said deed acknowledged & that he believes

the Same were the reasons why none of the other inhabitants concerned took any Pains therein, and further saith not.

JOHN BEATH.

IV.

A TOWN-MEETING INCIDENT.

Mr. John K. Corey relates that sometime in the fifties, he thinks it was during Pierce's administration, political feeling ran rather high and was carried into local affairs to quite an extent. At that time the road from the Center to the Harbor ran almost directly south from the store of J. H. Welsh & Sons, along the foot of the Kenniston Hill, so-called. The townhouse stood end to that street, as it now does to the present one. By being brought to the street level at its easterly end, the western end was at an elevation from the rear windows to the ground of some ten or twelve feet. Mr. Corey, as a boy, was in his father's dooryard and, hearing some commotion in the direction of the townhouse, looked up and saw an old man springing from the rear window into a snowdrift beneath. He scrambled up and ran as fast as he could to the westward, past the Corey house, without once looking around. Boy-like, Corey hurried to the townhouse to see what was the trouble, for in those days town-meeting scraps were not always wordy affairs. When he reached the door some were outside the building and the rest presented a varied view. Some were clinging around the inside at the edge of the room, some were trying to get the old men out of the building, and some of the more vigorous of the younger element were down in a sort of pit, near the center of the room, trying to get the stove out so as to prevent a conflagration. The fact was the floor had given away near the center of the room, caused by too great a number collecting at that point during a little excitement, and precipitated people, stove and all to the ground, several feet below. The worst of the excitement over, the moderator adjourned the meeting until the next day. The remainder of that day and all night following citizens worked in getting the floor back in place with a suitable foundation, so that the meeting was carried to a finality the next day. The old gentleman who went through the window and ran so precipitately home

turned out to be Samuel Bryer, who lived where John S. Knight now does.

V.

THE FATE OF A SLAVE CATCHER.

Records show that Boothbay's first physician was a Dr. Edward Creamer, who was in town somewhat earlier than 1790. He lived at West Harbor, just easterly from the residence of Thomas Orne, close to the shore. There he had a landing, and old ledgers show him to have been engaged at building vessels and keeping store as well as healing the sick. He was evidently a man of energetic qualities, but lacking in some of the moralities of life. He began to make extended trips at sea and some mystery seemed connected with their nature. Finally it became quite generally suspected that he was engaged in catching negroes on the African coast and bringing them across to the Southern or slave States and selling them there into slavery. He evidently made several successful trips when, for his own welfare, he made one too many. While in his nefarious undertaking he was ambushed and captured, together with his son, by the objects of his plunder. Like all savages, they employed torturous methods upon their victim. He was hung up by his feet for several hours, when, finding life not extinct, he was cut down and hanged by the neck until dead. The son was either liberated or escaped; but he and the others engaged under his father came back empty and reported the catastrophe.

VI.

A "ROLLING."

It was a former custom after launching a new vessel to "roll" her, for the purpose of clearing the bottom of any chance timbers from the ways that might be sticking or clinging to her. In 1851, when the schooner *G. W. Reed* was launched from Stephen Sargent's yard, which, by the way, was where M. D. McKown's yard has been in more recent years, some two hundred or more were launched in her. No sooner was she fairly in the water than the "rolling" was commenced, which was done by the entire company aboard running in concert from one side of the vessel to the other. The weight of the green spars and

the unusual number aboard produced too great a motion and she capsized, spilling the greater number of those aboard into the water. A few were so situated that they caught hold of something about the vessel and clung on until rescued; but for a few moments the work of the rescuers was directed to those in the water. The late John Durant barely escaped drowning by getting entangled in some way in the vessel. Several others were in long enough to impress them that they were in a hazardous position. The vessel itself was practically condemned for a fisherman, and the entire crew that intended to go to the Banks in her changed and went in the *C. G. Matthews*, that ill-fated schooner that went down in Bay St. Lawrence the following October with all on board, being this same crew that feared the little schooner's seaworthiness; while the *G. W. Reed*, with another crew, rode out the same storm in the same locality with no loss and little injury.

VII.

STORY OF THE WATERWITCH.

On Friday, May 17, 1878, Capt. Freeman H. McKown left his schooner, the *Waterwitch*, about six tons, with the jib to windward, foresheet halfway off, mainsheet one point off, tiller lashed halfway down, to set his trawls. It was a dead calm and he did not expect to be away more than fifteen minutes. No thought of risk or danger in his act dawned upon him. A northwest breeze suddenly sprang up, and, when ready to go on board, the little schooner could not be overhauled. For six miles they chased her in a dory, rowing with might and main, once getting within a few rods of her; then, fatigued, Captain McKown and his men gave up the chase themselves and got Captain Hodgdon to take up the pursuit in his caraway boat. She was pursued fifteen miles outside of Monhegan, when, darkness coming on and the lead having been increased to about six miles, by estimate, Captain Hodgdon also gave up the chase. On May 20th, at about four o'clock p. m., this freaky little *Waterwitch* was picked up by a Cape Cod fisherman some thirty miles E. S. E. of Boone Island.

This occurrence furnished the material for the poem by Elizabeth Akers which appeared in the holiday number of

Scribner's, December, 1887, entitled "The Waterwitch." The author has thought fit to here insert this poem in full, for several reasons, among which may be mentioned the classic beauty of the poem based upon this incident, the well-known admiration of the authoress for the Boothbay region as a summer resort, and, not least, the exhibition of what poetic license may do that its product may have the necessary qualities of finish and romance. It might be mentioned that this occurrence antedated by several years the time when Captain McKown became a benedict.

THE WATERWITCH.

By Elizabeth Akers.

From the dingy wharves of old Boothbay
 A lounging sailor roared —
 "Ho, Captain McKown! hooray! hooray!
 The Waterwitch has sailed away
 With never a soul on board!"

Sure enough! he had truly said,
 Else never a truth spake he;
 With her anchor weighed and her sails all spread,
 With all things shipshape and orderly,
 And her pennant fluttering straight ahead,
 She was standing out to sea!
 Scudding into the boundless blue,
 With never a captain, or mate, or crew!

The breeze had whispered a wooing word
 To the crank impatient craft;
 She felt her wings like a new-fledged bird —
 Her slow roll changed to a sudden pitch,
 And, stretching her canvas every stitch,
 Away went the tricky Waterwitch
 With the warlock wind abaft!

Where was her captain, all this time?
 The skipper, proud of his grizzled prime —
 Ready and rugged Captain McKown —
 Sturdiest tar in the salt old town,
 With hands like leather, and face burned brown
 By sea-fog, and wind, and sun?
 With his rolling gait and his sinewy form
 And voice like a distant thunder-storm
 Ere the tempest has begun?

Wherever he was, how sank his heart,
How leaped his pulse with a sickening start,
 When the startled sailor roared —
And every wharf-rat joined the shout,
And every loiterer round about —
"The Waterwitch has started out
 With never a soul aboard!"

Alas, for trusting the treacherous deep!
All day the ocean had seemed asleep;
 No gentlest breath of a zephyr stirred —
 Not even the wing of a passing bird
 Had dimpled the level main.
And the confident captain, quite at ease,
Seeing no sign of the wished-for breeze,
 And little guessing what Furies fell
Fate was sending along his track,
 Stepped serenely on shore again,
And tarried a moment to say farewell —
 Alack-a-day! alack!

Into his dory like light he flew,
Taking two of his trusty crew.
 "Come!" bawled desperate Captain McKown,
 In a voice that shook the sleepy town —
"Stand to your oars with might and main!
 Row, if you never row again!
If you can capture the Waterwitch —
One of you fellows, I don't care which —
Though he be as poor as a meadow-crane,
(And I've always sworn she should marry rich) —
 Shall have my daughter Jane!"

Roused by the unexpected spur —
For each had secretly sighed for her —
They never questioned nor made demur,
 Nor paused for a jealous thrill —
No time for rivals to fume and frown —
And the two bluff sailors, brave and brown,
Possible husbands of Jane McKown,
 Bent to the oars with a will;
But every moment the wide, bright reach
Between their boat and the Waterwitch
 Grew broader, broader still!

Vainly they pulled, and puffed, and swore;
Vainly did streams of sweat down pour

From straining shoulder and bending back —
Limbs might labor and sinews crack,
But, pausing neither to veer or tack,
The wild Witch mocked at their white-oak breeze,
As, dancing and dipping with graceful ease,
She scudded along her foamy track,
And gained on the dory more and more —
Alack-a-day ! alack !

Merrily bowled the truant craft ;
Free as a soul that has never sinned,
She sped straight on ahead of the wind —
Her taut sails never a wrinkle stirred ;
The breeze and billows sang and laughed,
And her wroth pursuers heard,
As she flew along like a frigate-bird
And left them far abaft.
Without a shudder of straining sail
Did the runaway vessel ride,
Urged by the freshening of the gale,
And helped by the treacherous tide.
Afar from Boothbay's rocks and sand,
Out of sight of the gazing land,
Straight southeast did the vessel fly,
Into the mist 'twixt wave and sky ;
And long ere baffled Captain McKown,
Drenched and weary pulled back to town —
Too tired for rage and too wroth for speech —
His vessel was out of human reach,
With only her topsails, faint and dim,
Above the horizon's rim.

Gone forever ! and who shall tell
Where she wandered and what befell,
Sooner or later the runaway,
Restless rover from far Boothbay ?
Did the ghosts of sailors long ago
Drowned in the salty depths below
Gather again their wave-bleached bones
From the greedy locker of Davy Jones,
And, climbing her side at dead of night,
Pallid and awful, a grewsome sight,
Spring to their places and shout, "Ay ! ay !"
To a spectral captain's trumpet-cry,
And pull at the ropes, a ghastly row,
With a mocking chorus of, "Yo ! heave, ho !"
Till the wild waves howled in fright ?

And when, dismantled by storm and shock,
And the lightning's bolt and the whirlwind's force,
She plunged and drove toward a fatal rock,
Staggering blindly along her course,
Did the petrel, wraith of the raging deep,
Perch on the taffrail and weep, and weep,
While the winds wailed wild and hoarse?

Or did some gracious and kindly breeze,
Sporting over the sunny seas,
Waft her lovingly — waft her far
From cruel lee-shore and treacherous bar
Which never a vessel unwrecked could pass —
To a realm of Neptune, far apart
From track of vessel or sweep of glass,
Whose lovely isles of enchanted ground
No rude discoverer ever found,
Or mariner noted upon his chart?
Some wonderful archipelago,
Where crystal currents forever flow
Round meadows of fadeless green,
Where marvelous fruits and flowers grow,
Of richer flavor and brighter glow
Than any by mortal ever seen;
Some Eden-garden of unspoiled bliss,
Where never the guileful serpent's hiss
Or forked tongue's persuasiveness
Has led the way to sin —
Since never a human footstep trod
The tender bloom of the virgin sod —
Or sorrow or strife has been;
Where never the greed of man has made
The innocent birds and beasts afraid,
Or wronged their trust by the base intent
Of fell destruction, or bondage sore
Under the dread of his cruel ire;
Or vexed the waters with keel or oar,
Or spoiled the forests with ax and fire,
Or made fair Nature his slave, and bent
Her strength to serve him, or scarred and rent
Her bosom for precious ore.

There, becalmed in some azure bay,
Does she softly drift and drift all day,
While round her the darting dolphins play,
And the nautilus spreads its sail,

While her idle canvas flaps alway
 As the languorous breezes fail ;
 And the gurgle about her lazy prow
 Is sweet as the ripple in Cashmere's vale,
 Or the jug-jug-jug, in a myrtle-bough,
 Of the Persian nightingale?
 Or, safely moored, does she swing and swing,
 While sirens sit in her shrouds and sing —
 The same fair sirens which, oft and oft,
 Since poets' and travelers' tales began,
 Have lured to ruin the credulous, soft,
 Susceptible heart of the sailor-man?
 While mermaids sporting about her keel,
 Chase each other at hide and seek,
 Or climb her side in a merry freak,
 And take their turns at the useless wheel ;
 Or pelt each other with bells of foam,
 Now in the wave and now in the air ;
 Or lean on the bulwarks, and comb and comb
 Their beautiful sea-green hair?

If these things chanced to the runaway,
 In the far-off regions she wandered through,
 After she vanished, that summer day,
 From the eager eyes of all Boothbay
 Which watched her as she flew ;
 Or if, once hidden from human view,
 She earned her name of the Waterwitch
 By shipping at midnight a demon crew
 Who howled and gibbered as up the shrouds
 They swarmed and clambered in grisly crowds,
 When sky and ocean were black as pitch,
 While their evil eyes burned blue
 With a blaze of the cold, uncanny light
 Seen in a haunted crypt at night
 Where spooks do walk — cheu ! —
 And cruises yet under baleful stars,
 A flying terror to voyaging tars —
 No sailor or landsman, young or old,
 Has ever in song or story told,
 Because — he never knew.

The waves which bellow their fierce refrain
 Against the storm-worn coast of Maine,
 Beating themselves till they roar with pain,
 No other clew afford

Than over and over again to say
That once, on a sunny summer day,
Watched by the eyes of all Boothbay,
The eerie Waterwitch sailed away
 With never a soul on board ;
And since, though over the broad blue bay
Blows often and often a favoring breeze
And many a vessel, long away,
 Has found and followed the homeward track,
That lonely rover of unknown seas
From the realm of ocean mysteries
 Has never more come back —
 Alack-a-day ! alack !

VIII.

EAST BOOTHBAY IN 1838.

When Simeon McDougall came to East Boothbay with his father there were but six houses north of the bridge: Caleb Hodgdon and a rent near him, William Seavey in the Fishburn place, John Gould, Benjamin Reed where the late Silas Lee Hodgdon lived, Eleazer Sherman in the Baker house, with a small undertaking shop opposite, and Stephen Sawyer where J. O. Seavey lives. James Montgomery lived near Murray Hill. There were three houses on the south side of the bridge within the present village limits. The trader, Hiscock, lived where Michael Knight did later, Samuel Murray where Allen Murray does, and James Murray in the old square house. There was no other house until the point is reached where George E. Dodge lives; Captain Smalley then lived there; next southerly Eben Farnham where Simon Farnham lives; Capt. John Race on the Whitehouse place; Ezekiel Holbrook where his son Eliphalet lives; John Bennett where the late William Rowe lived; James Linekin opposite the house of Ephraim Linekin; Ephraim Linekin lived on the west side, property now owned by the Reed heirs; John Poor next; John Tibbetts where his descendants do; William Alley next, no house there now; then the Page house, now William Tibbetts'; the Grimes family, now summer property; John Bennett where Ocean Point colony is now; Benjamin Rackliff, at the elbow, where the American Fisheries Company is now located.

IX.

THE HAUNTED HILL.

David Colbath, who married Elizabeth Hutchings, 1771, lived on top of the short, steep hill near the old Pinkham mill, on the road to Dover. He was a blacksmith and after the death of his wife lived alone. He was found dead some distance from his house, one morning, with wounds that indicated murder, though no suspicion could ever be placed on any one for the deed. But it was always believed that a crime was committed, his condition when found could not otherwise be accounted for. The old house went to ruins where he lived; the old cellar still marks the spot. The superstitious of the time pointed it out, as they did "Alloway's auld haunted kirk," as a place where bogies dwelt. In passing by the place of evenings for many years after men would quicken their pace and cast quick, furtive glances to the right and left; women would scud like a boat before a gale; lovers would suppress even that low, soft tone and quicken step, while children would not go by at all.

X.

SOME OLD ROAD RECORDS.

Nov. 10, 1775, Town Meeting:

Voted that the road from the old Saw mill at the head of Campbell's Cove to the Gut at Mr. Sawyer's Island laid out by the selectmen be established.

March ye 18, 1777.

This day laid out a Road from freetown line to Samuel Browns from thence to Joseph Perkinses from thence up the hill as the road runs to Benjamin Rollinses by us.

Edward Emerson }
William Reed } Com. of Roads.

March ye 12, 1778.

This Day Laid out the Road beginning at the old Sawmill from thence to the north side of the widow Sarah Reeds house from thence to the South Side of Andrew Reeds ye 2d from thence as the road goes past William Reeds into the main Road from ye Harbour.

William McClintock }
William Reed } Com. of Roads.

June 16, 1778.

This day laid out the Road beginning at the South Side of — Rock about 15 rods thence running about southwest over green hill so called to John Montgombrys road at the easterly end of John Dawses land and marked trees.

	Edward Emerson	} Com. of Roads.
by us	Joseph Lewis	

July 18, 1778.

Laid out a Road beginning at Deacon Sawyer's Bridge running Northerly about 50 poles thence running East thro the wood to Campbells meadow or in other words to Davice Bridge so called and marked the trees &c.

	Edward Emerson	} Com. of Roads.
	Joseph Lewis	

XI.

PHYSICIANS.

Edward Creamer, who is often mentioned as a physician about 1790, was trading at West Harbor in 1773 and was probably at that date practicing medicine. He was plainly the first physician in Boothbay. He lived easterly from where Thomas Orne does. Dr. William Elliott, whose estate was probated June 16, 1785, was a physician practicing in Boothbay. Dr. Frederick S. Arnold, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Matthews, 1788, was a practicing physician here. Dr. Daniel Rose, who for education and general ability overshadowed all our earlier physicians, practiced in town from about 1795 to 1823. He lived where John E. Kelley does and went on horseback entirely, although several were riding in two-wheeled vehicles before he left town.

Dr. Samuel Bush is mentioned in the records of 1798. Dr. John Beardsley lived in a rented house of Nicholas T. Knight, Boothbay Center, for several years following 1802. A copper mortar which he used for compounding drugs is now among other old curiosities in the possession of Mrs. Maria Marson. During those years Dr. John Stockbridge was also located in town. Dr. Charles Fisher, who married Jennet Fullerton, died in 1818 at the age of forty-six years. They were married in 1811 and his settlement here only shortly preceded that event. The town records show the employment of a Doctor Mann in 1816.

Dr. Ebenezer Wells settled at the Harbor before 1823 and soon after commenced the house at Church Square known as the Emerson homestead, but while that was in an unfinished condition he sold to Dr. Thomas H. Merrill. Doctor Merrill completed the house and resided there while in town. He was twice married, first in 1823, which marks about the time he located here, and second in 1827, to a Portland lady, where he removed to soon after. He sold to Dr. D. K. Kennedy, who remained in town some ten or twelve years and then moved to Wiscasset.

Dr. Sidney B. Cushman, son of Rev. David Q. Cushman, was in Boothbay from 1837 to 1840. Dr. David Folsom is first noted in private accounts in 1842; he remained a few years in town after that date and may have been here earlier. Dr. Alden Blossom located at Boothbay Harbor August 1, 1843, continuing practice until nearly the time of his death (see family sketch). Dr. Reuel W. Lawson settled that year where the late James Wesley Reed lived and continued until after 1865, when he moved elsewhere, dying November 29, 1874, in Somerville, Mass. Dr. Joseph E. Corlew was in practice in town as early as 1844 and as late as 1847. A Doctor Proctor was here in the early fifties. Dr. George F. Jackson located here and built the house on the Avenue now owned by Fred C. Blake just prior to 1856; he removed soon after and was succeeded by Dr. Joseph A. Crowell.

Several physicians located for a short time at Boothbay Harbor in the seventies and eighties. Among these may be mentioned Dr. Charles A. Price, of Richmond, before 1880; Dr. J. A. Beecher, homeopathist, 1881; a Doctor Curtis, who came from Houlton in July, 1880, returning there a few months later; a Doctor Barton, who was here in 1885, living in the Newbegin house; Doctor Nute, in 1882. Dr. W. R. Johnson, dentist, came here from Portland in 1882, but selling his business to Dr. O. W. Baker, in 1884, he returned to Portland. Dr. John F. Hill, after teaching in Boothbay Harbor, located here in practice in 1879; but business prospects led him to give up his profession and locate in Augusta, where he became a member of the extensive publishing house of Vickery & Hill, becoming Governor of Maine from 1901 to 1905.

Dr. John A. Carter came to Boothbay Harbor in 1862. For a time he had quarters at the Weymouth House, but about 1880 he purchased the Methodist Chapel on West Street and remodeled it with additions, making a double tenement house, where he afterward lived. He came here from Sabattus. His wife, Ellen M., died January 10, 1881, aged forty-five years. He died September 28, 1893, aged seventy-three years. He was a man of public spirit with good attainments, but of frail health.

Dr. Frank H. Crocker, a graduate of Bowdoin College and its medical school, a native of Machias, settled in Boothbay Harbor in 1882. He built the house now owned by Dr. O. W. Baker, where he lived until 1891, when for business reasons he returned to Machias. A few years later he located in Gardiner, where he died, June 12, 1903. He held a good and increasing practice through his nine years here.

XII.

EDEN BY THE SEA.

When Nature carved those ragged rocks that form
Our rugged coast, and scooped those devious
Paths by which the sea comes up to view the
Land, and see her country cousins, with taste
Artistic, and with skill made perfect by
Trials many, and in divers places,
In plan original, she undertook
To make a Harbor where fishing craft might
Feel at home and merchant ships stay over
Night, or till the storm was past. When finished
Men came to see it from afar, and fell
In love with what they saw, and would not go
Away to stay, but only to bring their
Loved ones back, build them houses, and tax
Both sea and land to find them nourishment.
Houses were built, and people multiplied,
Until the stranger thought that while men slept
There was a shower, not of meteors,
But of homes, each replete with life, and filled
With comfort. They built them schools and churches,
Opened stores. A reverent, God-fearing, sober,
Honest race. No wonder that they
Prospered. More came to see and more to stay,
Till now the place is one vast hive. Workers

And those in search of pleasure or of health
 Combined to lend it charms, and spread its fame.
 This Eden by the Sea, what do men call it?
 Why! Boothbay Harbor! one of the fairest
 Pearls round Ocean's neck, one of the rarest
 Gems in fair Atlantic's crown.

DONALD McCORMICK.

XIII.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper established in town was by B. T. Cox, who issued the first number of the *Boothbay Register* December 9, 1876. It was a sheet of four pages, size 7 1-4 by 10 1-2. It carried twelve columns, three to each page. The local advertisers in that number, in order, were as follows: R. J. Cushing, watches and jewelry; M. E. Beal, Southport, general store; W. C. Clisby, livery stable; S. Averill, Wiscasset and Boothbay Stage Line; S. Howard, fish; S. Boyd, real estate; W. G. Lewis, general store; J. C. Poole, sailmaking and ship chandlery; Levi Burns, blacksmith; Ward Adams, tailor; Boothbay Savings Bank, D. W. Sawyer, treasurer; R. G. Hodgdon, clothing and furnishing goods; A. P. Wylie, boots and shoes; D. W. Hodgdon, groceries and grain; Miss S. J. Emerson, variety store; K. H. Richards, groceries; M. D. McKown, boat builder; E. L. Giles, stationery and confectionery; N. H. Hussey, dry goods; H. A. Kennedy, hardware and stoves.

It contained one obituary notice, that of Lydia P. Beath, who had been postmaster at the Harbor for over sixteen years. It mentions that the Boothbay Savings Bank has total deposits of \$18,000. The lease of Campbell's Ponds for ice cutting by the Knickerbocker Ice Company had just been effected and buildings were going up. The Mouse Island Company was erecting a hotel on that island. East Boothbay Village had just completed their new school building. The work going on in the East Boothbay shipyards of William Adams & Son and McDougall & Seavey was recorded, and a list of taxpayers paying over \$100 was given which will be reproduced:

Cumberland Bone Co.,	\$593.50	Suffolk Oil Co.,	\$253.32
L. Maddocks,	462.94	Cyrus McKown,	235.11



East Boothbay and the Damariscotta, from Hodgdon's Hill.



Atlantic Oil Co.,	\$187.00	Heirs of Benj. Reed,	\$163.03
Gallup & Holmes,	185.00	Allen Lewis,	156.34
S. G. Hodgdon,	184.10	Heirs John McClintock,	138.97
Moses R. White,	175.96	Gallup, Morgan & Co.,	113.45
Kenniston, Cobb & Co.,	168.30	A. P. Hodgdon,	106.31

The *Register* was published weekly at fifty cents per year. The office was in R. G. Hodgdon's clothing store. It was increased January 5, 1878, to a size 10 by 13 1-2, sixteen columns. It then carried five columns of advertising. In January, 1880, it was enlarged to 13 1-2 by 19 1-2, at which size it remained while published by Mr. Cox, a part of the time, however, six pages, and sometimes eight pages.

In the spring of 1888 eight persons, six of whom were residents of Boothbay Harbor, associated under the name of the Boothbay Publishing Company and purchased the name and subscription list of the former publisher. He took his material and removed to Tennessee, where he died a few years later. The new company purchased a cylinder press, two job presses, new type and other material, issuing the first number of the *Register*, in its present form and size, Saturday, May 25, 1888. F. B. Greene, one of the associates, acted as editor and manager through forty-seven issues, when he felt obliged to give his whole attention to his own affairs and the plant was leased to Joseph Burgess, Waterbury, Conn. A few months later a sale of the plant was made to Charles E. Kendrick, a former merchant of the town, who had then recently disposed of his business. Mr. Kendrick has continued owner and editor to the present.

John O'Brien started a paper called the *Boothbay Recorder* in 1881. The presswork and composition were both done in Bath. Not receiving sufficient encouragement publication was soon discontinued. It reached but few numbers.

A paper called the *Boothbay Advance* appeared Wednesday, June 24, 1885. Its editor and publisher was Arthur Fultz. A struggling effort was kept up in publication until the spring of 1888, when it was discontinued. At that time the community was somewhat divided in support of the *Register* and the *Advance* and neither prospered. A clear field was open to the Boothbay Publishing Company when they started, and that establishment has enjoyed a growing patronage.

XIV.

BANKS.

The Boothbay Savings Bank was incorporated February 5, 1872; on the 29th of that month they organized, and elected Allen Lewis, President; D. W. Sawyer, Vice President, and W. F. McClintock, Secretary and Treasurer. The trustees were Allen Lewis, D. W. Sawyer, Luther Maddocks, Robert Montgomery and W. F. McClintock. It was opened for business April 10, 1872. Its first report, as it existed September 30, 1872, showed:

Liabilities.

Deposits,	\$813.25	
Profits,	10.50	
	<hr/>	\$823.75

Resources.

Notes secured by collaterals,	\$350.00	
Cash on hand and deposit,	403.12	
Expenses,	70.63	
	<hr/>	\$823.75

On January 22, 1873, M. E. Pierce was elected secretary and treasurer, and he was succeeded by D. W. Sawyer January 22, 1876. On January 15, 1877, the trustees voted the treasurer \$66.33 for the last year's services. Moses R. White was elected president January 17, 1883. R. G. Hodgdon succeeded at the decease of Mr. White, his election dating January 17, 1893. D. W. Sawyer sent in his resignation as treasurer October 10, 1886, and on January 18, 1887, Byron C. Matthews was chosen his successor. Others who have served as trustees have been Moses R. White, Cyrus McKown, M. E. Pierce, R. G. Hodgdon, Joseph Nickerson, John H. Blair, George B. Kenniston, Alonzo R. Nickerson, Isaiah Lewis, Samuel Boyd, Keyes H. Richards, Willard T. Marr.

A fair impression of the growth, benefit and conservative management of this bank may be gathered from the following exhibit:

Deposits October 14, 1905,	\$329,573.68
Reserve fund,	18,678.59
Undivided profits,	5,817.25
	<hr/>
	\$354,069.52

Dividends paid and credited depositors, first year,	\$ 50.98
“ “ “ “ 1905,	10,068.64
Total State tax paid since organization,	\$ 34,589.67
Total dividends paid depositors since organization,	163,015.98

The first location of the bank was on Atlantic Street, in the counting room of M. E. Pierce's store. Soon after the election of Mr. Sawyer as treasurer it was moved to a wooden building standing where Gregory's Block now stands. From there to its present situation it was moved in 1886.

The First National Bank of Boothbay Harbor was organized and opened for business October 15, 1900, with the following officers, who continue to the present: K. H. Richards, President; O. S. Yates, Vice President; John A. Maddocks, Cashier; Sewall T. Maddocks, Assistant Cashier, with C. R. Tupper, C. J. Marr, K. H. Richards, Fred H. Harris, C. M. Cook, O. S. Yates, A. H. Davenport, Thomas W. Baldwin, John A. Maddocks, Directors. The first statement, issued December 13, 1900, showed deposits of \$24,192.72. The statement of date September 25, 1905, showed:

Capital stock,	\$25,000.00
Surplus and profits,	9,551.04
Circulation,	25,000.00
Deposits,	124,704.00
	<hr/>
	\$184,255.04

The number of deposit accounts at the close of 1905 were 423. A savings department was opened in March, 1903.

XV.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

On April 23, 1793, the Portland postmaster gave public notice that after that date mails would leave that office at six o'clock A. M., Mondays, arriving at Wiscasset at one P. M., Tuesdays; returning, leave Wiscasset Thursdays at six A. M., arriving in Portland at one P. M., Fridays. In 1794 the post route was extended to Camden and post offices were established there and in Thomaston and Warren. There was no post office nearer than that at Wiscasset until one was established in Boothbay in 1805. A complete list of postmasters for each office, together with dates of establishment and terms of ser-

vice, is given on pages 305-308. By consultation of family records and maps, where the offices have been kept may be easily determined.

Postage stamps were not authorized until 1847 and prepayment of postage was not compulsory until June 1, 1856. A uniform rate of postage was first established in 1863. Previous to that date postal rates were governed by the distance. There was one rate for Boston, another for New York, still others for places at greater distances. At one time the rate was two shillings from Boothbay to New Orleans. It may often be observed in ledgers from our old business concerns that postage was charged like anything which might have been purchased at the store. One trip a week constituted the service from Wiscasset to Boothbay from 1805 to 1840, when that service was succeeded by two trips per week, Tuesdays and Fridays. These sufficed until 1860, when the service became tri-weekly. In 1871, by representations of our representative in the Legislature, George B. Kenniston, of the wants of the community, without petition, to Hon. James G. Blaine, daily service was established through his influence at the department.

Since that time service has gradually increased until the present. During the summer season ten separate mails arrive and the same number leave the office daily, as follows: two from and to Bath by boat; two from and to Wiscasset by stage; two from and to East Boothbay and Linekin by stage; one each way between here and Monhegan, West Boothbay Harbor, Squirrel Island and Bayville. In winter the last two are discontinued and Monhegan reduced to tri-weekly; also one Bath and one East Boothbay trip is canceled. The A. M. boat trip down from Bath, returning in P. M., formerly commenced after July 4th, continuing until September 1st; now it commences May 1st, running until September 20th. The first rural delivery, with Fred Robie Kelley as carrier, was established June 1, 1905, from the Boothbay office, covering twenty-two and one-half miles, running out in each direction from the Center. When but one office existed in town, in 1826, the total postal receipts of Boothbay were \$56.28. In 1895 the gross receipts of the Boothbay Harbor office were \$1,711.30; nine years later, for 1904, they reached at the same office \$3,890.51.

XVI.

THE ICE BUSINESS.

This business was first commenced on a large scale when the Knickerbocker Ice Company leased the Campbell's Ponds and erected their houses at the shore, opposite Hodgdon's Island, in 1876. That plant has exceeded all others up to the present, having buildings of greater capacity and more capital invested. It is now merged in the Metropolitan Ice Company. Following this the Maine Ice Company, C. B. Church, Washington, D. C., president, was established at West Harbor, where by damming Campbell's Cove that sheet of water was transformed into an ice pond. The superintendents were Eben Haley and A. M. Powers. This concern was sold to Luther Maddocks, C. R. Tupper, G. P. Hodgdon and George W. Greenleaf in 1904, and is now operated by Luther Maddocks, lessee of the others' interests. It has valuable features, like the Metropolitan Company, for winter shipping as well as storage.

Other ice establishments now doing business are the Boothbay Harbor Ice Company, Mill Cove; Merrill Lewis, Lewis Pond; William E. Sawyer, Southport; F. C. Littlefield & Co., Atlantic Street; Frank Blake, East Boothbay; Samuel Boyd, Bayville. Luther Maddocks has in the past operated at Mill Cove, Echo Lake and other ponds; and, for a time, D. W. Hodgdon cut at Echo Lake. Besides an unusual home consumption, by means of the summer resorts, a great market for ice has been made in recent years on account of so much of the coast bait trade centering here.





FAMILY HISTORY.



FAMILY HISTORY.

A CAREFUL study of the early population of Townsend will cause one to arrive at two leading conclusions: first, that the early settlers about the Harbor, who were, practically, all Scotch from the north of Ireland, were made up of a colony, for the most part, the members of which were acquainted in Scotland before emigrating, and in several instances related by intermarriage in that country; second, that the settlement next in importance, occurring some twenty to thirty years later about Dover, Back River and North Boothbay, was made by families from about Dover, Durham and Madbury, in New Hampshire, and York, Kittery, Berwick, Wells and Kennebunk, in Maine, and that these families, like the others, were acquainted and in many instances related before coming here. A comparatively small area from the three counties, Antrim, Londonderry and Tyrone, Ireland, sent the one clan, while the territory the principal part of which was composed by the eight towns named sent the other. The Scotch element came for the most part in the fall of 1730, but others of the same blood and fatherland, already in Massachusetts or New Hampshire, were added soon after, like the Beaths who came in 1731. Now and then a family came later from Ireland to join them, like the Reeds, in 1743, the McKowns, in 1763, or Leishman, in 1764.

The coming of those settling in the northern part of the town was not so concerted, for the distance was not so great nor the effort so much. It was more irregular, but bearing evidences of the influence that acquaintance and relationship exert in such cases.

To produce some instances in support of my conclusions in this matter: William Fullerton, oldest of the name in Townsend, married Jennet Beath, sister to Walter Beath, oldest of his family here, some years before coming to America. A

genealogist in the Beath family, who has made much research in her lineage, finds an Affa McFauland married by one of the Beath ancestry and a Jennet Montgomery by another, generations before American soil was reached. The wife of Andrew Reed was Jean Murray, who was an aunt to the Rev. John Murray and thought to be related to the other John Murray who founded the family of that name in these towns. The Rev. John Murray was a cousin to Patrick McKown, the founder of that family. The mother of Patrick McKown was Nancy Ford, related to Abner Ford, a Dunbar immigrant. The Reed and McCulloch families were related by marriage before coming to America. Several other similar instances exist. The Boyds and Montgomerys were from the same locality in Ireland as those who came in here under Dunbar, and there are abundant indications that they came into the neighboring settlement of Pemaquid at the time the others settled in Townsend. Later both families came across the Damariscotta, but settled by its banks and thus were midway between their kin and friends on either side.

Now let us view the northern neighborhood. Joseph Giles, first of his name in town, married Martha, sister to Benjamin Pinkham, who founded that family here. Back in Dover, N. H., we find the marriage of Mark Giles, grandfather of Joseph, the Townsend pioneer, to Lydia Tibbetts, a collateral line to the ancestors of the present Tibbetts family in Boothbay. Then Nathaniel Tibbetts, who founded the Boothbay family, married Elizabeth Giles, sister to Joseph. At the start, probably before settling in Townsend, the two pioneers of the Barter and Matthews families intermarried. John Matthews married Jennet Barter and Joseph Barter married Lydia Matthews.

These relationships may be shown in many other instances, but I feel impressed that the reader, with the suggestions I have prefatorily presented, together with the consideration of the several family records, will arrive at a similar conclusion. I have made the greater part of my effort to rescue the oldest first. No structure is of much consequence if the base is defective. Therefore I have tried to reach each family when its founder came upon Townsend or Boothbay soil and give a careful trace to the present. The earliest members of each

family have received the most careful attention, for if those old matters are not now put in print it will become more difficult to do so as time progresses, records become lost or worn out, and the aged people, those links between the past and present, are no more.

The limits of this volume enforce a method of condensation in form, but it is believed that the form affords a clear and perfect understanding of the descent and relationship. While a similarity exists, there are several new features in the form in which the family records are presented, varying considerably from the usual plan. I have divided the extinct names from the existing ones in the towns, and from the importance of the former in their time, and their connection to the present through intermarriages and descent through female lines, present them, but in briefer form. Many names appear upon the early records that I failed to connect with present families, which I dropped.

Some difficulty has been experienced in case of the Hodgdon and Dunton families, the early members in each case being partly in Boothbay and partly in Westport. A similar difficulty has occurred to mar satisfactory work on the families of Burnham, Dodge and Sherman, living partly in Boothbay and partly in Edgecomb. Omissions and errors must be expected among so many dates, and the considerate reader, who realizes that town, probate and family records often fail to agree, will, I trust, be lenient in such cases. A visit to any of our cemeteries is all that is needed to indicate the percentage who have had no stone erected to their memories. The Southport records, as is well known, were burned a few years ago, so that very little relating to the families in that town is to be had except that existing on the old Boothbay books prior to 1842. I will here make the suggestion that it would be an easy matter in a town of that size to obtain from each family its own record and properly transcribe it. A continuation from what is presented in these pages could at this time be easily made by each family, thus preserving for descendants an unbroken record of ancestry. The following abbreviations will be used to save useless repetitions.

a., aged.	s. p., <i>sine prole</i> , no children.
ae., in the year of.	unk., unknown.
abt., about.	unm., unmarried.
b., born.	w., wife.
bap., baptized.	wid., widow.
bet., between.	B., Boothbay.
Cas., Casualty Chapter.	B. Ctr., Boothbay Center.
chil., children.	B. H., Boothbay Harbor.
coll., college.	Bre., Bremen.
com., commission.	Bris., Bristol.
d., died or death.	Dam., Damariscotta.
dau., daughter.	Dres., Dresden.
fam., family.	E. B., East Boothbay.
grad., graduated.	Edge., Edgecomb.
inf., infancy.	Is., Island.
inv., inventory.	Jeff., Jefferson.
m., married or marriage.	Mon., Monhegan.
n. d., no date.	New., Newcastle.
pub., published.	Noble., Nobleboro.
prob., probated.	No. B., North Boothbay.
q. v., which see.	South., Southport.
rec., record.	Wal., Waldoboro.
res., resides or resided.	West., Westport.
rem., removed.	Wis., Wiscasset.
set., settled.	White., Whitefield.

PART I.

EXTINCT NAMES.

ANDREWS.

John Andrews was b. in Ipswich, Mass. He m. Patty, dau. of Daniel and Mary Knight, 1794, and set. in No. Yarmouth, from where he moved to Bris. in 1808. He then bought Fisherman's Island and one-half of Damariscove of his wife's father and engaged in sheep-raising. In 1812 he bought part of the McFarland property at the head of the Harbor and a few years later commenced bank fishing, running one vessel, the *Six Brothers*. Their chil. were: I, Jeremiah, m. Elizabeth Burnham, Essex, Mass. II, Sarah, m. Ebenezer Clifford. III, Mary, m. William Robinson, White. IV, Elizabeth, m. Winthrop Andrews. V, Sophia, m. Baker Elliott, Boston. VI, John, Jr., m. Susan, dau. of Edward B. Sargent. Jeremiah and John, Jr., succeeded to the business and later sold to Paul and Benjamin Harris. Jeremiah then moved to Ipswich, where he d. at middle age. John built where the late Sewall S. Wylie lived and engaged in brickmaking, his yard being at the head of the Harbor. He sold to Wylie in 1858 and moved to Mouse Is., where he built and lived until 1864. He then moved to Falmouth and d. in Portland in 1891. His wife d. in 1886. Their chil.: Angelia, Emma A., Euphesena E., Martha S., Elliott B., Sarah F., Rosaline.

BALL.

Samuel and Mary Ball lived at Pig Cove. He d. in 1800. The known chil. were: I, Levi, m. Judy Crommett, 1788. II, Thomas, m. (1) Sarah Holbrook, 1794; (2) Betsey Horn, 1795. III, Sally, m. Solomon Pinkham, Jr., 1795. IV, a dau. who m. Amos Gray, an early owner of Squirrel Is., where they lived. Levi Ball had a dau., Sally, who m. Ebenezer Decker, 1806. The family set. at Pig Cove abt. the close of the Rev. War.

BABB.

Thomas and Caroline Babb lived on South. They had six chil., b. bet. 1830-41: Mary Eliza, Alexander Bennett, Nancy J., Zebulon G., Caroline, Angelia.

BOOKER.

This fam. lived at what was known as Hardscrabble, on road bet. B. H. and E. B. Five of them were in the Rev. War. Joseph Booker, at advanced age, d. Nov. 8, 1880. He had two sons, Joseph, Jr., and John, both of whom had fams. Chil. in these fams. were b. bet. 1815-30. They were intermarried with the fams. of Bryer, Wheeler, Rackliff, Hutchings, Lewis and others.

BORLAND.

Capt. John Borland was b. in Ireland, Apr. 1, 1752; was living in B. in

1778, when he m. Mrs. Sarah Campbell. See tables for official positions. He rem. to Dam. Mills abt. 1795, dying there Oct. 11, 1814; his wife d. Jan. 7, 1827. A son kept the hotel there for many years. His chil. were b. in B. except the youngest, and bet. 1779-96. They were: Sally, John, Jr., Samuel, James, Polly, Betsey C. He lived in No. B. He was a prominent ship-builder in his later years at Dam.

CARLTON.

Stephen and Hannah Carlton lived in B., opposite where Dennis S. Wylie does. He was an influential man in town affairs and appears in the official tables. They are thought to have moved into the interior of Maine soon after 1800. Their chil., b. bet. 1787-1801, were: Joshua, Sarah G., Charlotte O., Payson.

CASWELL.

Several of this name appear irregularly in early records, but one fam. is fully recorded, that of Samuel and Hepsibah. They lived at the southern end of Barter's Is. Eight chil. were b. bet. 1818-37, viz.: Samuel, Jr., Sally, Eunice, Rufus, Jason, Thomas, Alfred, Phineas. The father d. Dec. 5, 1837.

CATLAND (CATLIN).

The early records show several publishments of members of this fam. They were numerous in New. and Bris. Only one fam. lived in B., Joseph, who m. Betsey Adams, 1802. They had three sons, b. bet. 1803-08, Ira, Joshua and Joseph, Jr. The father d. May 18, 1808.

CHAPLES.

Nothing in B. history has a more romantic touch than the traditions that have come down to us about John Chaples. He set. alone at Cape Newagen probably as early as 1750. It has been said that his correct name was Chap-pelle, but anything as to antecedents is entirely wanting. The early settlers about the island, who found him there when they came, always regarded him mysteriously. He was said to have been a fugitive from crime. Some thought him to have been a buccaneer, in fact various were the stories attached to him and his career. He built his cabin abt. six rods northerly from the shore, opposite the rocky island just west from Jerry's Is. About ten rods southwesterly from his old abode is the famous Chaples Chair, in the rocks and crags at the shore, where he was wont to sit, watching for sea birds, upon which he largely lived. He brought a wife there and they had chil., how many is not known. He had a son, John, Jr., who in turn had a son of the same name. The last John was last of the name in town. He lived until 1865. His wife, Cordelia, d. May, 1863. They had two daus., Filinda, b. 1856, and Elida, b. 1858. The original settler had a dau. who m. Cornelius Horn, 1772. Her name is recorded Masse, and it is said of her that she was little short of a giantess. Her sons were men of great size and strength. Her husband was a runaway sailor from a vessel lying at Damariscove Harbor. He constructed a raft and reached Cape Newagen, taking refuge with Chaples' fam. His name was Cornelius Conrad, which he at once changed to Horn. From this m. sprang the Horn fam., now extinct, that by clerical errors has been sometimes confounded with Orne. John Chaples in his later years, and his sons afterward, conducted a fishing business at the Cape.

CROMMETT (CRUMMETT).

John Crommett lived at the Harbor and was a constable in 1767. His antecedents are unk. His w.'s name is unk. They had five chil.: I, Elizabeth, m. Thomas Rives, Jeremisquam, 1771. II, Judith, b. 1768, m. Levi Ball, 1788. III, Martha, m. Stephen Rollings, 1786. IV, Jeremiah, m. (1) Sarah Floyd, 1777; (2) Judith Knights, 1780. V, Joshua, m. Sarah Adams, 1790. Both sons were prominent in town affairs. Jeremiah's chil. were b. bet. 1788-90: Rebecca, Abigail, Martha, Elizabeth. Joshua's chil. were: Sally, Jane, Patty, John, Rebecca, Polly, Nancy, Joshua. He moved with his fam. to China, where he d. Oct. 24, 1852; his w. d. Mar. 25, 1830.

CURRIER.

William Currier m. Patience Smith, 1801. They lived on South., northerly from Gray's, on the east shore, but do not appear in the records after 1835. They had ten chil.: Eleanor, 1802; Sarah, 1804; William, 1806; Jacob, 1807; Almira, 1809; Benjamin S., 1811; Mary, 1812; Elijah, 1815; John S., 1817; Joseph S., 1819. The father and son Elijah d. 1819, leaving the mother with nine chil. Benjamin became master of a fishing schooner before reaching his fifteenth birthday. He had a successful and eventful career at sea and set. in San Francisco, where he published an autobiography, covering his career, in 1880. His descendants live in California. The other members of this fam. are not traced.

DAVIS.

Israel Davis came to B. before 1750. He m. Sarah, dau. of John and Lydia McFarland. He lived near the head of Campbell's Cove, was moderator of the first town meeting in B. and captain during the Rev. War. He was a leading citizen. He sold Thomas Hodgdon, Jeremisquam, 200 acres of land, Sept. 21, 1767, situated bet. the Campbell's Ponds and Cove and the Sheepscot. They had eight chil.: Charles, 1750; Sarah, 1751; Hannah, 1755; Israel, Jr., 1757; Betty, 1763; John Dresser, 1766; Prudence, 1768; Mary, 1772. Of the above, Hannah m. Andrew Reed, son of Henry, 1773. The mother d. Sept. 20, 1772. At the close of the Rev. War the fam. moved to Pownalboro.

DAWS (DAWES, DAWSE).

Ebenezer Daws set. among the rest of the early ones at Back River, coming from the westward. His w.'s name is unk., but tradition says she was sister to John Matthews. They are known to have had two sons, John and Jonathan. The Back River home was where Albion Lewis lives. John m. Mary, sister to Patrick McKown, coming with her brother to America, 1763. They were m. in 1768. Their home was where the Dolloff homestead was, on road from E. B. to B. Ctr. They first built a log house, but later the frame one now on the place, which was the first building contract taken by John, Jr., and Thomas Leishman. They had no chil. In Patrick McKown's will, 1779, occurs the clause that his sister should "take my youngest son, John, and my daughter, Nancy, as her own." This son became the well-known Major John McKown and the dau. m. John Ingraham. John Daws was a sea captain, in the foreign trade; he d. Nov. 4, 1811. She lived many years in Major McKown's fam., but boarded with the Handleys in her last years at her old home. She d. Dec. 16, 1825, a. 83. Jonathan Daws m.

Elizabeth Barter, 1768, and lived on his father's homestead. They had ten chil., b. bet. 1770-88: John, Lydia, Mary, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Lois, Abigail, Patty, Jenny, Sally. The father was a sea captain and d. Mar. 27, 1812. The chil. set. elsewhere.

DIXON.

John and Dianna Dixon lived on McKown's Point and reared a fam. of eleven chil. Though nine of these were sons not one appears on the tax list of either town now. They follow: John, Jr., 1847; George William, 1849; Eden S., 1851; Eugene, 1853; Josiah F., 1855; Amanda O., 1857; Franklin, 1859; Albion J., 1861; Jacob E., 1862; Ulysses S. G., 1867; Lillian, 1870. The father d. June 8, 1883; the mother d. Apr. 12, 1885. Nearly all of the sons followed the sea.

DOLE.

Nathan Dole, a native of Pownalboro, m. Mary, dau. of John and Jennet Matthews, after the d. of his first w. He set. in 1798, date of second m., on the farm now owned by Paul Conkling, building a house near the creek. Three sons by first m. are untraced; by the second were three daus., b. bet. 1794-1805, Anna, Sarah, Phebe. The father d. June 28, 1830.

DURANT.

William Durant was b. in France and came to America under Lafayette to take part in the Rev. War. In our early records his name is spelled to follow the pronunciation (Durong). He set. in B. before 1790, for that year he m. Ruth Burnham. Later he rem. to Edge. and then returned to B., settling near B. Ctr. They had four chil.: I, William, Jr., b. 1792. II, David, unm. III, Hannah, m. Pearson Burnham. IV, Martha, m. — Martin; set. in Portland.

William Durant, Jr., m. (1) Hannah, dau. of Andrew and Hannah Reed, 1817; (2) Mrs. Jane Kennedy, 1839. They lived on the homestead near the Ctr. Their chil. were: I, Mary A., b. Oct. 8, 1818; m. Edwin Auld, q. v. II, Sarah G., b. Dec. 9, 1820; m. (1) David Harvey; (2) James G. Pierce. III, Jane L., b. Jan. 30, 1823; m. Elbridge Love, q. v. IV, Ephraim Reed, b. Aug. 31, 1825; d. 1839, see Cas. V, John, born Aug. 2, 1829, q. v. VI, Margaret M. VII, Rosanna Auld, m. Rufus Campbell, q. v. The father d. Feb. 16, 1865; the mother d. Aug. 29, 1838.

John Durant m. Sarah Dunton, West.; lived on homestead. He sold to H. M. Miller and rem. to Waterville; now dec.

FULLERTON.

1 WILLIAM FULLERTON came to America from the county of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1728. The immigrants making up the company of which he and his fam. were members intended going to Philadelphia, but for some unknown reason they came into the Kennebec River and part or all landed on Arrowsic, opposite Phippsburg Ctr. There they remained until Dunbar settled at Pemaquid and then, on account of the inducements, which they called "large encouragements," that he held out to settlers in the three towns he was trying to establish, they went first to Pemaquid, and finally to Townsend in the fall of 1730.

There is strong reason to believe that the vessel that brought the Fullertons to Arrowsic also brought the McCobbs, McKecknies, McFarlands,

McCullochs, Bryants, Browns, Maguires, Tullys, Fords and others. The strongest reason for this belief is that most of these families were related by intermarriage in Scotland; all had come from practically the same locality in that country; we have no record of these families anywhere else previous to 1780, and in that year they had gathered, responsive to Dunbar's efforts, and came into Townsend from Pemaquid at one time. A slighter reason, but still one of some force, is the fact that James McCobb, brother to Samuel, who has been called the leader of the immigration here, made a very brief stay in Townsend and located at Georgetown, where he became a leading resident. He would hardly have taken this course, leaving relatives and friends here, if he had possessed no previous acquaintance there.

William Fullerton was b. abt. 1680 and m. Jennett, sister to Walter Beath. They had four chil. Two sons had preceded them to Philadelphia, of whom we have no further trace. He located just north of the Smith house on Oak St., and if a log house was first built it was early succeeded by a stone one, which became the garrison of the colony during the French and Indian War. There is no positive knowledge as to the time of his death or that of his wife. He made a deed Oct. 15, 1754, to his son, William, Jr., of his dwelling house and land in "Townsend, County of York," consisting of 106 acres, bounded: "South-east by the cove, south-west by land of William Moore, north-west by undivided land, north-east by land of William Fullerton, Jr." His wife's signature does not appear, and the reasonable presumption is that she was then deceased. This deed was not recorded until Mar. 6, 1762, and then was entered in Lincoln County. This deed to his son was probably in lieu of a will and was placed on record soon after his decease. The property conveyed reached the Harbor near Miller Block, running up to its head, or, perhaps, slightly farther, and constituted a tract lying between Moore's Rock and the house of the late Benjamin Blair, including Fisher's Hill and northerly far enough to make 106 acres. Their chil. were:

*2 William, Jr., b. 1705, q. v.

3 Margaret, b. 1714; m. John Beath, q. v.; d. Oct. 13, 1813. The sons who located at Philadelphia were probably b. bet. these chil.

Second Generation.

(*2) WILLIAM² FULLERTON, JR. (*William*¹). The name of his wife is unk. It is not known whether or not he was m. upon his coming to America, but it is thought that he m. after settling in Townsend, abt. 1731-82. His home through his life was where the late Benjamin Blair lived, on Oak St. On Dec. 26, 1763, he took a deed of Silvester Gardiner of land abutting, westerly, on the McFarland property and running northerly 374 rods toward the Center. This purchase by him, together with what he already possessed, made the Fullerton family nearly as large land owners as the McFarlands. His family is unrecorded, neither are there gravestones found to his parents, himself or his wife, and our record is made from several detached sources. Children:

4 James, b. 1733; m. Martha Hutchinson, Woolwich; set. there, where he was living in 1798.

5 Elizabeth, b. 1735; m. William Gilmore, Woolwich, 1761.

6 Margery, b. 1737; m. Patrick McKown, q. v.

*7 John, b. 1739, q. v.

8 Margaret, b. 1741; m. William McClintock, q. v.

9 Jennett, b. 1743; m. David Gilmore, Woolwich.

- 10 Marian, b. 1745; m. Henry Bond, Jeff.
- 11 Catherine, b. 1747; m. Thomas Decker, q. v.
- 12 Mary, b. 1749; m. Samuel Stinson, Georgetown, 1788.
- *18 Ebenezer, b. 1750, q. v.

Third Generation.

(*7) JOHN⁸ FULLERTON (*William, Jr.,² William¹*) m. Jean, dau. of Samuel McCobb, 1769. They set. in St. George. He d. in 1785. His wid. m. James Carven and they rem. to Burnham. Previous to set. in St. George they lived for a time on McFarland's Point. Children:

- 14 Mary, m. Faithful Singer, q. v.
- *15 William, q. v.

(*18) EBENEZER⁸ FULLERTON (*William, Jr.,² William¹*) m. Eunice, dau. of Jeremiah Beath. They lived on his father's homestead. He was a prominent member of the Cong. Church and an influential citizen. He d. July 2, 1819; she d. Sept. 5, 1823. Children:

- 16 Jennet G., b. Sept. 3, 1784; m. (1) Dr. Charles Fisher, 1811; (2) Sullivan Hardy, 1823.
- 17 James, b. May 22, 1791; d. Sept. 19, 1831.
- 18 John, b. June 22, 1793; m. Mary Cargill, 1820; s. p.; he d. July 10, 1827.
- 19 Elizabeth Cowden, b. June 22, 1797; m. (1) Col. Jacob Auld; (2) John W. Weymouth, 1838; d. Sept. 4, 1863.
- 20 Margaret, b. July 6, 1804; m. Benjamin Blair, 1832, q. v.

Fourth Generation.

(*15) WILLIAM FULLERTON⁴ (*John,⁸ William, Jr.,² William¹*) m. Sally, dau. of John Montgomery, 1794. This family set. elsewhere and the name became extinct. Their chil. were: Lydia, b. 1797; Jane, b. 1798; John, b. 1802; Mary, b. 1805.

GRIMES.

John Grimes came from Salem, Mass., in 1781, in company with Benjamin Bennett and set. at Ocean Point. He m. Abigail, sister to Benjamin Bennett. He d. Dec. 20, 1836; she d. May 13, 1830. They had two sons, perhaps other chil. I, Jotham, m. Nabby Bennett; they had one son, Jotham, Jr., b. 1804, in which year the father was drowned. II, Joseph, m. Sarah Rackliff, 1804; set. on his father's homestead; their chil. were: Joseph, Jr., b. 1805; John, b. 1808; Asenath, b. 1811; Vashti, b. 1815. Joseph the father d. June 19, 1834; his wife d. Feb. 9, 1877. Joseph, Jr., m. Lucy Holbrook, 1830; res. on the homestead, where they d. a few years ago, ending the name in town. The old place is fast being cut up into summer cottage lots.

GOULD.

John Gould, b. in Kennebunkport, June 20, 1809, was the first of the family in B. He m. Ann McMurchie, dau. of Archibald, who came over with the British army in 1779 and deserted at Bagaduce. He traced his lineage as follows:

- 1 Jarvice and Mary Gold, Hingham, Mass.
- 2 John and Mary Gold, Taunton, Mass.
- 3 Benjamin and Rebecca Goold, Eliot, Me.
- 4 James and Hannah Goold, Kennebunkport, Me.
- 5 Thomas F. and Synthia Goold, Kennebunkport, Me.

Jarvice came to America from Lydd, England, in 1635, in the ship *Elizabeth*. John, son of Thomas F. and Synthia, came as a young man to B. and

engaged in blacksmithing at E. B., part of the time as member of the firm of Gould & Murray. He substituted "u" for "o" in spelling the name. See tables of town officers. He d. Dec. 10, 1876; Ann, wife, d. Feb. 28, 1888. Their chil. were:

- 1 Robert, b. Apr. 3, 1835; m. Martha W., dau. of Jason and Jane Fuller, 1856; rem. to Portland, where for 45 years he was in the employ of the Portland Company, as foreman of the blacksmith shop. He was two years alderman. He d. June 27, 1902, leaving wid. and one dau., Mary.
- 2 Thomas, b. May 5, 1838; m. Emily Lang; was a successful sea captain; res. at E. B., where he d. Mar. 28, 1900; s. p.
- 3 John, b. Feb. 25, 1840; m. Nancy, dau. of John and Mary Race. He was also a sea captain; res. at E. B. and d. there July 12, 1896; s. p.
- 4 Ann Mary, b. Feb. 5, 1845; m. Capt. John A. Morgan, Groton, Conn.; they have three chil.

HANDLEY.

William and Nancy Handley lived for many years on what is known as the Dolloff homestead. They purchased the place after the death of John Daws, and his wid., Elizabeth, made her home with them at the last of her life. They had two chil.: Susan, b. July 26, 1821, and Sarah B., b. July 10, 1824. Benaiah Dolloff purchased the place of them. William d. Nov. 2, 1843; Nancy, wife, d. July 14, 1853.

HERREN (HERRIN).

Patrick and Samuel Herren lived in B. before the Rev. War. Patrick m. (1) Sarah —; they had one dau., Mary, b. 1772; (2) Jane Taylor, 1778; they had six chil.: Rachel, Peggy, Rebecca, Jenny, Daniel, Edward. He set. and cleared the farm where the late Israel Holton lived, north of B. Ctr. He was constable, pound-keeper and for many years sexton of the first church. He was the wit of the neighborhood and his quaint sayings lived long after he passed away. Samuel Herren m. Elizabeth, dau. of John and Catherine Ingraham. Their fam. is unrecorded, but publications of the name other than the chil. of Patrick occur. They moved to the interior about 1800.

HORN.

Cornelius Conrad, who changed his name to Horn when he m. Masse Chaples, was first of this fam. in town. They were m. 1772. No rec. of the d. of either. One son, Joseph, m. Sally Decker, 1803, and they had chil. bet. 1803-25, as viz.: Rachel, William, Ruth, Henry, Sarah, Elizabeth, Susanna, Dorothy, Isaac. Another son of Cornelius, Stephen, m. Lydia Grover, 1814, and had chil. bet. 1816-39, as viz.: Margaret, Charlotte, Nancy, Ebenezer, Elbridge, Freeman, Harriet, Eleanor, Lydia A.

INGRAHAM.

John and Catherine Ingraham lived where the late Benjamin McKown did, northerly from the Southport Bridge on the B. H. side. They were first to live there. His est. was prob. June 16, 1874. Joseph Harford and Jonas Fitch were sureties; inv. was by Thomas Stevens, Arad Powers and Samuel Harris, all of B. They had two chil.: I, John, who succeeded his father on the place, m. Nancy, dau. of Patrick McKown, 1797. II, Elizabeth, m. Samuel Herren, 1775. John and Nancy Ingraham had eight chil., b. bet. 1798-1816: Margery M., John, Jr., Nancy, Jennet, Catherine, Mary Ann, Joseph, Robert. Bet. 1816-24 this fam. moved to Levant, an eastern township then

opening to settlement, for in the latter year John, Jr., then of Levant, m. Eliza Emerson, of B.

KELLOCH.

George Kelloch m. Jane, dau. of George and Margaret Boyd, 1794. They had six chil. bet. 1795-1811: Betsey, John, Jr., Thomas, William, Amos, Washington. He was killed at Plattsburgh Bay, 1814, under Com. McDonough. He was b. in St. George, July 10, 1770. John, Jr., m. Eunice Priest, 1820. They had three sons: Thomas, William, Robert. Eunice, wife, d. Dec. 20, 1876.

KENNEDY.

1 WILLIAM KENNEDY set. in Townsend, 1751. He then had a wife and probably eight chil. He evidently set. first at Sheepscot. His brother Samuel set. there in 1731, and another brother, James, was there before 1735. It is likely they all came there in 1731, and then William rem. to Townsend. He was a petitioner for inc. of B. No further data appears. Their chil. were:

- 1 Sarah, b. 1736; m. Benjamin Kelley, q. v.
- 2 Thomas, m. Sarah Dodge, Freetown, 1774.
- 3 Hannah, m. Benjamin Wylie, q. v.
- *4 James, b. 1745, q. v.
- 5 Mary, b. 1749; m. Robert Wylie, q. v.
- 6 William, will prob. Sept., 1796; unm.; bequests to his youngest sisters, Ruth and Ann. Benjamin Kelley, Jr., executor.
- 7 Ruth.
- 8 Ann.

The order of birth in this family is uncertain.

Second Generation.

(*4) JAMES² KENNEDY (*William*¹) m. Phebe Alley, 1768; res. on homestead. He d. Nov. 20, 1813; Phebe, wife, d. Nov. 25, 1820. Their chil. were:

- *9 John Alley, b. Apr. 23, 1769, q. v.
- 10 Elizabeth, b. Sept. 25, 1770; m. John Maddocks, 1790.
- *11 William, b. John 10, 1774, q. v.
- 12 Phebe, b. June 25, 1777; m. James Moore, Edge., 1793.
- 13 Martha, b. Nov. 15, 1778; m. Francis Crooker, Jr., Barretts Town, 1795.
- 14 James, b. Oct. 2, 1780; d. Norfolk, Va., 1801.
- 15 Sarah, b. Sept. 2, 1782; m. Joseph Linn, 1807.
- 16 Ephraim, b. Nov. 11, 1784; d. 1805.
- 17 Mary, b. Oct. 4, 1789; d. 1804.

Third Generation.

(*9) JOHN A.³ KENNEDY (*James*² *William*¹) m. Judith Dunton, New., 1794. He is thought to have moved to Edge. or New.; d. Aug. 27, 1806. They had six chil.: William, 1796; Martha, 1798; John, 1799; Phebe, 1802; Joseph, 1803; Ephraim, 1805.

(*11) WILLIAM³ KENNEDY (*James*² *William*¹) m. (1) Peggy Prusset, Bris., 1802; (2) Jane, dau. of Adam and Martha Boyd, 1811. He lived on the homestead; d. Apr. 11, 1838; Jane, wife, d. Apr. 18, 1858. Before his death they moved to the place where George W. Dolloff lives. Their chil. were: I, George, b. Feb. 12, 1803. II, Thomas Boyd, b. Jan. 26, 1814. III, Phebe, m. Charles E. Page, Boston. IV, Martha, b. Mar. 10, 1821; m. Freeman Reed, q. v. V, Catherine Boyd, b. July 3, 1823. VI, Elizabeth J., b. July 4, 1824. VII, John Q. A., b. July 21, 1827; d. 1844, see Cas. VIII,

Sarah M., b. Aug. 24, 1829; d. 1849. IX, Esther Ann, b. July 15, 1832; d. Nov. 22, 1905. Mrs. Jane Kennedy m. (2) William Durant, 1839.

Dr. Daniel K. Kennedy, collaterally related to the above family, came to B. about 1825. He purchased the practice and the partially completed house on Church Square, now the Emerson homestead, of Dr. Ebenezer Wells and remained here about ten years in practice. In 1828 he m. Elizabeth A., dau. of William Max. Reed. Their chil. were Mary E., Alonzo K., Amanda, Emily A. and Henry A., possibly others. Henry A. Kennedy came back to B. in 1873 and engaged in the hardware trade, selling to I. C. Sherman in 1882 and rem. to Minneapolis, where he now res. engaged in the manufacture of furniture. To his efforts the first fire company was organized and the purchase by subscription of fire engine and apparatus was largely due to his labors. He m. Annie T., dau. of Allen and Emeline Lewis, 1877. Their son, Arthur H., is now disbursing officer in the Philippines.

KENT.

I, Benjamin and Mary Kent lived in B. early as 1772. It is thought that Ebenezer and John, who lived here at the time, were his brothers. They set. on the west side of the town, coming here abt. the time of the exodus here from abt. Dover, N. H. They probably descended from Richard Kent, who came to Newbury, Mass., 1835. Children: Benjamin, Jr., John, Jonathan, Sally, Betsey, Samuel, Ebenezer, Joseph.

II, Ebenezer Kent m. (1) Hepsibeth —; she d. 1814; (2) Lois Barter. Chil.: Hepsibeth, Ebenezer, Henry, Mary, John, Samuel, Cyrus. The late John Kent, who lived near Sawyer Is. Bridge, was of this fam., b. Apr. 15, 1810. He m. (1) Martha Tarbox, West.; (2) Matilda, dau. of Thomas Pinkham. They had two chil.: John H., lost at sea; Martha J., m. Cephas Reed.

LAMSON (LAMPSON).

James Lamson came from the vicinity of Dover, N. H., a contemporary with the Giles, Matthews, Tibbetts and other families. His wife's name was Mary, probably m. before coming here. They set. upon and cleared the farm known as the Giles Tibbetts farm at Dover. He. d. Mar. 18, 1795. Their chil. were: Mary, b. 1776; Lydia, b. 1783; James, Jr., b. 1784; Sally, b. 1786; Nathaniel, b. 1788; Betsey, b. 1790; William, b. 1792; John, b. 1795. The chil. intermarried mostly with the Matthews, Lewis and Tibbetts fams.

LANDERKIN.

This name is often noted in the early records. The publications show several persons not under family heads, indicating that there were unrecorded families. Daniel and Mehitable Landerkin lived next to the Dole place, which is where the Conkling estate now is. They had three daus., Mary, Margaret and Sally, b. bet. 1792-1800. Richard and Elizabeth Landerkin lived in the same locality and had one dau., Elizabeth, b. in 1814.

LANG.

David and Rachel Lang lived at E. B. He was b. in Brooks; d. Oct. 2, 1868; she d. Mar. 22, 1904. Their chil. were: I, Mary F., b. Oct. 27, 1834; m. Joseph H. Auld, 1864. II, John, b. Sept. 5, 1838; d. 1861; unm. III, Emily, b. Jan. 27, 1841; m. Thomas Gould. IV, Sarah, b. Oct. 12, 1842; m. William Knight. V, Harriet, b. July 16, 1846; d. 1889. VI, Charles A., b.

Apr. 27, 1848; m. Mrs. Laura Ridley, Harpswell. VII, Augusta L., b. Apr. 10, 1853; d. in youth. VIII, Lizzie G., b. Mar. 18, 1856; m. C. P. Boutelle, Amherst, N. H.

LANGARD.

Andrew Andesen Langard lived in the long, low house on the road from the Harbor to Mill Cove, supposed to have been built by William Moore, and on the spot where Moore lived. He was a Norwegian by birth and, following the custom of that country in the matter of names, the family dropped Langard and have since been Andersons. He d. Nov. 17, 1851; Abigail, his w., d. Oct. 23, 1859. Their chil. were: Catherine, b. 1815; Mary, b. 1817; Andrew, b. 1822; Margaret, b. 1825; Edwin, b. 1828; Emeline, b. 1830.

LANGDON.

Joseph and Lydia Langdon lived in B. before 1780, but are supposed to have rem. elsewhere after their family were partly grown. See tables of public service. They had five chil. b. bet. 1788-89: Joseph, Jr., John, Edward, Nathaniel, Mary.

LAWSON.

Dr. Reuel W. Lawson and wife, Arabella, lived near B. Ctr., where the late James Wesley Reed did, during the Civil War period. He practiced his profession, was postmaster for a time and also in trade for a few years. They had five chil.: Sarah, b. 1826; William H., b. 1829; Charles E., b. 1831; Edward P., b. 1834; George W., b. 1841. Dr. Lawson d. in Somerville, Mass., Nov. 29, 1874.

LEISHMAN.

1 DEACON JOHN LEISHMAN was b. in Falkirk, Scotland, Sept. 9, 1780. In May, 1764, he, in company with three other carpenters, came to America, landing at Boston. His diary mentions his companions as John Drummond, John Kincaid and Robert Hogg. He came at once to B. and purchased the land ever since known as the "Leishman place," of the McFarlands. He built a log house on the ledge bluff easterly from the present one and lived in it until the frame one was built, in 1775, which still stands as the oldest landmark in our towns. In 1768 he m. Sarah Reed, wid. of Henry Reed, that son of Andrew who remained in Ireland. She was Sarah McCulloch before marrying Reed. As a wid. with three chil. she set out for America, after the death of her husband, to make her home with the Reed family. She came in 1765. The children were William, Andrew and Jennett. The dau. d. on the passage. After the mother's second m. the sons were brought up in the Leishman family.

John Leishman was the leading mechanic and builder in town in his time. He built his own house in 1775, above referred to; the one for Joseph Campbell, which has become the Boothbay House; the one for William McCobb, built for his son Samuel, where Charles Larrabee now lives; the residence of S. S. Lewis, on Church Square, formerly the Andrew McFarland house, the most aristocratic in town in its time, and many others which have been removed, remodeled, torn down or burned. When Mrs. Leishman d., in 1780, the McFarland yard was the place of interment. Her husband selected a field stone on his farm, chiseled an inscription and erected it to her memory. It may now be seen (1905) in a good state of preservation.



MRS. MARY A. AULD.
(Wife of Capt. John Auld.)
1812-1904.



Dea. Leishman was a most methodical man. His diary contains many valuable facts. A sample may be given which occurred when he began to build the Murray parsonage on Pisgah: "Entered to work at the Rev. John Murray's house June 13, 1768, assisted by Robert Hogg." His sons Thomas and John, Jr., were ambitious to build a house without an overseer. He held them off for a time, at last telling them if they would finish the parlor in their own house to his acceptance they might take a contract. This they did, which may now be seen as a model of colonial architecture, and then they took a contract of John Daws, building the house now occupied by John and Cordelia Welch. The road from B. H. to E. B. ran directly by the Leishman house when it was built, but through the influence of William McCobb was changed to run nearly as it now does. This change occurred about 1805, which was the time at which the Larrabee house was built. John Leishman's name frequently appears in the Lincoln probate records in the settlement of estates. He was one of the pillars of strength in Mr. Murray's church. See tables of town officers. He d. Nov. 27, 1814; Sarah, wife, d. Sept. 28, 1780. Their chil. were:

- 1 Thomas, b. 1769; d. in Newbury, Mass., Dec. 31, 1800; unnm.; carpenter.
- *2 John, Jr., b. May 1, 1772, q. v.
- 3 Jennett, b. 1774; d. Oct. 30, 1852; unnm.

Second Generation.

(*2) JOHN² LEISHMAN, JR. (*John*¹) m. Lydia Clark, New., Feb., 1804; she was b. Apr., 1777. He was a carpenter, building houses in all parts of the town. Like his father he was an earnest churchman and influential citizen. See tables. In 1855, when, on account of age, he declined the town treasurer's office, after twenty-one years' service, a resolution was unanimously passed and spread upon the records:

"*Resolved*, That we recognize in our retiring town treasurer, the venerable John Leishman, the character of an honest man and faithful officer; and that in retiring from office he carries with him our highest regard and best wishes."

He d. Mar. 4, 1861; Lydia, wife, d. Oct. 17, 1855. Their chil. were: I, Thomas, b. Dec. 18, 1805; a teacher; read law and was admitted to practice; was ready to open an office in Waterville when he suddenly d., May 8, 1838; unnm. II, Samuel C., b. May 5, 1807; a teacher in Providence, R. I.; d. at Porto Rico, Aug., 1839. III, Sarah, b. Nov. 25, 1808; d. Feb. 2, 1864; unnm. IV, Abigail C., b. Dec. 12, 1810; d. May 2, 1895; unnm. V, Isaac W., b. Feb. 17, 1816; a teacher; d. May 16, 1844; unnm. VI, Mary W., b. Mar. 4, 1821; m. Robert Sproul, q. v.

MAGUIRE (McGUIRE).

Patrick and Margaret (Tully) Maguire were probably settlers under Dunbar. They set. upon and cleared the farm where the late Moses Hersey lived, exchanging it later with Thomas Boyd for a farm in Bris., where they moved, the place being now known on maps as Maguires Point. She heads the list of female members of the first church. They had two sons: Thomas, b. 1758; James, b. 1768. Mrs. Maguire was the dau. of Thomas Tully, a Dunbar settler in Townsend.

MERRILL.

George W. Merrill, b. 1781, m. (1) Betsey Sawyer, 1802; (2) Sibel, dau. of John and Priscilla Holton, 1805; (3) Martha Catland, Newcastle, 1819. He

was father of chil. as follows: John Holton, 1806; Eliza, 1808; Horatio N., 1810; George W., Jr., 1813; Susan, 1816; Kiah B., 1822; Samuel J., 1826. He d. Mar 14, 1844; Betsey, wife, d. Feb. 2, 1804; Sibel, wife, d. Dec. 20, 1817; Martha, wife, d. June 6, 1846. Kiah B. Merrill m. Mary Richards, 1849; res. on his father's homestead on the Back River road, near B. Ctr.; s. p. He d. 1900; Mary, wife, d. 1899, a. 69.

MOORE.

William and Jane Moore lived at the head of Mill Cove, bet. Andrew Reed's and the Fullerton property. Moore's Rock takes its name from him. He was one of the Dunbar settlers and his depositions appear on pages 116 and 121. No fam. has been found belonging to this couple. They are buried in the old yard at the Ctr. He d. Jan. 18, 1794, a. 94; she d. July 24, 1774, a. 75.

MORRISON.

Jonathan Morrison m. Amy Thompson, Bris., 1812. They lived on the hill, east from Adams Pond. They had eight chil.: Joshua, 1813; Martha Ann, 1815; Susan Day, 1818; Isaac Thompson, 1820; Ambrose J., 1824; John, 1827; Mary J., 1831; Ira, 1833. He d. Nov. 27, 1864, a. 78; Amy, wife, d. July 9, 1847, a. 60.

NEWBEGIN.

David and Mary Newbegin came from Portland to B. abt. 1824. He lived where D. H. Moody does and had a bakery and store mentioned in Chap. XIX. In his time he kept that kind of a store which became a loafing place for sailors ashore to while away odd bits of time, and consequently was as vividly remembered by old retired salts along the Maine coast as any one who has ever lived here. He d. several years before his wife did. Her death occurred Mar. 21, 1884. They had eight chil., most of whom d. in youth; the others were unm. or rem. from town.

NORWOOD.

John and Lucy Norwood were in B. before 1788. They had two chil.: John, Jr., b. 1788, and Lucy, b. 1792. The mother d. May 13, 1792. He m. (2) Anna Smith, 1793; she d. Oct. 20, 1794; (3) Janet Trask, Edge., 1795. They had three chil.: Anna, b. 1801; Clarissa, b. 1803; Osborne, b. 1804. He built the store occupied by the late James F. Dunton, formerly by M. E. Pierce, where the Boothbay Savings Bank first had quarters, and now remodeled as a dwelling on McFarland's Point. For many years his wife conducted this as a dry goods store below and a hotel above, while he followed the sea as a captain in the West Indies trade. They rem. from town.

PIPER.

Amasa and Artemas Piper came to B. bet. 1790-1800. They owned together the eastern part of McFarland's Point. This property they sold to John M. McFarland when he began business there. They conducted a fish stand there previously. Amasa m. Margery, dau. of Capt. Paul Reed, 1808; they had six chil. bet. 1804-12: Benjamin F., Joseph A., Louisa M., Horace M., Mary O., Sarah S. Their home was what has been known as the Elwell place of late years, and the house was probably built by him. Artemas Piper m. Mary Hammond in 1806 and they had two chil.: Julia A., b. 1807, and

Artemas, Jr., b. 1810. Their home was near where Z. F. Swett now lives. Both families after selling moved to Ohio.

POOL.

Simeon and Mary Pool lived on South., had chil., but no rec. is obtainable except that from gravestones. They were not known to be related to the fam. living at B. H. He d. Sept. 20, 1890, a. 81-4; Mary, wife, d. Feb. 14, 1892, a. 79-6.

RACKLIFF.

This was a numerous family on Linekin Neck during the early part of the last century. The first family to be recorded entire in town was at least of the third generation of those who had lived here. Benjamin Rackliff was father of Alexander, Charles, Dana and others. Benjamin's father's family lived on the Neck, and a dau., Mary, m. John Booker in 1774. Dana m. Susanna Colby, Edge., 1815. Charles m. Lois Drew, 1816; they had chil. bet. 1817-28 as follows: James, Edward, Olive, Harriet, Abigail, John. Charles d. July 11, 1829. Alexander d. July 19, 1826.

ROLLINGS (ROLINGS, ROLLINS).

Benjamin, James, Samuel, Stephen and Nathaniel Rollings served in the Revolution either from or in B. It is thought that they came here from Newbury, Mass. Benjamin m. Rhoda, dau. of Benjamin and Judith Pinkham, 1777, but has no recorded family. James m. (1) Mary Floyd, 1778; (2) Mary Alley, 1781; no chil. are recorded to either marriage. Stephen m. Martha Crommett, 1786, and they had three chil.: Joshua, b. 1786; John, b. 1788; Rebecca, 1791. These families lived on Back River on what is now known as the Murphy place. Some of the name, supposed to be members of Stephen's family, were buried on the farm; most of the name, however, moved to the Sandy River settlements soon after 1790, then fast filling with a population.

ROSE.

Dr. Daniel Rose was b. in Thomaston, 1771. Before he was 20 years of age he came to B. and taught school in the chamber of Ephraim McFarland's store, then standing near where George W. Dolloff lives, now the store of W. O. McCobb. He m. (1) a Miss Hammond, who d. without issue; (2) Olive Peaslee, of B., 1807. His first m., which occurred before 1800, was at about the time he was ready to settle in practice. At that time he came to B. and bought or built where John E. Kelley now lives. That place was his home until 1823, when he rem. to Thomaston, where he d., Oct. 25, 1833. Their chil. were: I, Belinda, 1808; d. 1811. II, Edwin, 1809; m. Caroline S. Fuller; was Lincoln County Clerk of Courts for several years. III, Olive, 1811. IV, Daniel, 1813; grad. Bowdoin Coll., 1837; physician, Thomaston. V, Thomas, 1815; civil engineer, Thomaston. VI, Elizabeth, 1817. VII, Wilmot, 1821; res. Thomaston. Dr. Rose held more and higher public positions than any one else who has lived in town. He was town clerk in 1807; made a plan of B. in 1815; chairman of board of selectmen, 1815-22; member of the school board; rep. to the Gen. Court in 1808 and 1815; was magistrate and did much of the legal work of the locality during his res. in town; was delegate to the convention for framing State Constitution in 1819; senator from Lincoln Co. 1820-1-2 and president of the Senate the last term; was

acting Governor Jan. 2-5, 1822. Under the act of Dec. 22, 1822, he was one of a Com. of six to make a division of the public lands bet. Me. and Mass. Dr. Rose and Silas Holman made all drafts and plans that accompanied the report, which were filed at each State capitol and accepted by each Legislature. Under the resolve of Feb. 9, 1822, on the location of the seat of government, Dr. Rose and Judge Benjamin Greene, Berwick, were selected as the Com. Portland, Brunswick, Hallowell, Augusta, Waterville, Belfast and Wiscasset were considered. In this report Wiscasset was favored, if a coast town might be selected, for advantageous location as regards approach by both land and water, and its strategic situation as regarded ease of fortifying in case of invasion; Augusta was recommended if an inland town might be decided upon. On their report the latter town was chosen. In 1832 Dr. Rose, for Me., and George W. Coffin, for Mass., were selected to formulate a plan and agree upon a system for the sale, disposition and management of public lands held jointly by the two States. Their recommendations were accepted. With another he was chosen to select the most available place for a State prison. Thomaston was recommended and accepted. He was its first warden and held the position for several years. He was land agent in 1828 and again in 1831. During his practice in B. he used a saddle horse entirely for conveyance. Dea. Paul Giles remembers Dr. Rose plainly and has given the author a brief description of him (1905) as he has carried the impression since 1828, when he was a boy of nine years. "He was a man about six feet tall and would weigh, in my opinion, more than 200 pounds. He was finely formed, erect, black hair and black eyes, always clean shaven, and he had a face that would recommend him anywhere."

SAWYER.

Daniel W. Sawyer was b. in Westbrook, Aug. 24, 1819, the son of Thomas and Mary Sawyer. He came to B. in 1854, settling at the Harbor and engaging in sailmaking. He was an active, public-spirited citizen, being closely identified with the interests of the Boothbay Savings Bank, of which he was cashier for several years. He was the leading light in the Methodist society at the Harbor for many years, often supplying in the absence of the settled minister in his own church, and frequently in neighboring ones. He was four times m.: (1) Sarah R. McKenney, Jan. 18, 1842; she d. in No. Yarmouth, July 1, 1848, a. 34; (2) Hannah C. Locke, Jan. 28, 1850; she d. in B., July, 1868, a. 49; (3) Caroline E. Smith, Aug. 11, 1869; she d. in B., June 8, 1886, a. 66; (4) Fannie M., dau. of Morrill McIntire, 1888. He d. Jan. 18, 1889. Their chil. were: I, Sarah M., b. June 17, 1848; m. Byron C. Matthews. II, Ella M., b. Jan. 5, 1853; d. Nov. 30, 1855. III, Florence M., b. Feb. 16, 1858; d. Aug. 16, 1883; unm.

SINGER.

Faithful Singer was an early resident of B. He m. (1) Susanna Knight, 1768; (2) Mary Fullerton, 1792. Their chil. were: Jane, b. 1794; William and John, twins, b. 1797; Susanna, b. 1799. He was the first school teacher employed in B.

SOUTHARD.

John Southard lived where Lafayette Tibbetts now lives at Back River. It is said that he came from the vicinity of Dover or York. He came as a

single man and m. Sarah, dau. of Joseph and Sarah Lewis, abt. 1782. They had a family of twelve chil., four of whom d. early. They were b. bet. 1788-1808. The names in order of birth were: Frances, Rebecca, Sally, Betsey, John, Jr., Ebenezer, Clarissa and Jefferson. Dates of death are unknown, for wherever may be their graves they are unmarked. John, Jr., m. (1) Elizabeth Catland, New., 1814; (2) Jane Harden, 1828; one son, Freeman, b. 1814, is the only child recorded. Ebenezer m. Martha Stone, 1821, and set. on Barter's Island. They had seven chil.: Sewall, 1822; William, 1826; Martha A., 1828; Louisa, 1831; Henry D. O., 1832; Sarah J., 1833; Victoria, 1839. The Southard family intermarried to some extent in B., principally in that part of the town where they lived. Their descendants are to be found also in Wiscasset and Richmond.

SPRINGER.

Abraham Springer was b. in Georgetown. He m. Priscilla, dau. of Benjamin Sargent, 1801, and set. in B. They had a fam. of six chil.: Mary, b. 1805; Susanna, b. 1808; Betsey, b. 1811; Hannah, b. 1812; Nancy, b. 1815; James, b. 1820. He d. July 21, 1834.

SPOUL.

Capt. Robert Sproul was a native of Bris., descended from a fam. which first set. on that territory early in the 17th century and returned after the Indian wars. He came to B. in 1842, marrying Mary W., dau. of John, Jr., and Lydia Leishman. They had a fam. of three chil.: I, John L., b. June 28, 1843; d. Sept. 25, 1865; unm. II, Isabella R., b. Mar. 20, 1854; d. June 29, 1894; unm. III, Maria A., b. Dec. 16, 1862; m. Granville C. Marson, Dec. 4, 1889; they had four chil. Robert Sproul was b. June 28, 1808; d. July 19, 1886. He followed the sea, in the foreign carrying trade. His first vessel was the *Andrew Adams*; his second one the *Espolata*, built at E. B. by the Adams Bros., 1842. Mrs. Mary W. Sproul d. Jan. 18, 1903. She was a bright type of Scotch descent, possessed of a remarkable memory, vivacious in conversation, ever ready and pleased to refer to the memories and traditions of her family and the land from which they came. In the death of this venerable woman two families were virtually ended in town: that of Sproul in name, and that of Leishman in fact, for she had been the last surviving person to bear that name. They lived on the old Leishman place and were succeeded on it by her daughter's family.

TAGGART.

Joseph W. Taggart was b. in Middletown, R. I., Aug. 31, 1822. He m. Mary J. Partridge, Orland, b. Dec. 9, 1829. He set. in Wis., following the trade of sailmaker until 1861, when he was appointed postmaster, which position he held four years. He was county treasurer in 1877. Came to B. H. in 1879, where he again followed his trade until 1892, when he took charge of the grocery store left by the death of his son, following that business until 1902. He d. Aug. 22, 1904; his wife d. Dec. 14, 1897. Two chil. d. in youth. Joseph W., Jr., b. Dec. 7, 1862; d. Jan. 11, 1892; unm.; conducted for several years a successful trade in groceries and provisions. The dau., Lizzie T., m. Ernest A. Grady, 1898, and res. on her father's homestead.

TREVETT.

Capt. Joshua R. Trevett was b. in Wiscasset, Sept. 25, 1828; m. Amelia

Thomas, West., b. May 27, 1834. He was in the employ of Stephen G. Hodgdon for many years, managing the store, and for him the post office of Trevett takes its name. He d. Apr. 23, 1886. They had six chil.: Robert, b. 1859, d. 1866; John H., b. 1864, dec.; Wilmot G., b. 1866; Emma C., b. 1869; Mary S., b. 1872; Abby L., b. 1875.

VAN TASSEL.

William Van Tassel was b. in Digby, N. S., Oct. 27, 1806; his wife, Elizabeth, was b. there Nov. 3, 1808. They had a fam. of ten chil., reared in B., several of whom intermarried with town families. The chil. were: Helen, 1829; Isabella, 1832; John, 1834; Anna, 1836; Richardson, 1839; Elizabeth, 1841; Susan M., 1844; Sophronia M., 1846; Cordelia M., 1848; William H., 1851. William the father d. Nov. 18, 1869; his wife, Elizabeth, d. Feb. 6, 1870. They lived in a house on the lot where B. C. Matthews lives.

WALL.

Andrew Wall set. early in B. He m. Hannah, dau. of Ephraim McFarland, 1770, and purchased of McFarland the point of land now wrongly called Wallace's Point. He lived at the southeastern part of the point, the foundation of his house now being plain. About his house were cultivated nearly all the old-time herbs, so prized by our ancestors for their medicinal value. In fact, he had a perfect medicinal garden there, which was famed throughout the locality. His chil. intermarried with several of the leading families in town. They were b. as follows: John, 1770; Benjamin, 1773; Mary, 1775; Margaret, 1777; Lydia, 1780; James, 1782; Nancy, 1784. Hannah, wife, d. Mar. 24, 1826.

WEBSTER.

Stephen Webster m. Mary Dow, 1806. Chil.: Robert, 1807; Stephen, 1809; John, 1811; Sarah A., 1814; Hiram, 1816; Mary, 1820. He d. Apr. 14, 1855. Robert succeeded his father on the homestead and reared a fam. He m. Julia Montgomery, 1833. He d. Mar. 2, 1888. Chil., b. bet. 1836-50: Albert G., Leonard S., Mary E., Lorenzo B., Julia A., John, Albert L., Luther W.

WELD.

Luther Weld came to B. from Guilford in 1829. He m. Frances, dau. of Edward B. and Sally Sargent, that year. He lived on Atlantic Street at the Harbor, where Benjamin S. Reed lives. He served ten years as school committeeman, nine years as selectman, five years as clerk, besides other positions of trust. Their chil. were: Charles E., 1829; Frances E., 1831; John H., 1833; Albert H., 1835; Elmira, 1837; Emily H., 1839; Laura E., 1841.

WEYMOUTH.

John W. Weymouth was b. in Readfield in 1804, the son of John and Mary Weymouth. He and his wife, Elizabeth, moved to B. from Vassalboro in the early thirties. He built the house on Oak Street known as the Foster house, now owned by Orne Bros., and had a blacksmith shop there. His family was by his first marriage, but he was three times married after the death of his first wife. By his second marriage he came into possession of much of the property of Col. Jacob Auld, and he quit blacksmithing and engaged in vessel building, having his shipyard where the E. S. S. landing

now is. He built the Weymouth House in 1848 and also built the 2d Cong. Church. Their chil. were: I, Elizabeth, b. July 29, 1826; d. Jan. 9, 1906; unm. II, James R., b. Oct. 30, 1830; d. Oct., 1851, see Cas. III, Abigail, b. Mar. 3, 1832; m. (1) George P. Fogler; (2) William B. Merrill; res. in Auburn. IV, Mary L., b. Nov. 29, 1833; res. B. H.; unm. V, William, b. Sept. 30, 1836; d. Feb., 1862, see Cas. He m. Mary F. Lewis; they had two chil.: Clara E., m. H. W. McDougall; William P., m. and set. elsewhere. John W. Weymouth m. (2) Elizabeth, wid. of Col. Jacob Auld, 1838; (3) Sarah Gilmore, Woolwich, 1864; (4) Sarah Golder, Boston. He d. Sept. 29, 1880.

WHITE.

Moses R. White was b. in Arrowsic, 1818. His mother was a dau. of Benjamin and Ruth Riggs. He taught school in early life and also studied surveying and for many years was the principal land surveyor in B. Upon coming to B. he took charge of Thomas Hodgdon's vessels, being a ship carpenter, and at that time first became interested in navigation. Later he engaged with Stephen Sargent at the Harbor, where he made his home afterward. He was a careful, conservative business man, possessed of good judgment as to values, and was successful to that degree that for several years he was the largest individual taxpayer in town. He was president of the Boothbay Savings Bank for several years. He m. (1) Harriet R. Palmer, Camden, 1863; she d. Apr. 21, 1865; (2) Aurilla Clark, Mar. 20, 1873. One dau. by first m., Carrie P., m. Ernest A. Johnson, Bath, 1888. Mr. White d. Dec. 20, 1892.

WILLEY.

Levi Willey was b. in Londonderry, N. H. He m. Catherine Fales, Thomaston, and came to B. from Bris. in 1840. He lived at the head of Adams Pond, where Millard F. Dodge does, and carried on the carding mill. Catherine, wife, d. Aug. 22, 1860; he then went to N. H. to live with his dau. Clementine, where he d. abt. 1870. Their chil. were: I, Levi, m. Roxanna Spinney, set. in Mass. II, Joseph B., b. Oct. 5, 1827, m. Mary A. Pierce, South.; lived awhile on the homestead; was appointed to Honolulu by the Hawaiian Government in 1857; ret. to Portland; had one dau. and three sons, one of whom, Joseph A., m. Annie, dau. of John K. and Mary Corey. III, Catherine, unm.; lived in N. H. IV, John C., b. 1833; m. Rachel Corey; res. in Wakefield, Mass. V, Clementine, m. Ira Towle, Penacook, N. H. VI, Ann P., m. Abial Smith, Portland. VII, Sarah V., b. May 20, 1843; m. Albert Gage, Haverhill, Mass.

WILSON.

Edmund Wilson was living in B. at the head of the Harbor in 1804. He was three times m.: (1) Elizabeth McCobb, 1804; (2) Martha Pinkham, 1814; (3) Betsey Young, Bris., 1819. By first m. were b. Ira, Parker, Samuel, Martha, Mary, Edmund, Jr.; by 2d m., Horace A.; by 3d m., Helen, Joseph Y., Antoinette, Albion K., Otis D., Alonzo, Maria L. He was a man much in official position and his clerical work was of the best in both penmanship and correctness. The records show two of his sons marrying and rearing families in town, Ira and Parker. Ira m. Mary Young, China, 1830. They had chil.: Gowen, Emeline, Edwin P., Almira J. Probably all set. elsewhere. Parker m. Mary Y. Gove, Wis., 1831. He d. Aug. 27, 1871, a. 65; Mary,

wife, d. Dec. 14, 1878, a. 75. He was a merchant all his life at the Harbor. Their chil. were: I, Mary Parker, m. John P. Perkins; they had three chil.: Edmund Wilson, b. Aug. 14, 1863, d. Apr. 29, 1881; Arthur J., b. Mar. 4, 1866, set. in Mass.; Henry S., m. Gertrude, dau. of Gilman P. and Caroline Hodgdon. II, Harriet S., m. Samuel K. Hilton; set. in Mass.

PART II.

EXISTING NAMES.

ABBOTT.

1 HENRY ABBOTT, whose wife's name was Keziah, was evidently the first of this name in town. They set. about midway on the western side of Barter's Is. not far from 1785. She d. Aug. 28, 1800; he m. (2) Lydia —, who d. Sept. 19, 1861. Children:

- 2 George, b. May 14, 1786; d. Feb. 13, 1856; unnm.
- 3 Aaron, b. June 27, 1787; unnm.
- 4 Thankful, b. Oct. 4, 1789; unnm.
- 5 Lydia, b. Aug. 6, 1791; m. Francis Gray, Georgetown.
- 6 Emma, b. Sept. 6, 1796; m. Thomas Pinkham, q. v.; this lady lived to the age of 103-9-24.
- *7 Daniel T., b. Mar. 8, 1815, q. v.
- *8 William H., b. Mar. 4, 1820, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*7) DANIEL T.² ABBOTT (*Henry*¹) m. Sophia —. They lived on Barter's Is. She d. Aug. 10, 1884. Children:

- 9 Eliza A., b. June 20, 1839; set. in Wis.; d. Feb. 18, 1863.
- 10 Mary E., b. June 18, 1843; m. — Rounds; set. in Wis.; d. 1878.
- *11 James F., b. Mar. 24, 1848, q. v.
- *12 Millard Scott, b. Feb. 2, 1849, q. v.
- 13 Alpheus C., b. Apr. 12, 1852; m. — Gove; dec.

(*8) WILLIAM H.² ABBOTT (*Henry*¹) m. Belinda Pinkham; lived on Barter's Is. Children:

- 14 Isaac, b. Oct. 26, 1841; m. — Dickinson; rem. to Bris.; d. Aug. 4, 1878.
- 15 Lucy A., b. June 24, 1844; d. 1863.
- 16 Orrington, b. Sept. 12, 1848; m. Lucy C. Alley, Edge.
- 17 Antoinette, b. July 17, 1857; m. Edgar W. Lewis; res. Barter's Is.

Third Generation.

(*11) JAMES F.³ ABBOTT (*Daniel T.*,² *Henry*¹) m. Mary E. Adams; lives on Barter's Is. Chil.: Effie A., Morrill, Wallace, Victor, Millard S., Mary.

(*12) MILLARD SCOTT³ ABBOTT (*Daniel T.*,² *Henry*¹) m. Arvilla Jewett, West. They live on Barter's Is. Children: I, Abbie B.; m. John S. Spinney; res. B. Ctr. II, Maggie T., m. John P. Kelley, B. Ctr. III, Fremont, unnm. IV, Charles, unnm.

ADAMS.

1 SAMUEL ADAMS founded the family of that name in Boothbay. He was born in Derry (formerly Londonderry), N. H., Apr. 3, 1733. His father, William, and an uncle, James, came to America in 1721. They settled at Londonderry, a prominent point at that time, with other Scotch-Irish immigrants and d. there. It is said that they were born in Argyleshire, Scotland. James, the older, married in Ireland, but William is thought to have married in America. His wife's name was Mary and their oldest child was born in 1726. Samuel, who settled in Townsend, was the third in a family of five sons, his brothers' names being, respectively, James, Jonathan, William and David, names which have often appeared among the Boothbay descendants. William, the father, died Nov. 1, 1761, aged 72 yrs.; Mary, the mother, died Oct. 5, 1755, aged 61 yrs. Samuel settled at Townsend at some time prior to Dec. 30, 1762, for on that date he married Sarah, the only daughter and youngest child of Andrew and Jean Reed, founders of the Reed family in Boothbay. She was born on shipboard, Mar. 19, 1743, on the passage from Ireland to America. Their home was a house built southerly from the buildings of Dea. Paul Giles. There they lived, reared their family and died. He owned 320 acres of land on the westerly side of Adams Pond, then called Long Pond, extending southerly to the Center, northerly to the Wylie land and westerly to Leighton Colbath's and John Serote's, which he bought of his brother-in-law, David Reed, Apr. 14, 1768, for £50. He was a carpenter, building the first church in Boothbay and several of the early frame houses. Records plainly indicate him a man of prominence and influence in town. He d. May 15, 1818; Sarah, his wife, d. Dec. 10, 1828. Children:

- 2 Mary, b. Oct. 2, 1763; m. Samuel Clifford, Edge, Feb. 3, 1785.
- 3 Andrew, b. Aug. 27, 1765; see Cas.
- 4 Samuel, b. Apr. 22, 1767; see Cas.
- 5 William, b. Jan. 22, 1769; m. Betsey Sawyer, Nov. 18, 1790; res. Thomaston; see Cas.
- 6 Jean, b. Mar. 19, 1771; m. Capt. Eben Chase, Edge., Aug. 20, 1793; d. July 14, 1852.
- 7 Sarah, b. Feb. 2, 1773; m. Joshua Crommett, q. v.
- *8 David R., b. May 16, 1775, q. v.
- *9 James, b. Mar. 17, 1777, q. v.
- *10 Samuel, Jr., b. Mar. 11, 1779, q. v.
- *11 Jonathan, b. July 5, 1782, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*8) DAVID R.² ADAMS (*Samuel*¹) lived where his grandson, David C., does. He was partner with his brother James in the mill at outlet of Adams Pond, and they were the first vessel builders in town. He m. Mercy, dau. of Ichabod Pinkham, Aug. 20, 1799. He d. May 18, 1851; she d. Apr. 15, 1855. Children:

- 12 Nathaniel, b. Nov. 18, 1799; d. May 7, 1814.
- *13 David, b. Feb. 11, 1802, q. v.
- 14 John, b. Feb. 16, 1804; m. Olive Pinkham; two chil.
- *15 James, b. Nov. 7, 1807, q. v.
- 16 Martha, b. Jan. 2, 1811; m. Paul G. Pinkham, q. v.
- 17 Jonathan, b. Sept. 8, 1813; d. Feb. 8, 1828.
- 18 Mary, b. Sept. 9, 1816; m. John McDougall, q. v.
- 19 Margaret, b. Sept. 16, 1820; m. Rufus Holton, q. v.

(*9) JAMES² ADAMS (*Samuel*¹) m. Mehitable, dau. of Giles Tibbetts, Jan. 19, 1809; he lived where his son, the late Willard H., did. He was a farmer and business partner with his brother, David R. He d. Oct. 9, 1868; she d. Dec. 13, 1868. Children:

- 20 Sarah, b. Sept. 19, 1809; m. David McKown, q. v.
- 21 Elizabeth, b. Dec. 22, 1810; m. Payson Tibbetts, q. v.
- 22 Catherine, b. Mar. 10, 1813; m. N. C. Reed, q. v.
- 23 Mary Sales, b. Mar. 15, 1815; m. (1) Joel Beath; (2) Augustus Whittaker, q. v.
- 24 James, Jr., b. Feb. 24, 1817; see Cas.
- 25 George M., b. Apr. 9, 1819; m. (1) Sarah Chadbourne; (2) Melvina E. Golder; two chil. d. young. He was a prosperous shipbuilder in Bath; d. Mar. 11, 1893.
- 26 Jane Chase, b. Nov. 2, 1821; m. John Holton, q. v.
- 27 Lydia Ann, b. Dec. 1, 1823; d. Jan. 30, 1840.
- 28 Charles Fisher, b. Jan. 19, 1826; d. Nov. 11, 1839.
- *29 John Sewall, b. Nov., 1829, q. v.
- *30 Willard H., b. Apr. 14, 1832, q. v.
- 31 Emily Louisa, b. Sept. 17, 1834; m. David C. Adams, q. v.
Two sons following No. 29 d. in infancy.

(*10) SAMUEL² ADAMS, JR., (*Samuel*¹) m. (1) Sarah, dau. of Samuel McCobb, Feb. 23, 1804; she d. Jan. 20, 1842, a. 42; (2) Mrs. Eleanor Rand, Townsend; he d. June 28, 1852; his home was where the late John Sewall Adams lived, at Back River. Children:

- *32 Andrew, b. Sept. 7, 1805, q. v.
- *33 William, b. Mar. 6, 1808, q. v.
- 34 Mary, b. Sept. 15, 1810; m. James Russ, Nov. 25, 1830; d. July 6, 1891.
- 35 Samuel, b. July 4, 1813; m. Lucetta Boutelle, Sept. 1, 1853; they had 3 chil.: I, George B., b. June 6, 1854; II, Lucy C., b. July 12, 1855; III, Eva May, b. Aug. 19, 1857. Samuel d. Dec. 1, 1896.
- *36 Rufus, b. Oct. 16, 1816, q. v.
- 37 Sarah, b. Feb. 10, 1822; d. Mar. 24, 1841; unm.
- 38 Margery, b. Aug. 10, 1825; m. (1) John Pinkham; (2) David McCobb, q. v.

(*11) REV. JONATHAN² ADAMS (*Samuel*¹) m. Hannah Antoinette Clough, West., June, 1821. She was b. Jan. 19, 1798; d. in Edge., Aug. 24, 1864. He grad. from Middlebury Coll., 1812; Andover Theol. Seminary, 1815; set. in Woolwich, 1817-32; Deer Isle, 1832-55; Boothbay until 1858; d. in New Sharon, Apr. 9, 1861. Children:

- 39 Rev. Jonathan E., b. Apr. 29, 1822; m. (1) Louisa A. Harding, Aug. 12, 1855, d. Aug. 27, 1869; (2) Lucy C., dau. of Samuel G. Adams, Kingston, Mass. Grad. from Bowdoin Coll., 1853; Bangor Theol. Seminary, 1858; Sec. Me. Missionary Soc. after Aug., 1876; res. in Bangor. Five chil.: Samuel G., Edward C., Frederick W., Maurice T. and William C.
- 40 David Ellenwood, b. May 16, 1823; res. in Searsmont.
- 41 Sarah Clough, b. Nov. 29, 1824; m. Capt. Enoch Chase, Edge., June 17, 1853.
- 42 William McLellan, b. Feb. 28, 1827; d. at sea, Nov. 23, 1846.
- 43 Samuel Sewall, b. Aug. 21, 1828; d. in La Crosse, Wis., Mar. 11, 1862.
- 44 Charles Dummer, b. Mar. 5, 1830; d. at sea, 1856.
- 45 Charlotte Buck, b. Mar. 29, 1832; m. John Sewall Adams, q. v.
- 46 Antoinette Eliza, b. Deer Isle, Sept. 2, 1836; m. Geo. B. Kenniston, q. v.

Third Generation.

(*13) DAVID³ ADAMS (*David R.*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Cynthia, dau. of Benjamin Pinkham, Dec. 4, 1822. He lived on his father's homestead; d. June 11, 1886; she d. Apr. 25, 1880. Children:

- 47 Benjamin P., b. June 30, 1823; see Cas.
- 48 Sarah A., b. Sept. 28, 1824.
- 49 Mary Ann, b. Nov. 7, 1826; m. Charles E. Page; d. Apr. 22, 1861.
- 50 Martha, b. Sept. 22, 1828; m. Hazen Bradbury; d. June 16, 1890.
- *51 David C., b. Mar. 19, 1834, q. v.
- *52 John, b. Jan. 15, 1836, q. v.
- 53 Mary Weston, b. Nov. 13, 1838; unm.
- 54 George V. (adopted), b. Aug. 9, 1849; m. Elizabeth Spinney; s. p.

(*15) JAMES⁸ ADAMS (*David R.*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Mary C., dau. of Benjamin and Abigail Pinkham, 1829. He d. June 29, 1840; she d. July 8, 1884, a. 75. Children: I, Paul P., b. June 10, 1830; II, Zina H., b. 1832; III, Olive F., 1834; IV, James E., 1835; V, Lucius B., 1837; VI, Levi W., 1839. Of the foregoing, Paul P. only res. in town, at E. B. He m. Mary E. —; they have three chil.: Walter S., Elmer L., Christie B.

(*29) JOHN SEWALL⁸ ADAMS (*James*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Charlotte Buck, dau. of Rev. Jonathan Adams, 1858. They lived on Back River, where Samuel Adams, Jr., settled. He was a farmer and ship carpenter. He d. Mar. 9, 1890; his wife d. June 22, 1870. Children: I, Antoinette E., m. Frank Fuller, res. in B.; II, James S., m. Hattie, dau. of J. Wesley Reed; III, Sarah C., m. Sullivan P. Dodge, New.; IV, Sumner C.; V, Charles B.

(*30) WILLARD H.⁸ ADAMS (*James*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Mrs. Mary E. Linscott, New., 1866. He lived on his father's homestead and followed farming. He d. Sept. 21, 1904. Children: I, Frank W., m. Anna B. Lawson, West.; II, Mary Estelle, m. Charles E. Gilpatrick; III, Georgia A., m. Orville C. Blake; IV, Lucretia, m. Hiram D. Roberts, d. Nov. 13, 1902.

(*32) ANDREW⁸ ADAMS (*Samuel, Jr.*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Mary A., dau. of Capt. John Hodgdon, 1837; set. E. B.; member of shipbuilding firm of A. & W. Adams. He d. Mar. 16, 1882; she d. Aug. 3, 1884. Children: I, Capt. Merrill, b. May 20, 1840; m. Celina Jack, Richmond, 1864; res. E. B. He was a successful sea captain, engaged in the foreign trade; d. at Rosario, S. A., Feb. 24, 1889; two daus., Mary E. and Cora E. II, Capt. John, b. July 2, 1843; m. Ellen F. Jack, Richmond, Dec. 21, 1869. He follows the sea, is master of a large vessel, engaged in the foreign trade. They have three chil.: Nellie F., George M., Katie C. III, Laura, m. Alonzo Chapman, q. v. IV, Mary Ellen, m. Eliphalet Tibbetts, q. v. V, Eliza, m. Samuel F. McKown, q. v. VI, Capt. Andrew, b. Apr. 29, 1857; m. Lizzie E. Otis, So. Bristol, 1880; res. in Portland, but retains the E. B. homestead. Like his brothers he is master mariner and largely interested in vessel property. They have three chil.: Laura C., Lena B. and Andrew, Jr.

(*33) WILLIAM⁸ ADAMS (*Samuel, Jr.*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Martha M., dau. of Samuel Davis, Kennebunkport, who set. later at E. B. She was b. Apr. 17, 1818; they were m. Oct. 29, 1837. He was member of the shipbuilding firm of A. & W. Adams. He d. Sept. 15, 1891; she d. Apr. 17, 1905. Children: I, William Irving, b. June 8, 1839; m. Lydia A., dau. of Paul and Mary A. Giles, Feb. 17, 1867. He became partner with his father upon the dissolution of A. & W. Adams in 1857, continuing the business to the present. See Chaps. XVI and XIX for business and official career. She d. Dec. 2, 1905. One son, Frank, now partner with his father. He m. Sarah M. Seavey in 1897. II, Sarah J., m. Rufus P. Glass; one son, Ernest. III, Henrietta, m. George M. Hodgdon, q. v. IV, Ella Frances, d. Aug. 18, 1868, a. 17.

(*36) RUFUS⁸ ADAMS (*Samuel, Jr.*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Jane, dau. of Jeremiah Holton, Dec. 25, 1843; lived at Back River, northerly from his father's homestead. He was a farmer and ship carpenter. He d. Mar. 2, 1894; she d. Mar. 20, 1904. Children: I, Mary Antoinette, m. (1) Isaiah M. Reed, (2) Woodbridge Reed, q. v. II, Josephine, m. Alexander Clark, q. v. III, Jennie, m. Benjamin S. Emerson, q. v. IV, Clara, m. Byron Giles, q. v. V, Hattie Beecher, m. George E. Lewis, Boston, 1900. VI, Charles Clifford, m. Mabel I. Rusk, Woodstock, 1889; he is a sea captain, res. at Bryants Pond.

Fourth Generation.

(*51) DAVID C.⁴ ADAMS (*David*,³ *David R.*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Emily L., dau. of James Adams, 1866. He is a farmer; res. on the homestead of his father and grandfather. Children: I, Marcia L., m. Aaron V. Rowe; II, Edith M., m. Charles S. Hodgdon; III, Percy D.; IV, Walter G., d. Sept. 25, 1901, a. 28; V, Lizzie B.

(*52) JOHN⁴ ADAMS (*David*,³ *David R.*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Alma J. Gray, 1866. He is a carpenter; res. B. H. She d. Dec. 4, 1905. Children: I, Maud L., m. Miles Farmer; II, Hazen B.; III, Earl W.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

SAMUEL ADAMS, sometimes designated as Jr. and sometimes 3d, lived in Boothbay early as 1786; not known to have been related to the foregoing family. His wife's name was Mary. They had 6 chil.: I, Samuel, 1786; II, Sally, 1787; III, Elizabeth, 1789, m. Ephraim McCobb; IV, Richard, 1792; V, David, 1797; VI, Mary, 1800. He d. May 25, 1814. Of this family Richard is the only member of record in town. He m. Elizabeth Grover, 1818; they had 9 chil. He d. in 1841, see Cas. Their chil. were: I, James, 1820; II, William M., 1822; III, Charles, 1823; IV, John Caleb, 1825; V, Maria, 1827; VI, Mary E., 1829; VII, Alexander, 1833; VIII, Daniel, 1836; IX, Sarah E., 1838. Of this family, Alexander has a family and res. at B. H. He m. Mrs. Mary Adams, 1853; chil.: Carrie A., Lizzie F., William T., Frank N.

ALBEE.

Frank Albee, b. in Wis., 1832, m. Abby Dow, b. in Noble., 1845. They came to B. H. in 1880. He engaged in the grocery trade for about ten years, since which time he has handled farm produce. Their chil. are: Frank H., manager in the clothing store of C. J. Marr & Co., m. Lizzie, dau. of John P. Reed; Hattie E., Anna M., Charles W., James N.

ALLEY.

1 JOHN and MARTHA ALLEY settled where Orson M. Delano lives earlier than 1743. The family is of English descent and came to Townsend from Portsmouth, N. H. They are thought to have been the first permanent addition to the Scotch settlers who had come in under Dunbar. They were the first family to come from that section destined to furnish so large a quota of Boothbay's early population. The dates of their births and deaths or the places of their burial are unknown. Children:

- 2 Sarah, b. July 26, 1743.
- 3 Phebe, b. Dec. 18, 1745; m. James Kennedy, 1768, q. v.
- *4 John, b. Jan. 19, 1747, q. v.
- 5 Thomas, b. Dec. 2, 1748.
- 6 Abigail, b. Apr. 5, 1750.
- *7 Samuel, b. Nov. 19, 1752, q. v.
- 8 Elizabeth, b. Oct. 10, 1754; m. Nathaniel Tibbetts, Jr., 1775.
- *9 Joshua, b. Apr. 4, 1756, q. v.
- 10 Martha, b. Feb. 7, 1758.
- *11 Ephraim, q. v.
- 12 Sarah, b. Feb. 19, 1763.
- 13 Hannah, b. July 31, 1763; m. Giles Tibbetts, 1783, q. v.
- 14 Lydia, b. July 31, 1765; m. David Gove, 1787.

Second Generation.

(*4) JOHN² ALLEY, JR., (*John*¹) m. Chana Ripley, 1767. He lived on his father's homestead and d. Jan. 31, 182-; she d. 1842, a. abt. 100 yrs. Chil.:

- 15 Phebe, b. Aug. 27, 1769; m. Joseph Carlisle, q. v.
 16 Reuben, b. Nov. 22, 1772; m. Lucy Dunton, Edge., 1792; set. in Edge.
 17 Martha, b. June 17, 1775; m. Benjamin Dunton, Edge., 1793.
 18 Dorcas, b. Jan. 4, 1783; m. Samuel Hutchings, 1804.
 19 Chana, b. Aug. 7, 1790; m. David Merry, 1814, q. v.

(*7) SAMUEL² ALLEY (*John*¹) m. Sarah, dau. of Benjamin Linekin, 1774; set. on Linekin Neck. Children:

- 20 Samuel, b. Aug. 7, 1774; m. Betsey Gove, Edge., 1808.
 21 John, Jr., b. Mar. 28, 1777; m. Sally Hibbard, 1804.
 22 Patty, b. Mar. 15, 1784; m. Samuel Perkins, Jr., 1803.
 *23 William, b. Aug. 12, 1789, q. v.

NOTE.—Births, but no further records, are found of chil. Mary, James, Ephraim, Sally, Betty and Isaac in this family.

(*9) JOSHUA² ALLEY (*John*¹) m. Hannah —, probably living in vicinity of Cape Porpoise, for their first child was born there. Children:

- 24 Lydia, b. July 14, 1778.
 25 Elizabeth, b. July 12, 1780; m. Samuel Gray, 1819, q. v.
 *26 John, b. Jan. 22, 1782, q. v.
 27 Andrew, b. May 10, 1785.
 28 Lucy, b. Sept. 18, 1787; m. William Currier, 1826.
 29 Joshua, Jr., b. June 22, 1790.

(*11) EPHRAIM² ALLEY (*John*¹) m. Susanna Day; lived on place now owned by Paul Conkling. A son, John, set. on the Eben Clisby place, but the rest of the family located elsewhere. Susanna, wife, d. June 7, 1839. Children: I, Abijah, 1784; II, Samuel, 1786, m. Eleanor Boyd, 1821; III, Lydia, 1787, m. Stephen Mason, Dresden, 1814; IV, Susanna, 1789, m. John Carlisle, 1810; V, Ephraim, 1792, m. Margaret Pearson, Wis., 1840; VI, Martha, 1794, m. James Blen, Dres., 1815; VII, Joshua, 1796; VIII, Salinda, 1799, m. Peter M. Bailey, Dres., 1821; IX, Washington, 1794; X, John, 1802, m. Elizabeth Dockendorff, 1824.

Third Generation.

(*23) WILLIAM³ ALLEY (*Samuel*², *John*¹) m. Martha Bennett, 1819. They lived on Linekin Neck. He d. Nov. 13, 1847. Children: I, Angelina, 1820, m. George Brewer, 1838; II, Sarah, 1822, m. Hiram Tibbetts, 1842; III, Edwin W., 1827, d. 1845; IV, Simon, 1830, m. Elizabeth Bennett, 1858; V, Albion, 1832; VI, Martha J., 1834, m. Washington Hodgdon, d. Nov. 11, 1904; VII, Nathaniel, 1837; VIII, Elbridge, 1840, d. 1896; IX, Eliza, 1843.

(*26) JOHN³ ALLEY (*Joshua*², *John*¹) m. Mary, dau. of Amos Gray, 1817. He set. on Cape Newagen Island; d. June 18, 1858. Children: I, Reuben, b. 1818, d. 1842, see Cas.; II, Samuel, b. Dec. 4, 1819, q. v.; III, Orin; IV, Albion; V, William, res. So. Bristol; VI, Rebecca, m. Capt. Eben Lewis; VII, Mary, m. John Downey, Alna. John, the father, d. June 18, 1858. The son, Samuel, m. Sarah Willey, Bremen, 1841; lived at B. H. They had eight chil., six dying in infancy. Eugene S. d. Mar. 3, 1872, aged 21; Helen W. m. George F. Corey, q. v.

ANDREWS.

WINTHROP ANDREWS came from Ipswich, Mass., and m. (1) Rhoda Grover, 1811; (2) Elizabeth Andrews, 1845. He d. Dec. 23, 1862, a. 74. Rhoda, wife, d. July 26, 1844, a. 52. Elizabeth, wife, d. Mar. 22, 1874, a. 67. Their chil. were by first m. except Azor, who was b. in 1846. They follow: Ephraim, 1815; Luke, 1818; Mary A., 1820; Thomas S., 1822; Adaline, 1823; Elizabeth, 1825; William, 1827; Rhoda, 1829; Rilla D., 1832; Azor, 1846.

Of this family Thomas S. m. Elizabeth Bennett, 1845, and their chil., b. bet. 1845-76, follow: Cedelia, Nancy J., Pamela E., Daniel C., Milton E., George T., Etta J., Jesse T., Edith H., Laura E., Maggie W., Nola C.

AULD.

Not far from the date of the incorporation of Boothbay, though their names do not appear upon the petition, John and James Auld, brothers, and their mother, Ann Auld, came from Medford, Mass., and settled on the Damariscotta, just above where the village of East Boothbay stands. John married Mary, daughter of Samuel McCobb, in Jan., 1770, and James married her sister Frances in 1772. John died July 4, 1771, aged 27, his estate inventorying £770 18s. 9d., an unusually large amount for those times and for one so young. Mary, his wife, died Jan. 1, 1773, aged 20. They left one daughter, Rachel, who became the first wife of Nicholas T. Knight. Ann Auld, mother of John and James, died Feb. 22, 1771, aged 62.

1 JAMES AULD settled on what has since been known as the "Auld place," only recently going out of the family name into the possession of Edward H. Mitchell. His business was farming and brickmaking. He died about July 27, 1798, a. 51. Frances, wife, d. June 29, 1808, a. 58. Children:

- 2 Anne, b. Feb. 17, 1778; m. Benjamin Kelley, Jr., 1798, q. v.
- 3 John, b. Oct. 19, 1775; d. young.
- 4 Mary, b. July 20, 1777; m. Zenas Hutchings, Edge., 1796.
- *5 James, Jr., b. Apr. 9, 1778, q. v.
- 6 Fanny, b. Mar. 20, 1780; m. Rev. Jabez Pond Fisher.
- *7 Jacob, b. Jan. 15, 1781, q. v.
- 8 Samuel, b. Nov. 16, 1783; d. Feb. 18, 1863; unm.
- 9 Rachel, b. Dec. 3, 1786; m. John Fuller, 1808, q. v.
- 10 Sarah, b. Dec. 3, 1786.
- *11 William McCobb, b. Oct. 16, 1787, q. v.
- 12 Margaret, b. Aug. 19, 1789.
- 13 Jane, b. Mar. 11, 1793; m. Paul McCobb, 1812, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*5) JAMES² AULD, JR. (*James*¹) m. Sarah, dau. of Daniel Knight, Jr., 1802. They lived on the homestead and he followed in his father's business. He died Nov. 7, 1837; she died Feb. 27, 1857. Children:

- *14 Augustus, b. Nov. 5, 1803, q. v.
- 15 Mary, b. Jan. 28, 1806; d. Sept. 10, 1823.
- *16 John, b. Sept. 13, 1806, q. v.
- 17 Daniel, b. Mar. 18, 1806; m. (1) Margaret Nelson, West.; (2) Mary McCobb, 1842.
- *18 Jacob, b. Dec. 27, 1809, q. v.
- 19 Lydia, b. Jan. 8, 1812; m. Joshua Haywood, Cambridge, Mass.; set. there.
- 20 James, b. Dec. 27, 1813; m. (1) Abigail Nelson, 1838; (2) — Tarbox; set. in Bath; d. on a foreign voyage.
- 21 Sarah A., b. Nov. 2, 1815; m. Benjamin Wheeler, of N. H.
- 22 Jane, b. Nov. 30, 1818; unm.
- *23 Joseph H., b. Nov. 17, 1820, q. v.
- 24 Lucy, b. Feb. 1, 1823; unm.
- 25 Margaret, b. Dec. 8, 1824; m. Benjamin Kenney, q. v.
- 26 Isaac, b. May 30, 1826; d. July 20, 1847.

(*7) JACOB² AULD (*James*¹) m. (1) Sarah, dau. of Paul and Margery Reed, 1806; she d. Nov. 25, 1812; (2) Elizabeth Fullerton, 1817. Col. Auld

was one of the principal men of his town throughout his career; was member of firm of McCobb & Auld; see Chap. XIX. He d. June 2, 1835. His widow m. John W. Weymouth in 1838. Children:

- 27 James, b. May 29, 1807; m. Eliza G. Thompson, 1838; lived where William M. Bennett does and was an active business man while living in town. While still young he rem. to Chelsea, Mass., and later to Calif.
- 28 Caroline, b. May 9, 1808; m. Samuel McClintock, q. v.
- 29 William F., b. Jan. 7, 1811; d. May 4, 1833, in New Orleans.
- 30 Joseph C., b. Nov. 20, 1812; m. (1) Susan Merrill, 1836; (2) Caroline M. Shaw, 1849. He owned the property where the Menawarmet stands, conducting a fishing business and a general store. He died Feb. 24, 1869. They had six children, nearly all of whom died young.

(*11) WILLIAM M.² AULD (*James*¹) m. (1) Rosanna, dau. of Andrew and Hannah Reed, 1812; she d. in 1836; (2) Mary Bryer. They lived just west of his father, but later moved his house to near the town farm buildings. Late in life he moved to Jeff., where he d. July 21, 1852. Children:

- 31 Edwin, b. July 3, 1813; m. Fanny A. McCobb, 1844; lived where Charles Matthews does; his chil. set. in Mass.
- 32 William McCobb, b. July 11, 1815; m., had one son; d. Apr. 1, 1839.
- 33 Samuel Newell, b. July 15, 1817; d. 1843.
- 34 Mary Ann, b. Sept. 27, 1819.
- 35 Ephraim R., b. Jan. 29, 1821; d. 1838.
- 36 Joseph M., b. Dec. 30, 1823; see Cas., 1839.

Third Generation.

(*14) AUGUSTUS³ AULD (*James*² *James*¹) m. Nancy Pray; followed the fishing business and was lost on the *Grampus* together with his oldest son. See Cas., 1851. Nancy, wife, d. Apr. 26, 1885. Children: I, Elup Faxon, b. Dec. 18, 1834; see Cas., 1851. II, Martha, b. June 3, 1839; m. — Cunningham; d. in Denver, Col., abt. 1870. III, James Russell, b. Apr. 19, 1840; m. Allie, dau. of John and Ann Montgomery, 1887; they res. at B. H.; he d. July 2, 1903; one dau., Mabel. IV, Levi B., b. Jan. 7, 1845; unm. V, Augustus, b. Sept. 3, 1847; d. June 6, 1874; unm.

(*16) JOHN³ AULD (*James*² *James*¹) m. Mary A., dau. of Jeremiah and Mary Houlton. He lived on what has since been the Boothbay town farm, building that house in 1830. He d. Oct. 23, 1872; she d. June 19, 1904. Chil.: I, Frances Caroline, b. July 17, 1832; m. J. C. Shepardson, Everett, Mass.; d. Mar. 30, 1905. II, Rufus, b. Mar. 20, 1834; m. Mary T. Milliken, Lexington, Mass.; res. B. H., carpenter; chil.: 1, Carrie L., m. W. O. Seavey; 2, Fannie E., dec.; 3, Nettie M., m. George A. Carlisle; 4, Charles L.; 5, Mary C., dec. III, John Goodrich, b. May 27, 1836; m. Alice Jackson, Washington, D. C.; set. there; engaged in grocery trade; d. Dec. 14, 1902. IV, Delia J., b. Sept. 20, 1838; m. C. P. Gilbert, Greenfield, Iowa, 1864. V, Lewis Thorpe, b. Dec. 29, 1840; dec. VI, Sarah F., b. Jan. 7, 1843; m. Capt. Freeman Hodgdon, q. v. VII, Mary Elizabeth, b. Mar. 1, 1845; m. Arthur L. Hayden, Melrose, Mass. VIII, Isaac N., b. May 27, 1847; d. 1853. IX, Antoinette, b. Apr. 18, 1850; dec. X, Hattie W., b. Mar. 5, 1854; m. James B. Austin, Fitchburg, Mass. XI, Joseph Clifford, b. Sept. 16, 1856; set. in Helena, Mont. He has held the positions of county treasurer, representative to the legislature, senator and commissioner of U. S. mineral lands successively, and is now cashier of the Forsyth State Bank, of which he was one of the organizers. In 1902 he was selected chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

(*18) JACOB³ AULD (*James*² *James*¹) m. Eunice F., dau. of Joseph and Mary Beath, 1836. He was a sea captain, engaged in the foreign trade, dying on one of the voyages. He set. in Bath, but rem. to E. Boston. Chil.: I, Lydia Pelham Beath, b. Oct. 4, 1839; m. Rev. C. L. Woodworth, 1893; res. in Stoneham, Mass. II, Algernon Sidney, b. Aug. 3, 1841; m. Marcia A. Wentworth, 1873; res. in E. Boston. III, Lucy J., b. Mar. 10, 1843; m.

Benjamin F. Johnson, 1898; res. in Stoneham. IV, Mary E., b. Aug. 11, 1850; d. 1869.

(*28) JOSEPH H.² AULD (*James,² James¹*) m. Mary F. Lang, 1864. He res. on the old homestead. They had one son, John, res. in B. H.

BAKER.

SNOW BAKER was b. in N. H., Jan. 22, 1808; the son of Prince Baker, who was b. July 18, 1742, and d. Mar. 24, 1829, and Experience (Goold) Baker, b. Nov. 13, 1752, and d. Apr. 19, 1808. Prince Baker was twice married, his second wife being Thankful Mayhew, b. 1770, and d. 1827. He was the father of fifteen chil., twelve of whom were by the first marriage. Snow was the seventh child. He m. Nancy Plummer and settled in Alna, where he lived until abt. 1847, when he came to E. B. village, where he remained abt. three years, then buying and moving to the mill property at No. B. known as the Pinkham Mill. This was carried on by him and his son, Nathan S., until abt. 1873, when the house was burned and the mill property sold to Samuel Woodward. He d. Aug. 2, 1864; she d. June 1, 1867, a. 77-8. Their chil. were: I, Susan, res. No. New. II, Elbridge, res. New. III, Daniel, res. Augusta. IV, John, res. Alna. V, Nancy, res. Alna. VI, Jeremiah P., res. B. H. VII, Charles W., res. Calif. VIII, Nathan Snow, res. B. H. IX, Mary Atwood, unm., res. at No. Newcastle.

Jeremiah P. Baker, son of Snow and Nancy, b. June, 1820, m. (1) Catherine S. Seavey, 1848; (2) Mrs. Elizabeth A. Wylie, dau. of Charles Giles, 1877. He was a carpenter, was at one time in trade at B. H.; built the house where K. H. Richards lives, afterward moving to Portland, where he d. Feb. 14, 1898. Catherine, wife, d. Mar. 17, 1876. Their chil. were: Harriet Judson, Mary Atwood, Josephine P. (dec.), Lizzie M. (dec.).

Nathan S. Baker, son of Snow and Nancy, b. Oct. 30, 1827, m. Abigail, dau. of William and Mercy Carlisle, 1853. They lived on the mill property until abt. 1873; soon after he bought and built the property now owned by his heirs on the road from B. H. to B. Ctr., which was his home through life. Mr. Baker was a contracting carpenter and an energetic man in his business, always keeping busily employed; he also had much to do with town affairs, and, at the time of division of the town, though not a resident in the village, took strong ground in advocacy of the separation, firmly believing such a course to be best for all parts of the town. He d. June 5, 1897. Their chil.: I, Frank Atwood, m. Minnie A. Moore; he was proprietor of the Riverside House, Livermore Falls, for several years, selling that property in 1905 and purchasing the Rathskellar Restaurant, Hartford, Conn. II, Mary Ella, m. Charles E. Sherman, B. H., q. v. III, Jennie A., m. Fred McKown, q. v. IV, Addie B., m. Thaddeus W. Orne, q. v.

BRADFORD Y. BAKER, res. at E. B., not related to foregoing fam., m. (1) Jane Montgomery, 1846; (2) Caroline Montgomery, 1851. Jane, wife, d. May 5, 1848; Caroline, wife, d. Feb. 9, 1875. Chil.: Benjamin R., b. July 4, 1852; Daniel W., b. Feb. 13, 1855; Emma J., b. Oct. 29, 1856, d. Sept. 28, 1883; Bradford, b. Feb. 22, 1865.

CAPT. LLEWELLYN BAKER, not known to be related to either above families, m. Georgianna, dau. of Alfred and Charlotte (Dunton) Matthews; she d. Apr. 24, 1866; he was lost at sea Mar. 11, 1883, a. 47. They had one dau., Annie M., the wife of Robert G. Dewolf, B. H.



NATHAN S. BAKER.
1827-1897.



BARTER.

1 SAMUEL BARTER, JR., was the elder of two brothers who took up the island in Townsend, about 1755-56, that still bears the family name. This name sometimes appears in old records as Barto and it is not unlikely that the family is of French descent. At the date of their coming there were at least four of this family: Samuel, Jr., Joseph, Jennet and Elizabeth. There may have been parents with them, but no known record of this exists. The wives of these brothers each bore the name of Lydia, and for this reason an error occurs in the early records by which the same family of children is recorded under Samuel and Lydia that correctly belongs to Joseph and Lydia, as presented below. Samuel probably had children born soon after 1760, while Joseph's eldest child was born in 1760. Jennet married John Matthews, 1764, and Elizabeth married Jonathan Daws, 1768. They settled nearly midway of the island, on the east side, about opposite to where John Matthews settled on Back River. They probably came from Dover, N. H. No known record exists of their ages or deaths. Their children, as far as known, follow, but the record is made up from several sources.

- *2 John, m. Frances Lewis, 1772, q. v.
- 3 Hannah, m. Abner Dunton, 1774.
- 4 Jeremiah, m. Mary Batchelder, 1775.
- 5 Abigail, m. Samuel Kenney, 1776.
- *6 Nicholas, m. Molly Coll, 1778, q. v.
- 7 Mary, m. James Brewer, 1780, q. v.
- *8 Samuel, Jr., m. Judith Abbott, 1791, q. v.

9 JOSEPH BARTER, brother to above, m. Lydia, sister to John Matthews, Nov. 15, 1759. Nothing is known of age or death of either. Children:

- 10 Elizabeth, b. Dec. 20, 1760; m. Calvin Pinkham, q. v.
- 11 Abigail, b. May 4, 1768; m. Stephen Lewis, q. v.
- 12 Jerusha, b. Apr. 7, 1766.
- 13 Mary, b. Oct. 27, 1768; m. John Stover, q. v.
- *14 Joseph, Jr., b. July 18, 1771, q. v.
- 15 Lydia, b. Mar. 2, 1774.
- *16 Samuel, b. Feb. 25, 1777, q. v.
- 17 Esther, b. May 31, 1779; m. Joseph Barter, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*2) JOHN² BARTER (*Samuel*¹) m. (1) Frances Lewis, 1772; (2) Jemima or Mina Kenney, 1779. Children:

- *18 John, b. Dec. 3, 1774, q. v.
- *19 Joseph, b. Mar. 23, 1777, q. v.
- 20 Fanny, b. July 29, 1779.
- *21 Benjamin, b. May 31, 1783, q. v.
- 22 Mina, b. Sept. 19, 1791.

(*6) NICHOLAS² BARTER (*Samuel*¹) m. Mary Coll, 1778. He died Dec. 27, 1814; she died Apr. 20, 1837, a. 74. Children:

- 23 Andrew, b. Dec. 1, 1794.
- 24 Olive, b. Apr. 10, 1798.
- 25 Benjamin, b. June 11, 1799.
- 26 Jerusha, b. May 15, 1801.
- 27 Esther, b. Jan. 15, 1803; m. Andrew Rackleff.
- 28 Abigail, b. May 14, 1804.
- 29 Hepsibeth, b. Dec. 23, 1807.
- *30 Eliphalet, b. May 15, 1811.

(*8) SAMUEL² BARTER, JR., (*Samuel*¹) m. Judith Abbott. He died Dec. 19, 1819. Children:

- 81 Lois B., b. Mar. 10, 1793; m. Ebenezer Kent.
- *82 John, b. Oct. 31, 1794, q. v.
- 83 Westley, b. July 2, 1796.
- 84 James, b. Aug. 7, 1797.
- 85 Nancy, b. Dec. 5, 1799; m. William Campbell.
- 86 Apphia, b. Dec. 13, 1803.

(*14) JOSEPH² BARTER, JR., (*Joseph*¹) m. Sarah Pinkham, 1794. He died Oct., 1840; she died Feb. 7, 1848. Children:

- 87 John, b. Oct. 5, 1795.
- 88 Hannah, b. Apr. 1, 1798; m. David Adams.
- 89 Judith, b. Mar. 10, 1800.
- 40 William, b. Apr. 4, 1804.
- 41 Eunice, b. Jan. 5, 1808.
- 42 Bradford, b. Nov. 15, 1810.
- 43 Fanny, b. Oct. 3, 1813.
- 44 Mercy, b. Aug. 10, 1817.

(*16) SAMUEL² BARTER, 3D, (*Joseph*¹) m. (1) Sally Abbott, 1799; (2) Margaret Day, 1820. Children:

- 45 Keziah, b. July 16, 1802.
- 46 Henry, b. May 23, 1805.
- *47 Isaac, b. Oct. 7, 1807, q. v.
- 48 Loama, b. Apr. 10, 1814.
- *49 Daniel, b. May 18, 1816, q. v.
- 50 William D., b. Sept. 30, 1822.
- 51 Harriet E., b. July 21, 1824.
- 52 Martin, b. Oct. 30, 1826.
- 53 Esther J., b. Aug. 23, 1830.
- 54 John H., b. Sept. 10, 1832.
- 55 Thomas, b. Sept. 25, 1835.
- 56 Washington, b. July 25, 1838.
- 57 Alsada, b. Nov. 26, 1842.
- 58 Sarah E., b. Sept. 25, 1845.

Third Generation.

(*18) JOHN² BARTER (*John*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Lucy McKenney, 1795. Chil.: I, Samuel, 2d, b. Apr. 5, 1796; II, John, b. Feb. 14, 1798; III, Sally, b. July 14, 1804; IV, Rebecca, b. Mar. 12, 1807; V, Henry, b. Aug. 5, 1810.

(*19) JOSEPH² BARTER, 4TH, (*John*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Mary Stone, 1809. Their chil., b. bet. 1811-25, were: Mary A., Sophia, Eliza, Julia, Abial W.

(*21) BENJAMIN² BARTER (*John*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Polly Barker, 1802. He died Jan. 7, 1850. Their chil., b. bet. 1804-21, were: Fanny, Henry, Catherine, Ann Maria, Richard M., William, Elizabeth.

(*30) ELIPHALET² BARTER (*Nicholas*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Permelia —. He d. July 22, 1886; she d. Mar. 17, 1905, a. 93-6. Their chil., b. bet. 1838-52, were: Melissa, Lydia A., Amos F., Ruth M.

(*32) JOHN² BARTER, 4TH, (*Samuel*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Susanna Fanley, 1816. Their chil., b. bet. 1817-38, were: Nathaniel, William, James, John, Ann, Louisa, Daniel W., Henry.





JAMES THOMPSON BEATH.
1810-1883.



(*47) ISAAC² BARTER (*Samuel,² Joseph¹*) m. Catherine Barter, 1828. He d. Jan. 18, 1883. Their chil., b. bet. 1829-49, were: Merrill, Vesta, Amanda, Helen, Casilda, Marston, E Jewell, Orris M.

(*49) DANIEL W.³ BARTER (*Samuel,² Joseph¹*) m. Harriet Campbell, 1845. He d. Sept. 15, 1894; she d. Apr. 28, 1900. Their chil., b. bet. 1846-68, were: James Owen, Mary L., Thomas R., Henry A., Silas M., Reuel M., Daniel A., Ida.

This family has been one of the most difficult to trace and correct. The work is imperfect from two reasons: the errors, plainly apparent in the early records, and the fact that for nearly three-quarters of a century after coming here inscribed stones mark but few of their graves. There is evidently another family, the children of which would be of similar age to those of "(*) John." Joseph, who was in the Rev. War, was born in 1756, and, though we find no further record of him, he probably married and settled on the island, perhaps brought home a wife at the close of the war, hence no record, and if so, and a family of children followed, many of those in the early publishments might be accounted for and corrected. He also might have been a son of Samuel.¹

BEATH.

1 WALTER BEATH was born in the Province of Ulster, Ireland, in either Derry or Tyrone County, 1681. As a boy of eight he was in the city of Londonderry during that historic siege. His parents, a little more provident than some others, kept some meal which they mixed with cold water and used for food, but their extremity was such that the boy, Walter, watched the mouths of rat holes with a stick, day by day, in order to obtain them as a further food supply. The Beath ancestry was Scotch Presbyterian, the earliest members being Covenanters. The fever of emigration to America possessed Walter Beath, as it did so many thousands of others in the region he came from, and about 1718 he came to Mass. At that time he had a wife and one son, John, who was born in 1710. He settled in Lunenburg, as shown by proprietors' records, May 11, 1720. There they remained, another son, Jeremiah, being born in 1722, until June, 1731, when by reason of the inducement held out by Col. Dunbar they came to Pemaquid and later in the year settled at Townsend, where their relatives, the Fullertons, had preceded them the year before; Jennet, the wife of William Fullerton, Senior, being a sister to Walter Beath. At Townsend they found the McCobbs, Moores, McFarlands, Fullertons and others had settled about the eastern harbor, on its westerly side, while others were about Lobster Cove. They settled on the western slope of Pisgah, the old house standing within the memories of many persons now living, its site being northerly from the residence of Rufus Auld. There Walter Beath died, June 11, 1759, interment being in the yard at the head of the harbor. His wife's name is unknown as is the date of her death. Their children were:

*2 John, b. 1710, in Ireland, q. v.

*3 Jeremiah, b. June, 1722, in Lunenburg, Mass., q. v.

Second Generation.

(*2) JOHN² BEATH (*Walter*¹) m. Margaret, dau. of William and Jennet Fullerton, 1789. They went from Townsend to Boston to have the marriage service performed, as there was no Presbyterian clergyman more conveniently situated. The deposition on page 119; his record in establishing the first church of Boothbay, in which he was a ruling elder, found in Chap. XII; the frequent references to him in town affairs in Chap. X; his Revolutionary record in Chap. XIII, besides many other references, make up a life story that descendants may well take pride in. He lived where his father settled, and at one period had a good property for the times, but adverse circumstances reduced his means late in life. He died Dec. 9, 1798; she died Oct. 18, 1818. Children:

- 4 Margery, b. Oct. 9, 1784; m. Paul Reed, q. v.
- *5 Joseph, Dec. 29, 1740, q. v.
- 6 Elizabeth, b. June 12, 1742; m. John Parker, Georgetown; s. p.
- 7 Mary, b. Oct. 28, 1743; m. John McCobb, q. v.
- 8 Margaret, b. Apr. 8, 1745; m. Samuel Wylie, q. v.

Of a dau., Sarah, b. 1747, there is no trace, and four sons, b. 1749-54, d. young from scarlet fever.

(*3) JEREMIAH² BEATH (*Walter*¹) m. Mary Cowden, North Worcester, Mass. He probably went back to Mass. during the Indian troubles, in the forties, and, being a young man at the time, evidently married and settled there. He was there as late as 1760 by record, but soon after that date came to Townsend and settled on the farm ever since known as the Beath homestead. He d. Feb. 17, 1803; she d. Dec. 7, 1814, a. 84. Their chil. were:

- 9 Priscilla, m. John Holton, q. v.
- 10 Eunice, b. 1764; m. Ebenezer Fullerton, q. v.
- 11 Mary, m. Thompson, Mass.
- 12 Sarah, b. June 20, 1767; m. David Kenniston, q. v.
- 13 Margaret, m. Thompson, Mass.
- *14 Jeremiah, Jr., b. Jan. 1, 1770, q. v.

Third Generation.

(*5) JOSEPH³ BEATH (*John*² *Walter*¹) m. Mary Pelham, Boston, who was born Nov. 17, 1766. He was teacher, land surveyor, clerk of Col. McCobb's reg. in Revolutionary service and for several years master of a vessel in the West India trade. He probably lived in his father's homestead for a time, but in his later years lived in the "long house," which had been William McCobb's, where the Weymouth House now stands. This he probably purchased after McCobb's death, in 1815. He died Aug. 1, 1828; she died July 22, 1841. Children:

- 15 Margaret, b. June 16, 1786; m. Jotham Crosby, Milford, N. H.; d. 1852.
- 16 Hannah, b. June 16, 1786; m. Robert Larrabee, No. Yarmouth.
- 17 Elizabeth, b. May 26, 1788; d. abt. 1824; unm.
- 18 Margery, b. Sept. 15, 1790; m. David Potter, Georgetown.
- 19 Penelope P., b. Aug. 10, 1792; m. Loring Mitchell, No. Yarmouth; d. 1862.
- 20 Mary M., b. Jan. 29, 1795; m. Samuel Harwick, Boston; d. Mar., 1871.
- 21 Jennet G., b. Nov. 25, 1796; m. John Potter, Woolwich; d. 1867.
- 22 John, b. Jan. 26, 1799; m. Rinda, dau. of Seba Smith, 1826; d. 1868.
- 23 Lydia P., b. Feb. 16, 1801; d. Nov. 5, 1876; was postmaster at B. 1861-76.
- 24 Sarah A., b. Aug. 9, 1803; m. Samuel Grant, Freeport.
- 25 Rachel M., b. Dec. 8, 1805; m. Granville C. Waterman, Litchfield, 1835.
- 26 Eunice, b. Dec. 24, 1808; m. Capt. Jacob Auld, 1836, q. v.

(*14) JEREMIAH³ BEATH, JR., (*Jeremiah,² Walter¹*) m. Sarah, dau. of Thomas and Martha (Winslow) Stewart, Bris., Nov. 3, 1796. She was born Nov. 11, 1779. They lived on the homestead of his father. He d. Nov. 15, 1835; she d. Feb. 4, 1839. Children:

- 27 Sarah, b. Sept. 6, 1797; m. William Smith, No. Prospect.
- 28 Thomas Stewart, b. Feb. 11, 1799; m. Nancy, dau. of John and Nancy Ingraham; he d. June 24, 1882; she d. Sept. 3, 1892. They had eleven chil.: Sarah E., Thomas F., Alice T., Mary A., Nancy I., Martha O., Lucilla C., Abbie J., Antoinette, James F., William H.
- 29 Elizabeth C., b. Feb. 18, 1801; d. Jan. 29, 1827; unm.
- 30 Martha E., b. Oct. 11, 1802; m. Josiah S. Staniels, N. H.
- 31 Nathaniel S., b. May 10, 1804; m. Mary Tibbetts; d. Jan. 6, 1833; s. p.
- 32 Mary M., b. Dec. 11, 1805; m. William B. Woodward.
- 33 Anna Matilda, b. Aug. 13, 1807; m. Wales Morton.
- *34 James Thompson, b. Dec. 4, 1809, q. v.
- 35 Joel T., b. Oct. 21, 1811; m. Mary Sales Adams, 1834; d. Oct. 4, 1841, see Cas.; one son, George Albion; wid. m. (2) Augustus Whittaker.
- 36 Margaret J., b. July 17, 1814; m. June 11, 1837, John H. H. Graupner, Boston; d. May 12, 1851. They had four chil., one of whom, Catherine C., m. George W. Stone, now living in California. Mrs. Stone has made much research in historical and genealogical lines, particularly directing her labors upon her own and others of the old Scotch pioneers who settled Townsend. The Maine Historical Society has published some valuable productions from her pen.
- 37 Eunice, b. Mar. 14, 1816; m. George R. French, Brattleboro, Vt., 1835; d. 1836.
- 38 Nancy C., b. Oct. 19, 1818; m. George R. French, 1837.
- 39 Jonas T., b. Apr. 20, 1820; d. July 19, 1843; unm.
- 40 Sophia L., b. June 11, 1824; d. Jan. 6, 1843; unm.

Fourth Generation.

(*34) JAMES THOMPSON⁴ BEATH (*Jeremiah, Jr.,³ Jeremiah,² Walter¹*) m. Mary, dau. of Robert and Jane (Webber) Wylie. He d. Oct. 10, 1883; she d. Feb. 26, 1892. They lived on the old homestead. He was a leader in the Congregational societies of the town, being one of the most influential founders of the 2d society. He also took a responsible place in town affairs and through life was esteemed by all for a reliable, conservative, Christian character. Children:

- 41 Sarah E., b. June 15, 1835; m. Suel Smith, 1857, q. v.; d. June 16, 1871.
- 42 James E., b. Feb. 9, 1838; m. (1) Frances E. Bolton; (2) Bertha E., dau. of Charles and Mary Reed, 1884; one son by 2d m. For public service, see Chap. XVI; res. on the old homestead as the fourth in succession.
- 43 Mary A., b. Apr. 9, 1840; m. William M. Smith, q. v.
- 44 Thomas P., b. Mar. 22, 1842; m. Flora Baker, 1872.
- 45 Helen A., b. Sept. 21, 1844; m. Warren L. Dolloff, q. v.
- 46 Abbie J., b. Nov. 26, 1847; m. Alonzo R. Nickerson, q. v.

BENNETT.

1 BENJAMIN BENNETT, first of that family in Boothbay, came from Salem, Mass., in 1781, and located at the southwesterly extremity of Linekin Neck, building his house nearly opposite Negro Island. He lived there until his decease, Feb. 11, 1804. No publication is found and it is thought he was married when he came to Boothbay. His wife's name is unknown and the exact birth of his children apparently unobtainable. He followed fishing and

farming. It is thought that there were some children who failed to live to maturity between John and Benjamin. Five chil. are recorded as marrying.

- *2 John, b. 178-, q. v.
- *3 Benjamin, b. 1795, q. v.
- *4 Daniel, b. 1796, q. v.
- 5 Abigail, b. 1798; m. Samuel Brewer, q. v.
- 6 Martha, b. 1800; m. William Alley, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*2) JOHN² BENNETT (*Benjamin*¹) m. Hannah Holbrook, thought to have been a sister to Ezekiel Holbrook, founder of that family in Boothbay. He lived on the homestead and his business was the same as his father's had been. He d. Dec. 31, 1831; date of death of wife unknown. Eleven chil.:

- 7 Sarah, b. Nov. 19, 1806; m. Artemas Tibbetts, q. v.
- 8 John, Jr., b. June 16, 1808; m. Frances Holbrook.
- 9 Alexander, b. Jan. 29, 1810; m. — Babb.
- 10 Nathaniel, b. June 11, 1811; m. Vashti Grimes.
- 11 Daniel, b. Nov. 5, 1813; d. 1836; unm.
- 12 Abigail, b. Nov. 25, 1817; m. Washington Keller.
- 13 Benjamin, b. Dec. 4, 1819; m. Elizabeth Boyd.
- 14 Luther, b. Jan. 4, 1825; m. Lucinda Clifford; he d. Mar. 18, 1878; she d. Mar. 8, 1876.
- 15 Jotham, b. Jan. 29, 1826; d. 1832.
- 16 Elizabeth, b. Jan. 25, 1828; m. Thomas Andrews.
- 17 Eliza A., b. May 5, 1830; m. Charles Clifford.

(*3) BENJAMIN² BENNETT (*Benjamin*¹) m. Mary, dau. of William and Lydia Matthews. They lived on Spruce Point. He was a calker by trade, but followed the sea, both as mate and captain, a part of the time. He d. in 1869; she d. in 1888. They had five children:

- 18 Lydia, b. July 25, 1820; m. Sylvanus Low; set. on Loud's Island.
- 19 Emily D., b. Aug. 20, 1823; m. Thomas Burnham.
- *20 William Matthews, b. Mar. 31, 1826, q. v.
- 21 Charles H., b. June 1, 1828; d. 1833.
- 22 Elizabeth J., b. Sept. 10, 1831; m. Albert P. Bibber, Harpswell.

(*4) DANIEL² BENNETT (*Benjamin*¹) m. Jane, dau. of Ephraim and Nancy Linekin; set. at E. B.; followed fishing and coasting. He d. May 22, 1849; she d. Oct. 6, 1876. Children:

- *23 Alfred R., b. Dec. 8, 1828, q. v.
- 24 Rachel Jane, b. June 9, 1831; m. Francis M. Howes, New Sharon.
- 25 Nancy A., b. Aug. 22, 1833; m. John E. Race, q. v.
- 26 Daniel, Jr., b. Aug. 20, 1836; d. Mar. 7, 1862, see Cas.
- 27 Laurinda, b. Nov. 18, 1842; m. John N. Seavey.

Third Generation.

(*20) WILLIAM M.³ BENNETT (*Benjamin*², *Benjamin*¹) m. Mary J., dau. of Samuel and Abigail Brewer. For a few years they lived in the vicinity of their birth. For 42 years he followed the sea, coasting and on W. I. voyages. About half of this time he had a business in Portland fitting fishermen. Later in life he engaged in trade, farming and the alewife business at Back Narrows. He then sold and purchased property on Atlantic St., at the Harbor, and opened a retail wood and lumber yard, which he sold in 1903 to Capt. J. C. McKown. They have had a fam. of nine chil.: I, Sidney A., b. Nov., 1844; m. Louisa Williams. II, Lectina, b. Aug. 21, 1846; unm. III, Mary A., b. Apr. 19, 1850; d. 1863. IV, William A., b. Dec. 23, 1853; m.

Emma Merry; dec. V, Matilda J., b. Apr. 28, 1856; m. William B. Merry. VI, Julia E., b. Mar. 23, 1859. VII, Herbert D., b. May 7, 1863; m. Annie Hutchings. VIII, Mary Ella, b. Apr. 28, 1865; m. Warren Holton. IX, Laura, b. Apr. 12, 1868; m. John Auld.

(*23) CAPT. ALFRED R.³ BENNETT (*Daniel*,² *Benjamin*¹) m. Abigail L., dau. of John, 2d, and Sarah Hodgdon. Lives at E. B.; was master mariner from 1861 to 1893; was twice wrecked, losing heavily each time. On Mar. 2, 1862, Portland to Havana, his vessel was wrecked by a waterspout; his brother, Daniel, Jr., was drowned, while he and the remainder of the crew were on the wreck eight days with but little food and no water, when they were picked up and carried into San Juan, Porto Rico. Their chil. follow: I, Luella, b. Apr. 18, 1853; m. Allen W. Murray; they had one dau., Maud, who m. Capt. J. C. McKown. II, Cora B., b. May 28, 1858; m. James H. Howes, New Sharon. III, Nellie C., b. Mar. 17, 1861; m. Frank Smalley, Chelsea, Mass. IV, Alfred R., Jr., b. Nov. 5, 1875; m. Sarah L. Taft, Charlestown, Mass.; res. there; one son, Weston Taft.

BLAIR.

Benjamin Blair was b. Aug. 19, 1806. As a young man he came to B. He was b. in Falmouth, his father being a school-teacher and a Quaker. Benjamin was a cooper by trade. For a time he worked for Col. Auld. He m. Margaret, dau. of Ebenezer Fullerton, 1832; she d. Jan. 10, 1881; (2) Mrs. Abigail T., wid. of James Linekin, 1888. He came into possession of the Fullerton homestead, where he lived. He was postmaster several years and an active member of the 2d Cong. Society. A valuable letter to the local paper from his pen appears in Chap. XXVI. He d. Dec. 22, 1895. Their chil. were:

- I, James Fullerton, b. Nov. 9, 1838; m. Elizabeth Irving, N. Y. He d. in 1897; she d. in 1896; s. p.; for several years they conducted a restaurant.
- II, Benjamin F., b. Mar. 15, 1836; m. Mary L., dau. of Bradford and Lucy Dickinson, Woolwich, Aug. 23, 1871. They had two sons, Frank W., b. Feb. 17, 1874, and George K., b. Apr. 20, 1875, both of whom appear in Chap. XXIII. Capt. Blair has had an active career, covering 42 years, at sea. Commencing under Capt. John Love, in the *Element*, 1850, bank fishing; the next year with Capt. David Webber in the *Albatross*; in 1855 with Capt. Benjamin Lewis, in the *J. G. Richardson*, a ship built by John W. Weymouth, and in 1859 with Capt. Isaac L. Hammond in the sch. *Golden Gate* from Boston. On Oct. 5, 1859, while on a voyage from Philadelphia to Pernambuco, they were struck by a hurricane. The vessel went on her beam ends and all were lost but Capt. Blair and two sailors, who clung to the wreck, undergoing incredible hardships for 16 days from hunger and thirst, when they were picked up and carried into Halifax. In 1864, while on board the bark *Zelinda*, they were captured by the Confederate steamer *Florida*. The bark was burned and they were held prisoners for a time. The first vessel commanded by Capt. Blair was the *War Eagle*, principally owned by Capt. Freeman Hodgdon, in 1862. The last one was the *May V. Nevile*, Bath, 1892.
- III, Ann Janet, b. Mar. 12, 1838; m. George B. Kenniston, q. v.
- IV, Elizabeth Fisher, b. Apr. 19, 1840; m. Capt. Freeman K. Reed, q. v.; d. Dec. 27, 1874.

V, John Howard, b. July 25, 1842; m. Ellen A. M., dau. of Benjamin and Isabella Reed, 1877; res. at B. H. Was formerly engaged in building and hardware trade, but for the past twenty years has followed land surveying, plotting and drafting. They have one son, Frank Wells, who pursued a course in technology and for some years has been engaged elsewhere.

BLAKE.

1 SAMUEL BLAKE was b. in Harpswell, Jan. 7, 1769; m. Abigail Clark, 1795. He d. Jan. 13, 1842; she d. Dec. 31, 1827. He was son of John Blake, who came from a town in Eastern Mass. to Harpswell and m. Jenny, dau. of Waitstill and Meribah (Hutchings) Webber. Samuel and Abigail Blake had a large fam., four of their sons settling in B. bet. 1825-27. These sons were:

*2 William, b. Sept. 13, 1799, q. v.

*3 Jeremiah, b. Sept. 19, 1801, q. v.

4 Clark, b. Oct. 2, 1806; m. Martha Jewett, West.; he d. July 24, 1888; she d. Dec. 30, 1893. He lived a few years in B., then a few in West., finally set. in Portland.

*5 Samuel, b. Jan. 11, 1809, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*2) WILLIAM² BLAKE (*Samuel*¹) m. Rosanna, dau. of Capt. David Perry, b. on Bailey's Island, Oct., 1805. He d. June 5, 1878; she d. Feb. 7, 1883, a. 78. He set. near Meadow Cove bet. 1825-27. Their chil. were:

6 Hannah S., b. Jan. 11, 1823; m. — Sinnett.

*7 David P., b. May 10, 1824, q. v.

8 Elizabeth A., b. Oct. 21, 1825; m. Thomas B. Wylie, 1846.

9 Charlotte, b. Nov. 1, 1827; m. Eliphalet Holbrook, 1852, q. v.

10 Jane P., b. Nov. 23, 1829; d. Jan. 23, 1896; unnm.

11 Levi, b. Oct. 11, 1831; m. Sarah J. Reed, 1863; res. E. B.

12 William T., b. July 4, 1833.

13 Rufus M., b. Dec. 23, 1835; m. Aldana Linekin; dec.

14 Charles C., b. Oct. 11, 1837; m. Ruth A. Montgomery; set. in the West.

15 Mary Frances, b. Feb. 18, 1845; m. (1) Benaiah P. Dolloff, 1866; (2) Alonzo P. Wylie, 1887.

(*3) JEREMIAH² BLAKE (*Samuel*¹) m. Alice (Ellice) Hodgdon, West., abt. 1823. He d. Nov. 30, 1865; she d. Dec. 20, 1890. They set. at Back Narrows soon after 1825. Their chil. were:

*16 Arthur, b. Oct. 28, 1824, q. v.

*17 Thomas, b. Sept. 25, 1826, q. v.

18 Stephen, b. Sept. 27, 1828; d. July 27, 1852, see Cas.

19 Jeremiah, Jr., b. Feb. 23, 1830; d. Jan., 1845.

20 Sarah, b. Dec. 12, 1832; m. John E. Burke; d. Mar. 4, 1859.

21 Betsey, b. Dec. 7, 1834; m. Jackson Hodgdon, 1852.

22 Martha Susan, b. July 1, 1836; m. David A. Pinkham, q. v.

*23 Franklin H., b. Apr. 4, 1838, q. v.

24 William C., b. Nov. 18, 1840; m. Jerusha Gilpatrick.

25 John, b. June 16, 1840; set. in So. Gardiner.

26 Albert, b. June 11, 1845; d. at sea; unnm.

(*5) SAMUEL² BLAKE, 2d, (*Samuel*¹) m. Martha, dau. of Jonathan Hutchings, 1831. They set. northerly from the old Giles homestead on the road from E. B. to Dam. He d. Nov. 25, 1886; she d. July 1, 1886. Their chil. were:

- 27 Abigail, b. Feb. 7, 1832.
- 28 Julia E., b. July 27, 1833; m. John P. Reed, 1857.
- 29 Leonard, b. Dec. 25, 1835.
- *30 Franklin, b. Apr. 10, 1837, q. v.
- 31 Jane, b. Aug. 28, 1839; d. 1857.
- 32 Samuel C., b. July 28, 1841; d. 1864.
- 33 Joan, b. Jan. 28, 1843.
- 34 Martha B., b. Sept. 12, 1845; d. 1865.
- 35 Priscilla, b. Nov. 16, 1846; m. Ansel Farnham, 1865.
- 36 Mary C., b. May 25, 1848; m. Benjamin Keller, 1868.

Third Generation.

(*7) DAVID P.³ BLAKE (*William*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Ann Barter, 1849. He d. Apr. 4, 1870; she d. Dec. 30, 1887. Their chil. were: Susan F., Louisa J., Abbie C., Maggie A.

(*16) ARTHUR³ BLAKE (*Jeremiah*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Lydia M., dau. of David and Chana Merry. He set. at B. H. abt. 1856, living earlier at B. Ctr. He d. in 1878, see Cas.; she d. in 1887. Children:

- 37 David Marston, b. Nov. 5, 1848; m. Mrs. Helen F. Young, 1885; she d. Dec. 23, 1885; he is a master mariner; res. at B. H.
- 38 Ella J., b. Feb. 27, 1851; m. Henry Fish, Portsmouth, R. I.; two chil.
- 39 Nettie E., b. Apr. 26, 1856; m. Sewall T. Maddocks, 1876, q. v.
- 40 Charles C., b. Mar. 24, 1861; m. Addie Brewer; res. B. H.
- 41 Frederick C., b. July 31, 1866; m. (1) Mary A. Fisher, 1885; (2) Cora E. Adams, 1889; res. B. H.; four sons by last m.
- 42 Guy J., b. June 5, 1872; dec.

(*17) THOMAS³ BLAKE (*Jeremiah*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Emily P., dau. of John, 2d, and Julia Pinkham; res. in B. H. Children: Nellie Atwood, Benjamin A., Millard F., Margaret E., Emma A., Gertrude.

(*23) FRANKLIN H.³ BLAKE (*Jeremiah*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Mary Tibbetts. He d. June 5, 1891. Their children: John E., William A. (dec.), Orville C., Joseph T., Frank O.

(*30) FRANKLIN³ BLAKE (*Samuel*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Mary A. Light, 1861. Children: Melissa O., Abbie O., Addison C., Lettie M., Clara B.

BLOSSOM.

Alden Blossom, M. D., was born in Turner, Feb. 24, 1820, the son of Gen. Alden and Lydia (Stevens) Blossom. His father was one of the leading citizens of Turner. Dr. Blossom came to B. Ctr. Aug. 7, 1843, and located in practice at the house of William Kenniston, where he boarded. Later he moved to the Harbor, living at the Boothbay House. He married Weltha L. Willey, Bremen, Oct. 23, 1850, and about that time settled on Oak St., at the home where he afterward lived. Dr. Blossom had the largest and longest practice of any physician who has lived in town. He was a man of strong will and much energy, practicing his profession up to within a few months of his death. His public service was principally in connection with the town schools, but his name appears elsewhere in Chap. XVI, to which reference is made; also to Chap. XXV. He d. Aug. 17, 1897; she d. Oct. 18, 1877, a. 47-5. Their children: I, Thomas J., b. Apr. 19, 1852; m. Annie J., dau. of Hiram Spofford, 1887; one son, Waldo; res. B. H. II, William H., b. Aug

21, 1855; d. in inf. III, William Emerson, b. Apr. 2, 1857; m. Mary Eveline, dau. of William and Eveline Seavey, 1880; res. B. H. on his father's homestead; employed in State Dept. Sea and Shore Fisheries; three chil.: Alden, Gertrude, Donald. IV, Nellie N., b. June, 11, 1859; m. Dr. W. S. Thompson, Augusta.

BOYD.

This Boothbay family is evidently from the same ancestry, but upon its appearance in town was represented by collateral lines. None came to Townsend under the Dunbar settlement, nor were the founders of the family old enough to come to Pemaquid then, but both branches of it were at Pemaquid first. Antrim, Ireland, was where they emigrated from and doubtless they had acquaintances, perhaps relatives, here who influenced their coming. The first member of whom we have a record is Thomas, who was born in 1792. I copied from his old family Bible, now in possession of the heirs of William Clark, Bristol, the following:

"Thomas Boyd it is my name and I was Born in the Kingdom of Ireland and County of antrim and Parish of Dunl— and the town of Bu—foot and I left my Native Country in the 18 year of my age and came to this Country and I have lived in New England 35 years which is 58 years witness my hand.
Thos Boyd."

Just under this is the entry of his birth, which was Dec. 28, 1792, and his marriage, in 1758, and on another page his death, Aug. 27, 1792. The foregoing record was, therefore, made in 1785. He had been living in Boothbay for some years at the date of his death. He had an older brother, Samuel, who lived and died in Bristol, who, undoubtedly, was the father of Thomas Boyd who married Catherine Wylie and came later than the others of the family to Boothbay. He was designated "Thomas Boyd of Bristol" and "Thomas Boyd the surveyor," apart from his uncle and cousin of the same name. Thomas, Senior, and Samuel had another brother, George, who came to Boothbay from Bristol about 1765; George had a son, Thomas, 3d. Members of this family have been prominent in town affairs in each generation.

1 THOMAS BOYD, b. in Ireland, Dec. 28, 1792; m. 1758; d. Aug. 27, 1792. Mrs. Molly Boyd, who d. Feb. 6, 1823, a. 84, thought to have been his wife. They had one child; set. at Back Narrows.

*2 Adam, b. Jan. 19, 1768, q. v.

3 GEORGE BOYD, brother to Thomas (1), m. Margaret —, Nov. 29, 1765; came from Bristol and set. at Back Narrows. Children:

*4 Thomas, 3d, b. Nov. 16, 1766, q. v.

*5 George W., no date.

Second Generation.

6 THOMAS³ BOYD (*Samuel of Bristol*¹), called the surveyor, or junior, by way of designation from his uncle and cousin, was b. in Ireland, Jan. 28, 1748, and came to America with his parents and uncles in 1750. He m. Catherine, dau. of Robert Wylie, Mar. 8, 1770; d. June 9, 1803; she d. 1828. Thomas Boyd came to Boothbay before 1770 and engaged as clerk and bookkeeper for David Reed. He then became acquainted with Catherine Wylie, whom he married, and soon after he exchanged his farm in Bristol with Patrick

Maguire at Back Narrows, where he set. and became a neighbor to his uncles, Thomas and George. This farm, which in recent years has been known as the Moses Hersey place, he lived and died on. He was a good penman, an accurate accountant and the principal land surveyor in the locality. He was often in town office and his name occurs frequently in the probate records. From him the present family is largely descended. Children:

- 7 Martha, b. May 27, 1771; m. Adam Boyd, q. v.
- 8 Jane, b. Feb. 7, 1774; m. Michael Campbell, 1796, q. v.
- 9 Esther, b. Jan. 31, 1777; m. James Murray, 1800, q. v.
- 10 Katherine, b. Aug. 16, 1779; m. Alexander Reed, q. v.
- *11 Alexander, b. Aug. 16, 1781, q. v.
- 12 Sarah, b. Oct. 9, 1783; m. Samuel Murray, 1805, q. v.
- 13 Elizabeth, b. Aug. 28, 1785; m. Joseph Emerson, 1806, q. v.
- 14 Charlotte, b. Jan. 18, 1788; m. William Montgomery, 1808, q. v.
- 15 Andrew, b. Jan. 1, 1791.
- 16 Thomas, b. Feb. 1, 1793; m. Abigail Webber, Edge.
- *17 Samuel, b. Aug. 19, 1794, q. v.

(*2) ADAM² BOYD (*Thomas*¹) m. Martha, dau. of Thomas and Catherine Boyd, 1789. He lived at Back Narrows; was farmer and teacher; he d. Feb. 19, 1798, upon the ice at a brook near his home, where he was drinking from a hole which had been cut through. Martha, wid., m. (2) Jonathan Hutchings, 1803, q. v.; d. Feb. 4, 1840. Children:

- 18 Geney (Jane), b. June 16, 1790; m. (1) William Kennedy; (2) William Durant.
- 19 Thomas S., b. Mar. 18, 1792; d. June 4, 1810, see Cas.
- 20 Sally, b. Apr. 30, 1794; m. Samuel Clark, Bris.
- 21 Catherine, b. Feb. 8, 1797; m. — Miller, Bris.

(*4) THOMAS² BOYD, 3D, (*George*¹) m. Eleanor McGlathery, Bris., 1790. They lived at Back Narrows. He was killed at the battle of Plattsburgh Bay, under Com. McDonough, 1814. Chil.: I, Sally, 1792; II, Alexander, 1794, d. 1810; III, Adam, 1798, d. 1815; IV, Robert, 1800; V, William, 1803.

(*5) GEORGE W.² BOYD (*George*¹) m. (1) Mary Huff, Edge., 1809; (2) Ruth Priest, 1824. He d. May 10, 1864; Mary, wife, d. June 9, 1824. Chil.: I, Joseph Huff, 1811; II, Mary, 1813; III, Eliza, 1815; IV, George W., 1818; V, Thomas, 1821; VI, Charles M., 1823; VII, Betsey K., 1825; VIII, Eunice, 1826; IX, Martha S., 1827; X, Amos K., 1830, lived at E. B.; XI, Maria, 1832, m. Martin Priest; XII, Abijah, 1835, lived at E. B.; XIII, Angelina, 1840, m. Gardner Stewart, E. B.; XIV, Charles H., 1843, d. 1861; XV, John A., 1845, d. 1862.

Third Generation.

(*11) ALEXANDER³ BOYD (*Thomas*², *Samuel of Bristol*¹) m. Susan Walker. They lived on the homestead. He d. June 11, 1863; she d. Dec. 24, 1852. Children:

- 22 Lucy M., b. June 29, 1816; m. Moses Hersey; res. on homestead; both dec.
- 23 Andrew, b. May 16, 1820; m. (1) Rachel M., dau. of George and Rachel Sproule, Bris.; (2) Bethia C. Richards, Bris., 1862. For many years he was in the West India trade. Chil.: I, George A., m. Sarah Elliott, Pictou, N. S.; she d. 1898; two sons, Robert A. and William R. II, Mary A., m. Orin Dodge. III, Charles M., m. Edith E. Dodge; res. homestead. IV, Eldora A., m. Frederick H. Harris. V, Susie E., m. Leon Blake. VI, Lottie F. VII, Hattie H.
- 24 William Maxwell, b. Aug. 6, 1822; unm.
- 25 Susan, b. Mar. 8, 1828; m. Martin Brewer.
- 26 Jackson, b. Oct. 24, 1830; set. in Nova Scotia.

(*17) SAMUEL^s BOYD (*Thomas*,² *Samuel of Bristol*¹) m. Sarah, dau. of William and Margaret Bryer, 1817. He lived at Back Narrows until 1840, when he purchased and set. on the place owned by the late Thomas Boyd, which included Bayville. He d. Apr. 7, 1878; she d. Feb. 1, 1879. Chil.:

- 27 Martha, b. June 9, 1819; m. Dr. A. H. Goodenough; set. in Vermont.
- 28 Thomas, b. Mar. 5, 1821; m. Nancy Rice, who was b. in Germany, Apr. 5, 1828. They were m. Apr. 8, 1847, and lived in Woburn, Mass., until 1850, when they set. in Boothbay on the farm of his father. He d. Apr. 9, 1898; she d. Nov. 17, 1904. Mr. Boyd was an active business man and was sheriff, or deputy, for several years. He established the summer colony at Bayville, which place he owned. He was a leader in the Republican party in Lincoln County during and for several years following the Rebellion. Chil.: I, George T., m. (1) Vesta Montgomery, (2) Julia Rowe, res. Dorchester, Mass.; II, Sarah F., m. Frederick Gale, Boston; III, Emma L., m. Augustus Nason, Bradford, Mass.; IV, Ada F., m. J. F. Prescott, Boston; V, Ida D., m. — Dean, Bridgewater, Mass.; VI, Addie D., m. Ulysses Knowles, Haverhill, Mass.; VII, Samuel W., m. Ella Matthews, res. B. H.
- 29 Charlotte M., b. Dec. 10, 1822; m. George M. Bragdon, Farmington.
- 30 Sarah J., b. May 20, 1825; d. Mar. 28, 1854; unm.
- 31 Nancy, b. Sept. 21, 1827; m. (1) — Hurlburt, Boston; (2) P. S. Davis, Winchendon, Mass.
- 32 Alexander, b. Feb. 28, 1830; m. Gabrilla, dau. of Ephraim and Rosanna Lewis, 1856. He d. Apr. 20, 1894. Chil.: I, Leonard P., m. Lottie E. Wood, New., res. Dam.; II, Fred B., m. Augusta Sidelinger, Edge.; III, Rose E.; IV, Clarence A., m. Lettie R. Dodge.
- 33 Catherine, b. Feb. 26, 1832; unm.; dec.
- 34 Samuel, b. May 26, 1834; m. Joanna Williams, Edge.; res. B. H. He followed the trade of carpenter for several years in early life in Mass., but later returned to B. H., where he opened a lumber yard and store in connection, carrying to the present the largest general line of builders' materials in town. He has also carried on contract work and dealt in real estate and shipping property. Chil.: I, Grace A., m. Dr. C. Edward Britto, Rockland; II, Forest P., dec.; III, Waldo S., see Chap. XXIII; IV, Wendell D.
- 35 Silas R., b. Oct. 21, 1836; d. Oct. 9, 1855.
- 36 William S., b. June 2, 1840; lived for a time in Portland, but set. in Malden, Mass.; was carpenter and blacksmith; d. Jan., 1904, leaving wid., Lottie A., and chil., Ralph W., Harold C., Ernest L., Alton R.

BOYNTON.

Freeman Boynton was b. in Liberty, Oct. 27, 1837, son of Bradford and Lucinda (Dunton) Boynton. Bradford was b. in Liberty, the son of Asa and Mariam (Smith) Boynton. Asa was of English descent, the third generation of his family in America, b. in Alna, son of John and grandson of John D., the immigrant. Lucinda Dunton was b. in B., dau. of Timothy and Nancy Dunton, q. v. Freeman Boynton came to B. in 1858. For twelve years he taught school winters and followed bank fishing summers. He then engaged in the oyster trade bet. Va. and N. Y. for four years, winters, and the fruit trade bet. N. Y. and the West Indies, summers; then for one year was with the Bay Island Fruit Co., New Orleans. In 1875 he became manager of the seagoing outfit for the Atlantic Oil Co., which he followed till 1880, when he engaged in the retail coal business with John O'Brien, the latter soon selling his interest to Newell Boynton. In 1886 Capt. Boynton became master of the yacht of Prof. Rothrock, Philadelphia, cruising along the Atlantic coast and West Indies with students for pleasure and scientific research, special

attention being given to geological examinations, which he followed four years. Since 1890 Capt. Boynton has devoted most of his time to cultivating his farm. See Chap. XVI for public service. In his seagoing life he was hand for the first three years, afterward master. He m. Vandalia, dau. of Miles Lewis, 1863. They have two daus.: I, Addie L., res. in Augusta, unm. II, Carrie M., m. Frank H. Locke, July 1, 1891. They lived in Augusta. He enlisted in the Spanish War and contracted typhoid, from which he died. They had two chil., Boynton and Beatrice A. They now live in Capt. Boynton's fam. at B. H.

BREWER.

1 JAMES BREWER, the first of that name to settle in Boothbay, is said to have come from Salem, Mass., but the date is uncertain. His minor son, John, chose Israel Davis guardian, June 4, 1771. His wife's name is unknown as is the date of her death. His death evidently occurred in 1771. It is thought that the Brewer and Bennett families were related before leaving Salem. They located on Spruce Point.

- 2 Nathaniel, b. abt. 1749; m. (1) Elizabeth Sampson, Arundel, 1767; (2) Elizabeth Salloway, 1769; probably rem. from town.

*3 John, b. 1752, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*3) JOHN² BREWER (*James*¹) m. Susanna Day, 1772. They lived on Spruce Point. He d. Aug. 3, 1818. Children:

- *4 James, b. 1772, q. v.
 5 Jane, m. Joseph Linekin, Jr., 1788.
 6 Susanna, m. John Wall, 1794.
 *7 Samuel, b. 1783, q. v.
 8 Sally, m. Phineas Sargent, 1801.
 9 John, m. and set. in Hancock County.
 10 Betsey, m. William Robinson, 1809.

Third Generation.

(*4) JAMES³ BREWER (*John*², *James*¹) m. Margaret, dau. of Andrew Wall, 1794. Lived on Spruce Point. He d. Apr. 27, 1856; she d. Jan. 18, 1855. Children:

- 11 Lydia, b. Sept. 17, 1796; set. in Boston.
 12 Susanna, b. July 16, 1797; m. John Love, Jr., q. v.
 13 Mary, b. Mar. 3, 1799; m. James Campbell, q. v.
 14 David, b. Sept. 29, 1800.
 15 Nancy, b. Sept. 5, 1802; m. in Boston.
 16 James, Jr., b. July 25, 1804; d. 1824.
 *17 Charles, b. Sept. 7, 1806, q. v.
 *18 Alfred, b. June 22, 1808, q. v.
 19 Silas, b. July 16, 1812; d. Aug. 18, 1847.
 20 Mitchell, b. Sept. 1, 1815; m. Abigail Gardner, Boston; he d. Dec. 25, 1895; she d. Oct. 16, 1897, a. 77. Their chil. were: Joseph C., Rozilla, Pembroke, Elizabeth, Adelia, Florence J., Isaac.
 21 Amasa, b. June 7, 1818; d. Feb. 23, 1867.
 22 Isaac, b. Sept. 13, 1820; m. Martha A. Cameron; lived on South.; he d. July 19, 1897; she d. Feb. 27, 1884.

(*7) SAMUEL³ BREWER (*John,² James¹*) m. Abigail, dau. of Benjamin Bennett, 1808. They lived on Spruce Point. He d. July 20, 1858; she d. Jan. 5, 1865. Children:

- *23 Samuel, Jr., b. Dec. 4, 1808, q. v.
- 24 George, b. June 14, 1811; m. Angeline Alley.
- *25 Ferdinand, b. Jan. 10, 1814, q. v.
- 26 Harriet F., b. Aug. 4, 1816; m. Freeman Reed, q. v.
- 27 Lucy A., b. Mar. 7, 1819.
- 28 Leonard, b. Aug. 27, 1821; d. 1832.
- 29 Mary J., b. June 7, 1826; m. William M. Bennett, q. v.

Fourth Generation.

(*17) CHARLES⁴ BREWER (*James,³ John,² James¹*) m. (1) Isabella Dow; she d. July 3, 1849; (2) Catherine —. He d. Feb. 28, 1880. Chil.: Ora Ann, Lydia E., William, Julia F., Sally, Apphia, Silas, Gillis, Julia, Flora B., Charles W. The last four are chil. of 2d m.

(*18) ALFRED⁴ BREWER (*James,³ John,² James¹*) m. Harriet, dau. of George W. Pierce. They lived on South. He d. Apr. 31, 1893; she d. July 17, 1900. Children: I, Alden H., b. Sept. 11, 1831; d. Jan. 15, 1864. II, Salana U., b. Feb. 10, 1834; m. Capt. Elbridge G. Love. III, Maud S., b. July 25, 1840.

(*23) SAMUEL⁴ BREWER, JR., (*Samuel,³ John,² James¹*) m. Polly Tibbetts. Chil.: I, George, 2d, b. July 25, 1829; m. Nancy J. Farnham. II, Martin, b. July 4, 1831; m. Susan W. Boyd. III, Ferdinand, b. Oct. 17, 1833; m. Sarah E. Adams. IV, Mary E., b. Oct. 16, 1834. V, Rufus, b. Sept. 9, 1836; see Cas. VI, Margery, b. Sept. 27, 1838; m. George Giles. VII, Apphia, b. Dec. 10, 1840; m. in N. Y. VIII, John, b. Oct. 4, 1843; m. Sarah E. Davis. IX, Cyrus, b. Dec. 3, 1845; m. — Thorpe. X, Horace G., b. Dec. 11, 1850; unm. XI, Flora E., b. July 31, 1853; m. Franklin Reed.

(*25) FERDINAND⁴ BREWER (*Samuel,³ John,² James¹*) m. Margaret Love. Live at B. H. Children: Rodney, Bainbridge, Helen A., Elbridge, Adelaide, Augusta, Seth L., Roland, Susan A., Henry.

BROWN.

Two brothers, Samuel and Jonathan Brown, appear in the records among the earliest settlers. As young men already residing in town they were married before our records commence. They may have been sons of Edmund Brown, who set. under Dunbar; if not so, their ancestry is unknown. They lived in the vicinity of his settlement, easterly from Pisgah. If these were not his sons the trace is lost of the children he left in 1739.

1 SAMUEL BROWN and wife, Margaret, had children:

- 2 Susanna, b. Dec. 1, 1766; m. Patishel Knight, 1782, q. v.
- 3 Jean, b. Dec. 30, 1768; m. Ephraim Burnham, 1789, q. v.
- *4 John, b. July 16, 1771, q. v.
- 5 Margaret, b. May 9, 1773.
- 6 Rhoda, b. Feb., 1776; m. William Emerson, 1798, q. v.
- 7 Elizabeth, b. May 10, 1778.
- 8 Mary, b. Oct. 16, 1780.
- 9 Samuel, b. Nov. 5, 1783.
- 10 Fanny, b. May 15, 1785.

11 JONATHAN BROWN, brother to Samuel,¹ and wife, Sarah, had children:

- 12 Martha, b. Jan. 22, 1768.
- *13 John, Jr., no date.

Second Generation.

(*4) JOHN² BROWN (*Samuel*¹) m. Rachel —. Their children were: Ephraim, 1793; William, 1797, d. 1820. John, the father, d. July 10, 1818.

(*18) JOHN² BROWN, JR., (*John*¹) m. (1) Betsey —; (2) Mary McCulloch, 1813. He d. Jan. 24, 1832; Betsey, wife, d. Aug. 20, 1813. Children:

- *14 Daniel, b. Mar. 29, 1793, q. v.
- 15 William McCobb, b. May 30, 1794.
- 16 John, b. Jan. 26, 1796.
- 17 Nabby, b. Feb. 26, 1801.
- *18 James Auld, b. Feb. 25, 1803, q. v.
- 19 Samuel, b. Nov. 4, 1804.
- 20 Auld McCobb, b. Nov. 11, 1808.

Third Generation.

(*14) DANIEL³ BROWN (*John*² *John*¹) m. Elizabeth H. Reed, 1835. He d. Nov. 12, 1850. Children: I, Thomas L., b. 1836; d. 1853. II, Elizabeth S., b. 1840. III, Daniel Marshall, b. Mar. 22, 1842; m. Ruth A. Tarbox, West.; d. June 29, 1884; chil.: Ralph A., Sophronia L., Marshall A., Laura A. IV, Charles R., b. 1844; d. 1871. V, Caroline.

(*18) JAMES A.³ BROWN (*John*² *John*¹) m. Mary Ann Reed, 1829. He d. May 2, 1853; she d. Mar. 27, 1871. Their chil. were: Martha J., 1830; Charles C., 1832; Mary E., 1835; Julia A., 1836; Benjamin W., 1838; Louisa, 1840; Aldina, 1842; Statira P., 1845.

BRYER.

1 SAMUEL BRYER settled in Boothbay between 1767 and 1770. He came from Kittery and was married at the time, and a part of their children were born in Kittery. William Bryer, grandfather of Samuel, married the dau. of Robert and Mary Cutts, who were English stock and among the most aristocratic of early New England families. They were the grandparents of William Whipple, one of the New Hampshire signers of the Declaration of Independence. On arriving at Boothbay settlement was made near Back Narrows, next north from the home of Thomas Boyd. He m. (1) Huldah —, b. 1739, d. June 15, 1813; (2) Hannah Booker, 1814; she d. June 2, 1846, a. 97. Samuel d. Jan. 24, 1824, a. 81. Children:

- *2 Samuel, Jr., b. July 10, 1765, q. v.
- *3 William, b. Apr. 17, 1767, q. v.
- 4 John, b. Mar. 23, 1769.
- 5 Elizabeth, b. Mar. 31, 1771.
- 6 Jeremiah, b. Feb. 27, 1773.
- *7 Elihu, b. Feb. 23, 1775, q. v.
- 8 Huldah, b. May 18, 1777; m. Joseph Tilton, Edge., 1799; set. in Mass.
- *9 Robert, b. Feb. 19, 1780, q. v.
- *10 Joseph, b. Oct. 8, 1781, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*2) SAMUEL² BRYER, JR., (*Samuel*¹) m. Betsey, dau. of William McCobb, 1793 (Bethrige in publications). They set. northwesterly from his father. He d. Aug. 5, 1854; she d. Aug. 5, 1849. Children:

- 11 Samuel, b. Apr. 1, 1794; m. Huldah Bryer, 1822. He lived where the late John S. Knight did, and made brick at the head of Campbell's Cove; s. p. He d. Sept. 7, 1874; she d. May 3, 1882, a. 79.
- 12 Mary, b. May 13, 1796.

- 13 Betsey, b. Jan. 5, 1798; m. Thomas Orne, 1815.
- 14 Rachel, b. Sept. 23, 1799.
- 15 John, b. Aug. 13, 1803; m. Elizabeth Giles, 1828.

(*3) WILLIAM² BRYER (*Samuel*¹) m. (1) Margaret Smith, 1794; she d. Mar. 8, 1804; (2) Mary Booker, 1806; she d. Feb. 18, 1853. He d. Feb. 18, 1824. They lived about one mile north of the old red schoolhouse in No. 12. He and Samuel, Jr., heired a tract of land from their father's property at the head of Campbell's Cove, which they divided between their sons. One was the Knight place, given to Samuel, and the other part became the William S. Bryer place. Children:

- 16 Sarah, b. 1797; m. Samuel Boyd, q. v.
- 17 Anne, m. Isaac Reed, 1824.
- *18 William S., b. 1799, q. v.
- 19 Jeremy.
- 20 Huldah T., b. 1803; m. Samuel Bryer, q. v.
- 21 Mahala, b. June 16, 1806; d. Apr. 10, 1837; unm.
- 22 Margaret, b. May 1, 1808.
- 23 John F., b. Sept. 16, 1812; m. Sarah J. Gray; d. June 3, 1876.
- 24 Susanna, b. Oct. 16, 1814; m. Ralph Whitehouse.
- 25 Mary Ann, b. June 21, 1817; m. Thomas Lydston.
- 26 Catherine, b. Mar. 8, 1819; m. — Hall, Dam.

(*7) ELIHU² BRYER (*Samuel*¹) m. (1) Betsey Bryer, 1799; (2) Mrs. A. Sawyer, 1806; she d. in 1832. He d. Mar. 11, 1856. He lived at Pleasant Cove. Children: Nancy, 1800; Elihu, 1803; Edith, 1804; Elizabeth, 1809; Martha, 1812. None of this family married.

(*9) ROBERT² BRYER (*Samuel*¹) m. Mary Haggett, Edge., 1803; lived for a time at Pleasant Cove, then moved to Edge., where his descendants now live. Children: Elmira, Mary A., Paul, Robert, Jr., Sarah, Samuel, Martha, Weston, born bet. 1803-19.

(*10) JOSEPH² BRYER (*Samuel*¹) m. (1) Jane Kiff (Kieff), 1806; she d. 1853; (2) Mary Anderson. He d. June 7, 1864; res. on homestead. Chil.: Sarah, 1807; Eliza, 1808; Joseph, Jr., 1811; Alexander, 1813. Alexander was a successful sea captain; set. in Roxbury, Mass.; d. Feb. 1, 1901.

Third Generation.

(*18) WILLIAM S.³ BRYER (*William*² *Samuel*¹) m. Susan M., dau. of David Reed, 3d, 1819. He followed farming, coasting and brickmaking. Lived near the head of Campbell's Cove. He d. Apr. 3, 1860; she d. Aug. 26, 1880. Children:

- 27 Ann Maria, b. Nov. 3, 1819; m. (1) Leonard Holman; (2) Charles Holmes; s. p.; res. Plymouth, Mass.; she made several bequests to institutions in her native town.
- 28 Martha Emily, b. Dec. 17, 1821; m. John G. Hutchinson, Reading, Mass.
- 29 Margery McFarland, b. Feb. 28, 1824; m. Samuel McCobb, q. v.
- 30 Sarah McKown, b. Jan. 7, 1826; m. (1) Luke Blodgett; (2) Edgar Arlington; res. on homestead.
- 31 Hulda Jane, b. Mar. 3, 1828; m. Joseph Cormack, San Francisco; s. p.
- 32 Bellona A., b. June 30, 1831; m. William Jordan, Boston; s. p.
- 33 Isabella McKown, b. Sept. 23, 1833; d. Jan. 14, 1883; unm.
- 34 Susan Smith, b. Jan. 21, 1836; unm.
- 35 Mary Curtis, d. 1858; unm.
- 36 Albert William, b. Sept. 19, 1841; d. July 20, 1864, see Civil War list.



CAPT. JOHN AULD.
1806-1872.



BURNHAM.

1 SOLOMON BURNHAM, thought to have come from Newburyport or vicinity, set. at Pleasant Cove, where Charles Dodge now lives, before the Revolution. The name of his wife is unknown, as also are the dates of their deaths. The families of two sons, Solomon, Jr., and Ephraim, were recorded. There were probably other children, but if so they are thought to have lived in Edge. or New., and this distribution of the early members of the family makes it a difficult task to properly present them. Children:

*2 Solomon, Jr., q. v.

*3 Ephraim, b. Jan. 1, 1768, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*2) SOLOMON² BURNHAM, JR., (*Solomon*¹) m. Anna Wheeler, 1788. Their chil. were: David, 1784; Solomon, 1786; John, 1788; Roxanna, 1791. None of this fam. are thought to have set. in B.

(*3) EPHRAIM² BURNHAM (*Solomon*¹) m. Jane Brown, 1789. They lived on his father's homestead. He d. Aug. 5, 1813. Children:

4 Jeremiah, b. Apr. 11, 1793.

5 John, b. May 20, 1795; m. Isabella Malcomb, New., 1816; lived on homestead. Chil.: Jane B., b. Mar. 16, 1818; Mary, b. Sept. 25, 1820; Isabella, b. May 10, 1823; Ephraim, b. June 16, 1826; Allen, b. Dec. 17, 1828; Amos, b. Sept. 1, 1832; Permelia, b. May 8, 1835.

6 Rhoda, b. Apr. 1, 1797.

7 Ephraim, Jr., b. Aug. 31, 1794.

8 Samuel, b. Apr. 10, 1804; lived where his son, Edward S., now does. He d. Sept. 8, 1890; Betsey, wife, d. Feb. 17, 1882, a. 67.

CAMERON.

1 Daniel and Eleanor Cameron were among the earliest settlers of Cape Newagen Island. They came from Scotland. He was b. in 1750 and she in 1758. They located at Cameron's Cove, which has ever since been owned and occupied by their descendants. He was engaged in fisheries to quite an extent in his later years. They evidently had three sons, but there appears nothing to indicate other children. In their last years they lived with their son John. He d. Oct. 11, 1819; she d. Apr. 3, 1834. Children:

*2 John, b. 1788, q. v.

*3 William, q. v.

*4 Daniel, b. 1798, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*2) JOHN² CAMERON (*Daniel*¹) m. Sally Dow, 1810. He was one of the most extensive fishermen of his time. He d. Sept. 14, 1857; she d. Apr. 13, 1865, a. 77. Children:

5 Eleanor, b. Apr. 8, 1811.

6 William R., b. Mar. 24, 1813; d. Aug. 28, 1840.

7 Charles, b. Sept. 18, 1815; d. Aug., 1836.

*8 Daniel, b. Dec. 16, 1818, q. v.

9 Lydia, b. June 19, 1822; d. 1834.

10 Merrill, b. June 19, 1822; d. 1838.

11 Mary J., b. Mar. 27, 1824; d. 1828.

(*3) WILLIAM² CAMERON (*Daniel*¹) m. Mary Claringbowl, 1816. He d. Sept. 4, 1877. Chil.: I, Robert, b. Apr. 11, 1817; II, William, Jr., b. Mar. 27, 1819; III, Clarissa, b. May 18, 1821; IV, Eliza J.; V, Artemas, b. Jan. 21, 1827; VI, Luther, b. Aug. 29, 1832; VII, Eliza J., b. Oct. 29, 1834; VIII, Mary A., b. Mar. 7, 1835; IX, Laurinda, b. Aug. 22, 1837.

(*4) DANIEL² CAMERON, JR., (*Daniel*¹) m. Sarah H. Rand, 1824. He d. May 11, 1867. Chil.: I, Martha A., b. Jan. 2, 1825; II, Henry, b. Aug. 26, 1826; III, Elizabeth F., b. Dec. 29, 1831; IV, Edward R., b. Nov. 12, 1833; V, Charles, b. Dec. 23, 1837, d. May 4, 1871; VI, John, m. Martha, dau. of John Andrews; VII, Charles; VIII, Sarah.

Third Generation.

(*8) DANIEL³ CAMERON (*John*,² *Daniel*¹) m. Mahala Thurston, Bristol, 1841. His business career is referred to in Chap. XXI. He followed the fisheries through his life, either in company with his father, alone, or in company with Freeman Orne. He d. Nov. 19, 1898. They had a family of ten chil., two only of them now living: Mahala, who m. Emerson McKown, and William, residing on the old homestead, who m. Mary E. Todd. The tax list of South. shows other members of the Cameron family, but records have not been obtainable to show their descent.

CAMPBELL.

The Campbell name, as the reading world well knows, is Scotch wherever found. This family, while not coming to Townsend with the Dunbar immigration, was of the same general descent with that band, and came from a similar locality, for similar reasons, with similar hopes and expectations for a new and untried home in the wilderness of Maine. We evidently fail to reach the original Campbell immigrant to Sheepscot. The first one traced is James, who was born there, May 22, 1725. In 1753 he married Sarah Malcomb, who was born Apr. 16, 1733. They had eleven children, the fifth and sixth of whom, Joseph and Michael, settled in Boothbay, due, probably, to marrying here. Therefore we will consider James of Sheepscot the head of the family, drop nine of the children, who have no real relation to us, and consider only the two who settled here. The reader is referred to Cushman's Hist. of Sheepscot, pp. 360-62.

1 JAMES and SARAH (Malcomb) CAMPBELL of Sheepscot. Their sons who set. in Boothbay were:

*2 Joseph, b. Aug. 30, 1762, q. v.

*3 Michael, b. May 12, 1765, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*2) JOSEPH² CAMPBELL (*James*¹) m. Jane, dau. of Paul and Margery Reed, 1791. He set. at B. H., building what has become the Boothbay House. He built a large private residence which during his ownership was not opened to the public. His land included McFarland's Point, McKown's Hill and all, in fact, below the lands of McFarland, Fullerton, McCobb and Moore. If a line should be drawn from the E. S. B. Co.'s landing, westerly, to a point on Mill Cove near Blind Corner, the land lying southerly would

about indicate the Campbell purchase. This was bought of Capt. Paul Reed. Later in life, while his sons, James and John, were at sea, he was influenced to exchange this property with his brother-in-law, William Maxwell Reed, for a tract, with buildings, on the east side, which included the late Rufus Campbell's estate, extending south far enough to include the land where the Maddocks and McClintock establishments are. The sons felt that an undue advantage had been taken of their father, whom they deemed not competent to transact such a deal, and were never reconciled to the exchange. John named the east side the "English Side," and for years it was referred to as such. Joseph d. Apr. 12, 1822; Jane, wife, d. Mar. 12, 1814. Children:

- 4 Betsey, b. Mar. 29, 1794; d. Dec. 15, 1873; unm.
- *5 James, b. Oct. 29, 1798, q. v.
- 6 John, b. May 28, 1800; set. in Salem, Mass.
- 7 Matilda, b. Oct. 26, 1803; m. Alfred Hodgdon.
- 8 Joseph, b. Mar. 3, 1814; d. young.

(*3) MICHAEL³ CAMPBELL (*James*¹) m. Jane, dau. of Thomas and Catherine Boyd, 1796. He set. on Pleasant Cove, where H. D. Runey lives, following the sea for business. Jane, wife, d. June 8, 1813, and he m. (2) Mrs. Nancy Simpson. He d. Mar. 16, 1844. They had 12 chil., 5 by last marriage: I, Sarah, 1799; m. Samuel Knight, 1818. II, Esther, 1801; see Cas. 1814. III, Catherine, 1803; m. Benjamin Kelley, 1821; d. 1856. IV, Jane, 1805; m. Isaac Webber, Edge., 1825. V, Charlotte, 1807. VI, Thomas B., 1809. VII, Elizabeth, 1812. VIII, Benjamin, 1814; m. (1) Margaret Williams, (2) Amelia Pinkham. IX, Louisa, 1817. X, Mary J., 1819. XI, Elizabeth, 1821. XII, Harriet, 1824; m. Wilmot Barter, 1842.

Third Generation.

(*5) JAMES³ CAMPBELL (*Joseph*,² *James*¹) m. Mary, dau. of James and Margaret Brewer, 1819. Followed the sea in early life and farming later. Lived on homestead. He d. Jan. 7, 1884; she d. Apr. 8, 1875. Children:

- 9 Joseph, b. Oct. 29, 1820; d. on coast of Sumatra, 1844.
- *10 Rufus, b. Apr. 7, 1823, q. v.

Fourth Generation.

(*10) RUFUS⁴ CAMPBELL (*James*,³ *Joseph*,² *James*¹) m. Rosanna, dau. of William and Hannah Durant. Res. on the homestead through life. It was during his occupancy that many lots were sold from the old estate and built upon. He d. Apr. 5, 1878. Children: I, Frederick, m. Ada E., dau. of Thomas Orne; painter; chil.: Myrtie M., William R., Ralph A., Blanch M., Florence M. II, John D., dec.; unm. III, Mary E., m. Charles H. McCobb.

CARLISLE.

1 JOSEPHUS CARLISLE came to Boothbay from Kittery at about the time Samuel Bryer did. He settled on what has since been known as Carlisle's Point in the Damariscotta. No known record of his death exists; Elizabeth, his wife, d. June 11, 1824, a. 94 years. Children:

- *2 Joseph, b. 1761, q. v.
- 3 James, m. Sarah Goudy, Bris.; set. there; had 5 chil.: Isaac, Hiram, Ephraim, Miriam, Sarah.

- 4 Miriam, m. Solomon Baker, Edge.
- 5 Sarah, m. William Trask, Edge.
- 6 Eunice, m. Enoch Trask, Edge.

Second Generation.

(*2) JOSEPH² CARLISLE (*Josephus*¹) m. (1) Elizabeth Merry; (2) Phebe Alley, 1788; (3) Sarah Wylie, 1827. Phebe, wife, d. Nov. 5, 1820; Sarah, wife, d. Oct. 7, 1840; Joseph d. Oct. 15, 1843. Children:

- 7 Joseph, Jr., b. Aug. 26, 1782; m. Sarah Holmes; set. Edge.
- 8 John, b. Apr. 25, 1789; m. Susanna Alley; set. Dres.
- 9 Amos, b. Jan. 2, 1791; m. Anne Bryer; see Cas., 1820.
- 10 Miriam, b. Oct. 7, 1792; m. Henry Reed, q. v.
- *11 William, b. Nov. 20, 1797, q. v.
- 12 Martha, b. Mar. 17, 1801; d. 1819; unnm.
- 13 Phebe, b. Sept. 10, 1804; m. Nathaniel Dunton; set. Concord, N. H.
- 14 Elizabeth, b. Dec. 26, 1808; m. Isaac Carlisle, Bris.
- 15 Mary, b. Aug. 26, 1810; m. George Rowe, Boston; d. Dec. 22, 1846.

Third Generation.

(*11) WILLIAM³ CARLISLE (*Joseph*² *Josephus*¹) m. Mercy, dau. of Benjamin and Abigail Pinkham, 1818. He first lived in the Dover district, but later purchased a part of the Emerson estate, where he afterward lived, in his last years with his son Franklin. He was an influential citizen with a long experience in town affairs; see Chap. XVI. He also took great interest in Masonry and was a prominent member of the order. He reached the age of 95 years, dying Apr. 4, 1893; his wife d. July 6, 1871. Children:

- 16 Benjamin, b. Nov. 14, 1818; see Cas., 1842.
- 17 Phebe, b. Nov. 27, 1820; m. Ephraim Pinkham, q. v.
- *18 Charles, b. Sept. 7, 1822, q. v.
- 19 Martha J., b. Oct. 10, 1824; m. — Young; set. Calif.
- 20 Abigail, b. Dec. 24, 1826; m. Nathan S. Baker, q. v.
- *21 Willis, b. Dec. 24, 1829; d. Sept. 11, 1853; unnm.
- 22 Albion, b. Apr. 14, 1832; d. Apr. 13, 1853.
- 23 Franklin, b. May 24, 1834; lived on homestead, carpenter; m. (1) Louisa Seleg, d. Sept. 1, 1874; (2) Mrs. Mary A. Wylie, d. Oct. 16, 1885; (3) Mrs. Martha L. Pinkham, d. Mar. 22, 1896; 2 sons: Frank, Jr., b. June 23, 1867; Walter, b. Dec. 18, 1870, who res. on homestead.
- 24 Jason, b. Oct. 30, 1836; m. Arvilla T., dau. of James and Mahala Orne, South., 1864. She d. Oct. 10, 1900. They lived at B. H. He is a carpenter; see Chap. XVI for town and customs service; also Civil War list. Children: I, Nellie Pauline, unnm. II, Florence E., m. W. H. Peckham, Lewiston, pres. of the George B. Haskell Co. III, Annie G., m. Charles L. Macurda, Wis., lawyer and ex-clerk of courts for Lincoln Co. IV, Mary E., unnm., a teacher in Auburn schools. V, Gertrude A., unnm. VI, Winfield S.
- 25 Alva, b. Jan. 29, 1841; d. Feb. 25, 1863.

Fourth Generation.

(*18) CHARLES⁴ CARLISLE (*William*³ *Joseph*² *Josephus*¹) m. Eliza, dau. of Silas and Abigail Lewis, 1847. They lived at B. H. He d. Mar. 4, 1872; she d. July 31, 1895. Children: I, Hermon, m. Addie E. Dunton, 1878; d. Sept. 16, 1899, a. 50. II, Lewis A., dec. III, Odessa, dec. IV, Charles E., contracting carpenter, m. Sammie S. McKown, 1885. V, Isaac E., dec. VI, George A., m. Nettie Auld. VII, Frank R., dec. VIII, Nettie M., m. Rev. Frank Baker.

CAVENOR.

Samuel J. Cavenor was b. in Halifax, 1851. He m. May Z. Youngery. He took the Ram Island Light at its establishment, in 1883, and still continues its keeper. They commenced in 1904 to serve shore dinners during the summer months. They have a fam. of five daus.: Margaret E., Estelle M., Florence I., Grace I., Wilhelmina D.

CHAPMAN.

Alonzo Chapman was born in Damariscotta, Aug. 10, 1837, the son of George Chapman of that town. The ancestry of the family reaches to the original immigrant, landing in 1644 at Ipswich, Mass. See Civil War list. He m. Laura A., dau. of Andrew Adams, in 1867. Children: I, Ida, m. Charles Thorpe; II, Charles, m. Helen S. Marshall, dau. of Caleb Hodgdon; III, Augusta, m. Alvah M. Orne; IV, Bertha E., unm.; V, Lottie M., unm.

CLARK.

Samuel Clark came to Wis. from York soon after 1780. He m. — Forrester. A son, William, b. 1784, set. in B. at the head of Adams Pond. He m. (1) Betsey, dau. of Samuel and Mary Thompson, 1809; (2) Lydia, dau. of John Reed, 1821. He was lost at sea in the fall of 1841; Betsey, w., d. Jan. 7, 1820; Lydia, w., d. Sept. 17, 1882. Of the first m. there were Harriet and Mary T., who set. elsewhere, and Sarah and William, who d. in youth. Of the second m. the chil. were: I, Elizabeth, b. Nov. 25, 1821; m. Parker Wylie; set. in Portland. II, Lydia A., b. Nov. 26, 1822; m. Jacob Dodge; set. in Edge. III, James, b. Sept. 18, 1825; d. in Calif.; unm. IV, George, b. Aug. 16, 1827; m. Affa Thomas, Bath; res. in San Francisco, engaged in shipbuilding; one dau. V, Eleanor, b. Apr. 10, 1831; m. Eben Haggett, New. VI, Alexander, b. Aug. 29, 1834; m. Josephine, dau. of Rufus Adams; she d. Mar. 28, 1885; s. p.; he res. at B. H. VII, Aurilla, b. Mar. 10, 1836; m. Moses R. White; res. B. H. VIII, Sarah, b. Dec. 16, 1841; d. 1852.

CLISBY.

1 TILLY CLISBY came to Wiscasset from New Hampshire in 1812. There he enlisted and entered service on garrison duty at the blockhouse on Davis Island. While there he became acquainted with and married Sarah Clifford, Edge. They settled just north of the house of David A. Reed, No. B., on the easterly side of the road. He d. Mar. 24, 1871, a. 87; she d. Mar. 31, 1874, a. 81. Children: Eben, Arthur, William, Samuel, Oscar, Frank, Maria, Mary J.

Second Generation.

2 EBEN CLISBY, b. July 26, 1814, m. Charlotte, dau. of Robert Sherman; set. on what is now the well-known Clisby homestead. He was a farmer; d. Mar. 13, 1892; she d. Apr. 15, 1864, a. 49-10. Children:

- 3 Silvia, b. Feb. 14, 1838; m. Edward Adams, Dam.; d. Feb. 23, 1861.
- 4 Robert S., b. July 9, 1841; m. (1) Mary Withington, E. Dedham, Mass.; (2) Dora Withington, sister to first wife.
- 5 Joanna S., b. Nov. 25, 1843; m. John J. Patterson, 1893.
- 6 Woodbridge C., b. Jan. 29, 1846; m. Elva P. Kelley, 1872; res. B. H.; chil.: Lottie E. (dec.), William K., Ida L., Arthur W., Grace J.
- 7 Alphonso E., b. Oct. 27, 1848; m. Lizzie P. Cockings; res. B. H.; chil.: Charles E., m. Blanch Thomas; Alton.
- 8 Margery M., b. June 12, 1852; m. Howard Cunningham.
- 9 Eva J., b. May 9, 1857; m. Oliver Sherman, Dam.

COREY.

Charles Corey was first of the name to settle in Boothbay, though his father had married here. The father, Walter Corey, lived in Boston and m. Mary, dau. of Robert and Mary Wylie, who was b. July 30, 1780, d. July 17, 1809. The son, Charles, was b. in Boston, July, 1804. He m. Sarah, dau. of Nicholas T. Knight, 1832, and their home was at the Center, on the Knight homestead through life. He d. Feb. 28, 1858; she d. Oct. 7, 1896. Children:

- 1 Mary E., b. Jan. 21, 1834; m. James Fagan; lives in Portland.
- 2 Sarah F., b. Aug. 20, 1835; m. William P. McCobb; live in New Dorchester, Mass.
- 3 Rachel E., b. July 12, 1837; m. John C. Willey; lived in Wakefield, Mass.; d. Nov. 17, 1905.
- 4 John K., b. Apr. 7, 1840; m. Mary A., dau. of Augustus Whittaker, 1870; one dau., Annie M., m. Joseph A. Willey, Portland, 1902. John K. lives on the homestead at the Center and follows farming.
- 5 Charles A., b. May 11, 1842; d. Sept. 7, 1862, see Civil War list.
- 6 Margaret, b. July 7, 1845; d. Aug. 10, 1852.
- 7 George F., b. July 26, 1847; m. Helen, dau. of Samuel Alley; res. at B. H.; is a contracting carpenter; chil.: Rachel and Wilbur C.
- 8 Edward P., b. Sept. 21, 1856; m. Hattie, dau. of James P. Hodgdon; chil.: Grace E. and John F. He follows farming and road building.

DAVIS.

Oliver and Sarah Davis came to B. from Nova Scotia abt. 1830. He d. Feb. 15, 1844; she d. Jan. 27, 1834. Their son Oliver m. Margaret —; their chil. were: William T., b. 1844; Sarah E., b. 1847; David O., b. 1849; Charles M., b. 1851; George P., b. 1855; Mary F., b. 1859.

DAY.

1 Samuel and David Day appear in the B. records shortly before 1800. They were brothers and thought to have been the first of the name in town. Samuel m. Betsey, dau. of David Reed, 1791; they had two chil.: Samuel, Jr., 1794, and Susanna, 1795. He d. Mar. 23, 1796, a. 82, and the wid. m. (2) David Kenniston, q. v.

2 DAVID DAY, from whom the present fam. descends, m. Hannah, dau. of Solomon Pinkham, 1799. Deaths of the parents are unrecorded and their graves are unmarked. Their children:

- 3 Margaret, b. Dec. 2, 1801; m. Samuel Barter, 2d.
- 4 William, b. Feb. 2, 1804.
- 5 Susanna, b. Aug. 26, 1806.
- *6 Charles, b. Apr. 6, 1809, q. v.
- *7 Nathan, b. July 24, 1811, q. v.
- 8 Permelia, b. Aug. 24, 1813.

(*6) CHARLES² DAY (*David*¹) m. Esther Pinkham. She d. Sept. 8, 1890. Children: I, Andrew, b. Dec. 2, 1831. II, Elizabeth, b. Aug. 29, 1834. III, Stinson, b. Oct. 29, 1837; m. Olivia Jackson; d. Mar. 24, 1891. IV, Hiram W., b. Nov. 16, 1841; m. Harriet E. Barter; d. Sept. 8, 1884. V, William H., b. June 4, 1843; m. Arvilla Pinkham. VI, Josie A., b. Dec. 27, 1846; m. Morrill B. Lewis. VII, Aurilla M., b. Dec. 4, 1857; m. Elwell S. Greenleaf.

(*7) NATHAN² DAY (*David*¹) m. Hannah Lewis. Children: I, Lucy J., b. June 4, 1837; m. Alfred K. Caswell. II, Warren P., b. July 28, 1838; m. Clara J. Decker; chil.: Giles W., Merrill, Josephine, Frank. III, Merrill, b. May 28, 1840; d. Mar. 14, 1856. IV, Susan W., b. Oct. 6, 1842; m. Stephen Campbell. V, Alden, b. July 28, 1845; m. Mary E. Decker. VI, Eliza A., b. Aug. 26, 1847; m. Elwell S. Barter.

DECKER.

1 DAVID and EUNICE DECKER were very early settlers on Cape Newagen Island, locating at what has always since been known as Decker's Cove. Where they came from is uncertain. The date of his death is unk. She d. in 1810, a. 93. They had three sons, John, Thomas and William, all of whom served in the Rev. War, and another, Abraham, from whom a part of the fam. on South. descends. The name also appears on Jeremisquam in 1771, when William and Molly Decker of that island appear published in the Boothbay records; and in 1772 a Joseph Decker, Freetown, m. Sarah Davis of B. Children:

- *2 Abraham, q. v.
- *3 Thomas, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*2) ABRAHAM² DECKER (*David*¹). Dates of birth, marriage and death and name of wife unk. He had at least three sons who m. and had fams.:

- 4 Abraham, Jr., m. (1) Betsey Horn, 1800; (2) Susanna Wooten, 1811. Chil.: Polly, 1801; Thomas, 1803, m. Sally Wooten; Hannah, 1804; Charles, 1805; Abigail, 1811, m. David Pierce, 2d.
- 5 John, m. (1) Joanna Lundy; (2) Jennet Decker. Chil.: John, Jr., 1808; George W., 1804; Hugh, 1807; Levina, 1809.
- 6 Thomas, 2d, m. Nancy —. Chil.: Rachel, 1813; Lydia, 1815; Susanna, 1819.

(*3) THOMAS² DECKER (*David*¹) m. Catherine, dau. of William Fullerton. Children:

- 7 Eunice, b. Jan. 8, 1781.
- *8 Ebenezer, b. Sept. 20, 1783, q. v.
- *9 Thomas, Jr., b. Nov. 8, 1785, q. v.
- 10 David, b. Nov. 6, 1788.
- 11 Jennet, b. Nov. 17, 1790; m. John Decker.
- 12 Elizabeth, b. June 9, 1794; m. James Lowell, Alna.
- *13 William, b. May 11, 1796, q. v.

Third Generation.

(*8) EBENEZER³ DECKER (*Thomas,² David¹*) m. Sally Ball, 1806. He was a sea captain and a man of considerable business interests. He d. Nov. 11, 1822; she d. May 9, 1851, a. 63. Children:

- 14 Abigail, b. Sept. 9, 1807; m. Harry Horn.
- 15 Levi Ball, b. Jan. 25, 1809.
- 16 George G., b. Dec. 7, 1810; m. Sarah Dyer, 1838.
- 17 Mary A., b. Mar. 30, 1813; m. George Pierce, 1832.
- 18 Clarissa P., b. Mar. 30, 1815; m. Stephen Dyer, 1836.
- 19 Judith, b. May 8, 1817; m. Silas Orne, 1837.
- 20 Ebenezer F., b. July 2, 1819; m. Mary A. —; they were parents to E. L. Decker, now res. in South. He d. Sept. 28, 1884; she d. Apr. 9, 1870, a. 61-3.
- *21 William, b. Dec. 20, 1821, q. v.

(*9) THOMAS³ DECKER, JR., (*Thomas,² David¹*) m. Betsey Lamson, 1808. He d. July 25, 1834. Children: I, Mary J., b. May 17, 1812; m. Thomas Berry, 1832; d. 1835. II, Eliza A., b. Sept. 4, 1813; m. Jacob Courrier. III, Catherine F., b. June 24, 1815; m. John Decker, Jr. IV, Sarah, b. Oct. 14, 1817; m. Capt. Warren Reed. V, Robert Gilmore, b. Dec. 29, 1819; m. Martha —; he d. Sept. 30, 1892; she d. July 6, 1898, a. 75; chil.: Martha M., James T., Nathaniel Curtis. VI, William C., b. Oct. 12, 1823. VII, Nathaniel C., b. July 18, 1828. VIII, Martha L., b. Nov. 5, 1830; m. Benjamin F. Tibbetts. IX, Samuel E., b. Mar. 18, 1832.

(*13) WILLIAM³ DECKER (*Thomas,² David¹*) m. Anna Bragg. He d. Apr. 13, 1821; his wid. m. Samuel Wooten, Jr., 1823. Chil.: Polly, 1816; Priscilla, 1819; Elizabeth, 1821, m. Giles Tibbetts, 1840.

Fourth Generation.

(*21) WILLIAM⁴ DECKER (*Ebenezer,³ Thomas,² David¹*) m. Harriet —; she d. Apr. 21, 1865, a. 39-7. He was one of the most prominent bank fishermen of his time, and together with his brother Ebenezer carried on an extensive business; see Chap. XXI. Chil.: William H., Lettie H., Flora Ellen, Clarence Cushman.

DELANO.

Orson M. Delano was b. in Vassalboro, Nov. 11, 1850, the son of Calvin W. Delano, who was descended from Bath and Woolwich ancestry, marrying a dau. of Isaac and Sarah (Hutchings) Tibbetts, who were b. in B., but set. in White. Mr. Delano m. Betsey G. Trask, Edge., b. Oct. 4, 1852. They have three sons: Arthur E., b. Mar. 22, 1873; Coburn W., b. Feb. 19, 1880; Walter E., b. June 26, 1888. He lives on the farm, one of the best cultivated in town, where John and Martha Alley set. abt. 1742. He follows dairy, fruit and market farming, and deals in agricultural implements.

DEWOLFE.

Isaiah and Ellen M. Dewolfe lived at B. Ctr., rearing their fam. in town, when the parents and part of their children set. in Boston. She d. Sept. 28, 1899, a. 63. Chil.: I, Abby J., m. William H. Fisher, res. in Los Angeles,

Calif. II, Robert G., m. Annie, dau. of Capt. Llewellyn Baker; res. in B. H. III, Eunice, unm., res. in Boston. IV, Laura F., d. in B., Dec. 24, 1890, a. 25-3, see Cas. V, Lizzie B., unm., res. in Boston. VI, Willie W., unm., in traveling employment. VII, Grace May, m. Morton T. Holton, res. Wyoming, Mass.

DODGE.

Throughout the southern and central part of Lincoln County this family is numerous. In the town of Newcastle at least three branches of it exist, the founders being contemporary, but their relationship, if any existed, being now unknown. It is thought that nearly all those living in this locality are descended from Winthrop Dodge, who came from Marblehead, Mass., before the Rev. War and settled in New. He had a son, Samuel, b. in 1779, who set. in Edge. He m. a cousin, Abigail Dodge. He d. abt. 1870. Children:

- *1 Edward, b. Nov., 1809.
- 2 Samuel, Jr., lived in Edge.
- 3 Martha, m. William McClintock, q. v.
- 4 Nancy, m. Ezra Brown; res. in Edge.
- 5 Lot, m. Jane Page; res. in Dam.
- 6 Seth W., lived in Dam.

Second Generation.

(*1) EDWARD² DODGE (*Samuel,² Winthrop*) m. Julia, dau. of John Wy-lie. He d. Mar. 9, 1842. They had two chil.: I, George E., b. 1838; m. Martha Seavey; they live on Linekin and have had a fam. of seven chil., first three dec.: George A., Alice M., Frank S.; James M., lives in Bris.; Julia P., m. Simeon Vanhorn; Alfred S., m. Ida Vanhorn; Abby W. II, Martha A., b. 1840; d. 1857. Mrs. Julia Dodge m. (2) John Hodgdon, 2d, q. v.

Deacon Daniel Dodge, who lived at Pleasant Cove, b. Mar. 16, 1822, d. Nov. 3, 1901, for many years a well-known figure in B. and a prominent member of the 1st Cong. Society, was son of Daniel, who was son of Winthrop Dodge. Charles Dodge, now living at Pleasant Cove, is son of Charles, who was son of Enoch, and he a son of Winthrop Dodge. The tracing of this fam., however, is more general than particular, from the fact that for several generations they have been recorded in part in each of the three towns: New., Edge. and B.

Charles F. Dodge was born in Woolwich, July 19, 1856, son of Alpheus and Margaret Dodge. He m. Abbie Adams, Bowdoinham, soon after coming to B. H. in 1877; one dau., Gertrude D. Not related to the foregoing fam.

DOLLOFF.

CHRISTIAN DOLLOFF, who recorded a birth in his family at Exeter, N. H., in 1667, is said by their genealogist to have founded this family in America. Wherever the name appears it is said to trace to him as ancestor. It is accepted by the family, from investigations made, that he was of Russian blood, and was a man of means, owning considerable real estate in his vicinity. He was twice married and left six children, three of whom were sons. For several generations the greater part of this family continued to reside in

N. H. John Dolloff, Sr., who was born at New Hampton, N. H., Sept. 19, 1761, and died Nov. 7, 1833, married Elizabeth Preston, who was born Sept. 18, 1762, and died Dec. 25, 1846. They had ten children, seven of whom were sons. The youngest child was Beniah. He founded the Boothbay family and was the sixth generation in America, the line being: Christian,¹ Samuel,² Samuel,³ Samuel,⁴ John,⁵ Beniah.⁶

Beniah married Clarissa Veasey, Boston, in 1827. It fell to him to care for his parents in their declining years. In 1842 he sold the old New Hampshire homestead and lived in New Boston till 1845, when he moved to Boothbay. Here he purchased of the Handley family the old Daws homestead. This continued to be his residence until his death, July 7, 1869. His wife, b. Oct. 9, 1810, d. Jan. 7, 1869. Children:

- 1 Eliza Paine, b. Aug. 9, 1829; d. May 1, 1837.
- 2 Frances Tuman, b. Nov. 20, 1831; m. Addison W. Lewis, 1859; s. p.
- 3 George W., b. Feb. 1, 1833; m. (1) Ellen McCobb, 1871; she d. Jan. 8, 1879; (2) Julia A. Webster, 1882; one son, Raymond W.
- 4 Charles H., b. July 11, 1834; m. Feb. 5, 1875, Emma E., dau. of Jason and Abigail Pinkham. He res. at B. H. and is a mason by trade; two chil., Myrtie E. and Charles B.
- 5 Adeline Murray, b. Dec. 4, 1838; d. July 21, 1860; unm.
- 6 Warren Lovell, b. Feb. 1, 1840; m. Helen A., dau. of James T. and Mary Beath, 1865. Has lived at B. H., following the business of a contracting carpenter. They had one son, Frank Hobbs, b. Oct. 25, 1867; in business for a time at Portland; d. July 24, 1901; unm.
- 7 Beniah Preston, b. Aug. 26, 1842; m. Mary F. Blake, 1866. After returning from service in the Civil War he engaged in the livery business. He d. Dec. 28, 1880, see Cas. They had three chil.: I, Grace A., m. George B. McClellan, 1887; II, Sherburn R., m. Lillian Walker, of Mass., 1903; III, Moses P., m. Mary R., dau. of Silas L. and Caroline Hodgdon.
- 8 Clara Elizabeth, b. Jan. 4, 1847; m. July 14, 1867, James McDougall, q. v.
- 9 Julia Maria, b. July 31, 1848; m. Charles E. Giles, q. v.

DUNTON.

Timothy Dunton came from Westport in 1795 and bought the farm at Back River where the late Miles Lewis lived. He was son of Timothy Dunton who is thought to have been the founder of the Dunton family so numerous in West. Several of this family settled in Lincolnville abt. the time that Timothy came to B. He was twice married: (1) Nancy Smith, Sept. 5, 1776; she d. June 4, 1804; (2) Margaret Pinkham. Children: I, Jenny, 1777; unm. II, Nancy, 1779; m. Andrew Dunton; set. in White. III, Israel, 1783; set. in White. IV, Timothy, Jr., 1786; set. in Liberty. V, Lucy, 1790; m. Jonathan Robinson; set. in White. VI, Sally, 1792; set. in White. VII, Prudy, 1794; m. Joshua Loring; set. in White. VIII, William, 1797; m. Sally Knight, West.; set. in Liberty. IX, Abigail, 1798; m. Aaron Bradstreet, Liberty. X, Charlotte, b. Sept. 22, 1806; m. Alfred Matthews, q. v. XI, Maria, b. Nov. 22, 1817; m. Edmund Matthews, 1836, q. v. Lucinda, b. Mar. 30, 1819; m. Bradford Boynton, Liberty; see Boynton.

Giles Dunton was b. in West., Apr., 1822, the son of David and Sally Dunton. David is thought to have been cousin to Timothy, father of the preceding fam. As a young man Giles came to B. in 1846, marrying Esther, dau. of Joseph Lewis, that year. They lived on the west side of Adams

Pond on a part of the original Adams purchase. He d. Oct. 1, 1892; she d. Mar. 16, 1895. Children: I, Emma, m. Frank W. Woodward; res. No. B. II, Ella, m. Charles Matthews; res. E. B. III, Almon, unm., follows the sea. IV, Mary E., m. Horace D. Runey; res. at Pleasant Cove. V, Herbert G., m. Blanch, dau. of Rufus Reed; carpenter; res. at Dover. VI, George, m. Celia F. Reed; carpenter; res. B. H. VII, Annie M., m. Eben A. Poole, q. v. VIII, Lewis A., m. Mabel E., dau. of John Montgomery; sailmaker; res. at B. H. IX, Orin L., m. Elvira Kilcup, Boston; carpenter; res. at No. B. X, Laura, m. James A. Hunter, Waltham, Mass.

Three brothers, James F., George B. and Quincy Dunton came to B. H. from West. abt. 1870. Quincy moved to Rockland soon after and there d. James F. and George B. engaged in fishing a few years and then changed, in 1876, to freighting, running first the schooner *Oregon* and then the schooner *Mary Elizabeth* bet. Portland and Boothbay. In 1887 James F. engaged in trade on Atlantic St. in the M. E. Pierce store, where he continued until a short time before his death, which occurred Aug. 13, 1904, at the age of 58. Capt. George B. d. in 1900, a. 54. Ruemma, w. of James F., d. May 24, 1887, a. 37. Their fam. consisted of M. Fred, now engaged in trade on Atlantic St., Imogene, Antoinette, Edward S. By a second marriage are three other children.

DYER.

Capt. Alphonso Dyer was b. in Portland, Feb. 26, 1844, son of Stephen Dyer, Cape Elizabeth, who m. Clarissa Payson, dau. of Ebenezer and Sally Decker, Southport (then B.), 1836. Stephen Dyer was drowned in 1854 from the railroad bridge bet. Portland and Cape Elizabeth. Capt. Dyer first came to Southport in 1857. In 1859 his mother, Clara A., a sister, and two brothers, Albert and Cyrus Cushman, came. Albert was killed in the harbor of Naples, aboard the *Constellation*, and was buried in Naples, see Civil War list. Clara d. March, 1868. Cyrus C. m. Clarinda A., dau. of Jaruel Marr. He lives in Yuma, Ariz., where he went in 1887. Capt. Alphonso m. Mary Emma, dau. of Daniel R. and Almira Matthews, of B. Their chil. are: I, Addie E., m. W. E. Dyer, So. Portland. II, Weston A., m. May Foy, dau. of Alfred and Althea Pierce; res. in So. Portland. III, Angie Thompson. Capt. Dyer commenced mackerel fishing at the age of 13 with his uncle, William Decker, in the schooner *Oasis*. He followed the business until 1895, being master of his vessel the last 18 years. They commenced taking summer boarders in 1889, see Chap. XXIV.

EMERSON.

1 COL. EDWARD EMERSON, the founder of the Emerson family in Boothbay and Edgecomb, came from Danvers, Mass., in 1765 and landed where the old Pinkham mill stood, building his house just west of the buildings now owned by Frank W. Woodward, No. Boothbay. He was b. in Topsfield, Mass., July 13, 1738, o. s., and d. in Edgecomb, Mar. 17, 1794. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of William Shillaber, Danvers, Mass., Apr. 2, 1760. His ancestry in America follows:

- I, Thomas Emerson, who came from England to Ipswich, Mass., 1735-7.
- II, Joseph Emerson, Ipswich.
- III, Edward Emerson, Chelmsford, Mass.
- IV, Rev. John Emerson, Topsfield, Mass., had a family of sixteen children, of which Col. Edward was one. He was pastor of the Topsfield church 46 years.

Col. Emerson was one of the sturdiest figures in Lincoln County history through the Revolutionary struggle, which may be found at length in Chap. XIII. His town official service was almost continuous through his residence in Boothbay and may be found in Chap. XVI. Prior to the Revolution he had seen service in the Cape Breton expedition, in 1768, where he held a lieutenant's commission. He was buried in the old yard at Boothbay Ctr., the slate stone being now in a good state of preservation. Children:

- 2 Jane, d. Oct. 27, 1780; unm.
- *3 John, b. Danvers, Mass., June 14, 1762, q. v.
- 4 Elizabeth, m. Henry Kenney, 1789, q. v.
- *5 Edward, b. June 21, 1771, q. v.
- *6 William, b. Salem, Mass., Jan. 1, 1777.
- 7 Rhoda, d. in infancy.
- 8 Joseph, b. June 11, 1780; m. Betsey Boyd, 1806; set. in Edge.; d. May 10, 1868; she d. May 12, 1859, a. 74-9.
- 9 Rebecca, b. 1782; d. 1791.
- 10 Pratt, b. 1788.
- 11 Samuel, b. 1784.

NOTE.—It may be seen in Elizabeth Emerson's will of July 26, 1797, prob. following Sept., rec. Lincoln Prob. Reg., pp. 147-150, that chil. Nos. 2, 7, 9, 10 and 11 were not at that time living.

Second Generation.

(*3) JOHN^a EMERSON (*Edward*¹) m. (1) Rebecca Hodgdon, 1785; she d. Sept. 20, 1813; (2) Mrs. Elizabeth Catland, 1814. He d. July, 29, 1842. He lived upon the homestead until 1839, when he sold to William Carlisle. The old house was moved to the head of Adams Pond, where it was known as the Willey house until torn down about 1880. Children:

- 12 Rebecca, b. Mar. 1, 1786; m. Alexander Rogers, Georgetown; d. 1880, one of the last pensioners of the War of 1812.
- 13 Elizabeth, b. May 7, 1787; m. Nathaniel Montgomery, q. v.
- 14 Abigail, b. Feb. 21, 1789.
- 15 Dorothy, b. Dec. 28, 1791.
- 16 Lydia, b. Jan. 12, 1794; m. Benjamin Hodgdon, 1818, q. v.; d. Dec. 29, 1831.
- 17 Pratt, b. Mar. 2, 1797; d. Nov. 4, 1822.
- 18 Prudence, b. Sept. 4, 1798; m. Isaac Fly.
- 19 John, Jr., b. Oct. 3, 1804; m. Miranda Trask; one dau., Elizabeth, b. Oct. 30, 1828.
- 20 Edward, b. Jan. 22, 1815.
- *21. Luther, b. Mar. 11, 1816, q. v.

(*5) EDWARD^a EMERSON (*Edward*¹) m. Anne Sawyer, 1794; set. in Pittston soon after 1813. He was a farmer, and most of his fam. set. in that vicinity. Children: I, Susanna, b. 1795; d. 1806. II, Clarissa, 1797; d. inf. III, Abigail, 1813. IV, Edward S., b. in Pittston. Edward S. Emerson, last named, lived in Pittston, d. Oct. 25, 1874. Two of his sons set. in B.: I, Daniel K., m. Sarah Stover. II, Thomas J., b. Jan. 2, 1842; m. Eliza J.,

dau. of Washington Reed, 1862. They have one dau., Flora B., m. Seth E. Rowe. Mr. Emerson res. at B. H. For many years he has been a contracting carpenter. For town service see Chap. XVI.

(*6) ELDER WILLIAM² EMERSON (*Edward*¹) m. Rhoda Brown, 1798. They lived for a time in Boothbay, but the greater part of their lives in Edge. He was a prominent figure in the early Free Will Baptist Church in Maine; was a man of much influence in his community, at one time representing his district in the Legislature. He died June 17, 1860. Children:

- 22 Samuel, b. May 20, 1799.
- 23 Joseph, b. Jan. 5, 1801.
- 24 Nancy, b. Mar. 5, 1803.
- *25 William Shillaber, b. Mar. 19, 1804, q. v.
- 26 John, b. Aug. 4, 1805. He achieved much fame as an inventor. He was granted letters patent Mar. 8, 1834, on the first screw propeller. It is a matter of both interest and distinction that his model was first attached to a small boat and worked by hand, successfully, in the waters of Boothbay Harbor. By the burning of the patent office records he was, for a time, deprived of the fruits of his invention. John Erickson, coming to America at an opportune date, introduced his screw propeller. Emerson brought action against Erickson for infringement in the U. S. Supreme Court and obtained a decision. Later Congress reimbursed him to the amount of \$30,000 for the use of his patent.
- 27 Jane, b. Aug. 21, 1807.
- 28 Rhoda, b. Oct. 25, 1809; m. Daniel Knight, 1837, q. v.
- 29 Margaretta, b. Jan. 10, 1818.
- 30 Thomas, b. Feb. 20, 1815; was living in Racine, Wis., in 1904.
- 31 Elizabeth, b. Apr. 2, 1817.

Third Generation.

(*21) LUTHER³ EMERSON (*John*², *Edward*¹) m. Fidelia Cooper, 1843. He set. at the forks of the Wis. and Dam. roads at No. B. and followed farming. It was where his uncle, William Emerson, had lived in 1829 and kept the first post office in No. B. He died Apr. 30, 1897. Children:

- 32 Elizabeth, b. June 10, 1844; m. Silas Brookings, Wis.; four chil.
- 33 Mary J., b. Aug. 24, 1846; m. Ira Davis, Manchester, N. H.
- 34 Benjamin S., b. May 6, 1848; m. Jennie, dau. of Rufus and Jane C. Adams, 1875. They live on the farm formerly owned by William Clark at the head of Adams Pond, following dairy and market farming. Children: Grace E., Hattie L., Fred L., Jennie A., Josie L., Charles W.
- 35 Luther E., b. Nov. 4, 1852; d. Jan. 21, 1875.
- 36 William E., b. Feb. 4, 1861; d. at the homestead, where he had lived, Mar. 18, 1905; unm.

(*25) CAPT. WILLIAM SHILLABER³ EMERSON (*William*², *Edward*¹) m. Sarah Ann, dau. of Alexander Reed, 1834. He was the only one of his father's family to permanently settle in Boothbay. He was a prominent citizen and a successful sea captain in the foreign trade. He died July 9, 1884, on a passage from Turk's Island to Boston, brig *Rainbow*. She died Oct. 24, 1889. Children:

- 37 John Brown, b. May 12, 1835; m. Sarah Watts, Thomaston, 1867. He engaged in the American merchant marine in its palmy days and led a successful life on the sea, being one of the most prominent among the many that Boothbay has furnished to that calling. He commenced at the age of 19, in 1854, taking charge of the brig *Rainbow*, on which his father had just died. Some of his other vessels were the brig *Tempest*, barks *Windward* and *Dresden*, ships *H. B. Gilchrist*, *Uncle Joe*, *Valley Forge*, *John T. Berry* and *Kendrick Fish*. By his marriage he

allied himself to one of the oldest, wealthiest and most influential fams. ever engaged in the shipping interests of Maine. His home was on Church Square, where his father's family had preceded him and in the house originally built by Dr. Ebenezer Wells and completed by Dr. D. K. Kennedy. He died Feb. 25, 1887.

- 38 Mary Catherine, b. Oct. 9, 1837; res. at homestead; unm.
- 39 William Alexander, b. Aug. 1, 1840; d. Aug. 15, 1856, at sea.
- 40 Sarah Ann Greenwood, b. Dec. 21, 1842; m. Dr. Otis P. Rice, Wis., June 14, 1860; d. Feb. 25, 1897. They had 3 chil.: Emerson (see Chap. XXIII), George Wharton, Winfield Lawrence.
- 41 George Gilman, b. May 5, 1845; see Cas., 1865.
- 42 Charles Henry Greenwood, b. Aug. 3, 1847; m. Mary E. Sweetland; res. in Winthrop, Mass.; two chil.: Frederick A. and Emma Hortense.
- 43 Ralph Waldo, b. Apr. 23, 1853; d. Sept. 4, 1889.

FARMER.

1 WILLIAM FARMER was first of this fam. in B. He m. Catherine, dau. of Capt. Joseph Reed, 1813. He was a seafaring man, being mostly engaged in coasting and fishing. He built his home, which still stands, on the high land overlooking West Harbor, a little to the west of Mill Cove. He died Apr. 5, 1871; she died June 7, 1870. Children:

- *2 William, Jr., b. June 8, 1814, q. v.
- *3 Samuel, b. June 29, 1817, q. v.
- 4 Naomi, b. Apr. 22, 1820.
- 5 Thomas B., b. Oct. 23, 1832; m. Nancy J. Wylie; d. 1861, see Cas.

Second Generation.

(*2) WILLIAM² FARMER, JR., (*William*¹) m. Alice Wylie, 1839. He lived where his father did. He d. Dec. 24, 1864; she d. Aug. 4, 1861. Children:

- 6 William Parker, b. Mar. 14, 1840; m. Mary E. —; chil.: Alberta J., Carrie L., William H.; he d. May 4, 1887.
 - 7 Isaac Wylie, b. Aug. 9, 1842; m. Harriet S. McKay.
 - 8 Sarah A., b. July 2, 1844; m. Benjamin Williams.
 - 9 Lyman, b. Jan. 27, 1852; m. Clara A. Wylie, 1874; she d. 1905; chil.: Eliphalet W. and Clara Ella.
- Four chil. in this fam. d. in inf.

(*3) SAMUEL² FARMER (*William*¹) m. Louisa Williams. He d. May 14, 1888; she d. Mar. 24, 1866. Children: Naomi, 1845; Samuel M., 1848; Nathaniel D., 1850; John M., 1852; Miles A., 1854; Atwell, 1858; Alice P., 1861. Samuel M., of the foregoing chil., m. Maria Caswell; they had two chil., Thomas B. and Weltha.

FARNHAM.

1 JONATHAN FARNHAM set. on what has since been known as Farnham's Head, E. B., just previous to the Rev. War. With him came his wife, at least one dau., and three sons, Ebenezer, John and Hansel. They came from Plymouth, Mass. Jonathan, Jr., remained behind and is credited to Duxbury in his war service. Daniel set. in Newburyport. Jonathan afterward came to B. The dates of the parents' deaths are unrecorded and the name of the mother unk. An old cemetery, inclosed within a stone wall, lies to the eastward of the wood road which crosses the forest at Farnham's

Head. There, in the center of that body of woods, are from twenty to thirty graves, mostly of the Farnham family, marked chiefly by flat, oblong field stones, only a few having inscriptions, and several rods to the south are the foundation stones to their early dwellings. Children:

- *2 Jonathan, Jr., b. Dec. 7, 1753, q. v.
- *3 John, b. abt. 1755.
- 4 Daniel, set. in Newburyport, Mass.
- *5 Ebenezer, b. 1765, q. v.
- *6 Hansel, q. v.
- 7 Martha, m. James Plummer, Bris., 1794.

Second Generation.

(*2) JONATHAN² FARNHAM (*Jonathan*¹) m. Dorcas Barnes, Plymouth. Came to B. and set. near his father, 1788. He d. May 29, 1823; Dorcas, w., was b. Feb. 18, 1756; date of d. unk. Tradition tells us that he was one of Washington's body guard. But few years ago were those living who had the story from his own lips, and so correctly has it always been told that the author is inclined to place credence in the statement. His service at Valley Forge makes this entirely possible and other circumstances make it probable. See Chap. XIII. Children:

- 8 Sarah, b. Mar. 4, 1785; m. Thomas Sargent.
- 9 Dorcas, b. Dec. 18, 1786; m. Ezekiel Holbrook, q. v.
- *10 Joseph, b. Oct. 8, 1789, q. v.
- 11 Hannah B., b. Sept. 9, 1792; unm.; d. Feb. 25, 1856.
- 12 George, b. Mar. 12, 1794; unm.
- 13 Jonathan, Jr., b. Nov. 12, 1798.

(*3) JOHN² FARNHAM (*Jonathan*¹) m. Abigail Plummer, Bris. He died Mar. 25, 1849; she died abt. 1858. Children:

- 14 John, b. Aug. 24, 1793; unm.; d. abt. 1885.
- 15 Nancy, b. Apr. 8, 1795; m. Joseph Farnham, q. v.
- 16 Sarah, b. Jan. 28, 1797; unm.
- 17 James, b. Aug. 24, 1800; d. 1809.
- 18 Betsey, b. Nov. 18, 1801; m. David Poor.
- 19 James, b. Jan. 10, 1811; m. Abigail Taylor, New.
- 20 Chapin, b. Jan. 21, 1813; unm.
- 21 Micah, b. Jan. 21, 1813; m. Hannah Smalley.
- 22 Joseph, b. June 22, 1816; m. Dorcas Holbrook.
- 23 Mary, b. Feb. 16, 1819; m. Isaac W. Smalley.

(*5) EBENEZER² FARNHAM (*Jonathan*¹) m. Mary Herrin, Edge. He died May 26, 1823; she died Dec. 10, 1835. Children:

- 24 Harriet, b. Oct. 24, 1797; m. Benjamin Linekin, St. George.
- 25 Martha, b. Aug. 11, 1799; m. Isaac Smalley.
- 26 Ebenezer, Jr., b. May 8, 1802; d. 1809.
- 27 Alexander, b. May 7, 1804; m. Martha Taylor, New.
- 28 Joseph, b. Apr. 7, 1806; m. Dorcas Sargent.
- 29 Sarah, b. July 4, 1808; m. in St. George.
- 30 Ebenezer, Jr., b. Oct. 1, 1810; m. — Hart, St. George.
- 31 Rachel, b. Jan. 19, 1813; m. David Lang.

(*6) HANSEL² FARNHAM (*Jonathan*¹) m. Abigail Plummer, Bris. Records are unobtainable in this fam. Children:

- *32 Hansel (also Ansel), b. 1794, q. v.
- 33 Chapin, m. Maria Mann; three chil.
- 34 Mary.

Third Generation.

(*10) JOSEPH³ FARNHAM (*Jonathan*,² *Jonathan*¹) m. Nancy, dau. of John Farnham. He died May 1, 1867; she died Mar. 5, 1868. Children:

- *35 John, b. Sept. 24, 1824, q. v.
- 36 George, b. Sept. 19, 1826; m. Elsie Tebbetts.
- 37 Andrew, b. Dec. 23, 1828; m. Olive Rackliff.
- 38 Israel Harvey, b. Mar. 23, 1831; m. Martha Fuller.
- 39 Isaac, b. Aug. 3, 1833; m. Cordelia Adams.
- 40 Nancy J., b. Feb. 8, 1836; m. George Brewer.
- 41 Eliza A., b. May 24, 1838; m. Simon Farnham.

(*32) ANSEL³ FARNHAM (*Hansel*,² *Jonathan*¹) m. Mina Gamage, Bristol. He died June 28, 1873; she died Sept. 17, 1877. Children:

- 42 Frederic F., b. June 5, 1825; m. Orra Brewer; chil.: William E., Alden B.
- 43 Mary J., b. Aug. 23, 1827; m. George Martin.
- 44 William G., b. Oct. 5, 1829; d. Apr., 1851, see Cas.
- 45 Ambrose C., b. Feb. 11, 1832; d. Apr., 1851, see Cas.
- 46 Simon H., b. Sept. 21, 1834; m. Eliza A. Farnham.
- 47 Albion, b. Oct. 30, 1836.
- 48 Ansel, Jr., b. May 9, 1839; m. Priscilla Blake.
- 49 Lucinda, b. Sept. 23, 1841; m. Jackson Tarr, Gloucester.
- 50 George M., b. Aug. 12, 1845; m. Abigail Hodgdon.

Fourth Generation.

(*35) JOHN⁴ FARNHAM, 2D, (*Joseph*,³ *Jonathan*,² *Jonathan*¹) m. Mary J. Pinkham. Children: I, Mary A., b. Sept. 29, 1851; m. (1) Edward Hutchinson, Lynn; (2) William Wood; d. May 24, 1889. II, John F., b. Dec. 21, 1853; m. Emma Foster, Bris. III, Emma J., b. May 3, 1856; m. Marshall Ames, Lynn; d. Sept. 9, 1894. IV, Sarah M., b. June 10, 1859; m. George Ayer; d. Sept. 24, 1874. V, Harriet A., b. Oct. 7, 1861; m. Samuel Smith. VI, Martha E., b. Oct. 17, 1865; m. Willis Munsey, Beverly, Mass. VII, Alfred M., b. Sept. 3, 1867; d. June 24, 1895.

FICKETT.

Lewis S. Fickett was b. in Danville, Me., Oct., 1855. He came to B. H. in Mar., 1880; m. Flora I., dau. of Jesiel and Sarah A. Harris, June, 1880. He opened a restaurant at Squirrel Island in 1884, which he conducted, seasons, until 1899. During this period he had a trucking business at B. H. In June, 1900, he closed both and opened a bakery and restaurant at B. H., selling the same to Scott Warren in 1905. They have two chil.: Millard F., a jeweler in Damariscotta, and Sarah Ruth.

FISHER.

1 REV. JABEZ POND FISHER was pastor of the First Cong. Church, 1807-1816. He came as a young man from Franklin, Mass., and m. Fanny, dau. of James and Frances Auld, in 1809. They had three chil.: David, 1812; William, 1813; Frances, 1815. Their settlement after leaving B. is unk.

2 DR. CHARLES FISHER, brother to Rev. Jabez, probably through his influence, came to B. H. in 1810 and set. in the practice of medicine. They



CAPT. WILLIAM CARLISLE.
1798-1893



were sons of David Fisher, Franklin, Mass. Charles was born in 1772 and commenced practice in Mass. in 1798. He m. Jennet, oldest dau. of Ebenezer Fullerton, in 1811. They lived on Pisgah. He died June 9, 1818. His wid. m. Sullivan Hardy, Bris., 1828, and lived in that part of the town that became Bremen in 1828. The chil. were reared there. Children:

- *3 Charles Baker, b. Nov. 29, 1812, q. v.
- *4 William Henry, b. Dec. 16, 1814, q. v.
- 5 Elizabeth Ann, b. Nov. 25, 1816; m. Arthur McCobb, q. v.
- 6 James Fullerton, b. Nov. 14, 1818; d. 1822.

Second Generation.

(*3) CHARLES B.² FISHER (*Charles*¹) m. Maria A. Adams, Union. He came to B. H. in 1848, buying the Boothbay House and the wharf now known as Poole's. In 1850 they commenced general trade in the William Max. Reed store vacated by the Smith Bros.; see Chap. XIX. By this date William H., his brother, had moved to B. H. and joined him in partnership, which lasted during their business careers. He died Aug. 6, 1887; she died May 31, 1888. Children:

- 7 Charles Hartwell, b. June 29, 1847; m. Julia M., dau. of Capt. Sewall S. Wylie. She d. in Roxbury, Mass., Aug. 14, 1904, where they had rem. a few years before. Since then Mr. Fisher has resumed the practice of law at B. H. Their chil. are: George H., Eugenie L., Sarah F., Lottie M., Blanch J., Charles R.
- 8 Frank Fullerton, b. Nov. 28, 1858; lives in La Grange, Ill. He is vice president of the Massillon Iron and Steel Co. He m. Lena Goff Wilson, St. Louis, Oct. 15, 1890. They have three chil.
Three chil., George A., John C. and Jennet, d. in childhood, Nov., 1864.

(*4) WILLIAM H.² FISHER (*Charles*¹) m. Mary A. Weston, Bremen. He came to B. H. in 1850. He gave his attention to the hotel, principally, while Charles B. conducted the store. Their wharf, the only one of consequence on the west side of the harbor, was the center of traffic in town. He died Nov. 2, 1867; she died Nov. 16, 1864. Children:

- 9 William H., Jr., b. June 2, 1852; m. Jennie A. Dewolfe. For a time he was proprietor of the Boothbay House, and later a partner with each, R. G. Hodgdon and C. J. Marr. They now live in San Diego, Calif.

FOSTER.

Capt. Nathaniel Foster lived on Linekin and was a well-known bank fisherman in his time. He was usually connected in business with the Farnhams, Holbrooks or Linekins. He died Mar. 28, 1882, a. 76-10-26; Nancy, wife, died Mar. 9, 1892, a. 77-10-23. Children: I, Lucy O., b. Sept. 16, 1848; m. William Reed. II, George, b. Nov. 24, 1852; d. Dec. 20, 1901; Celia P., his wife, d. Dec. 13, 1901, a. 37-7.

FULLER.

1 JOHN FULLER was b. in New Hampton, N. H., July 25, 1782. He came to B. as a young man and m. Rachel, dau. of James and Frances Auld, May 15, 1802. They set. where the late Augustus Whittaker lived, north of B.

Ctr. They had fifteen chil. He was a shoemaker and it is said that each of his eight sons learned the trade. In 1828 he sold and moved to where Frank Fuller now lives. There he d., Apr. 20, 1868; she d. Sept. 20, 1849. Chil.:

- *2 Jason, b. Oct. 2, 1808, q. v.
- 3 James, b. Dec. 19, 1804; set. in Holland, N. Y.; m. Eliza Hopper; d. in Kan.
- 4 Sarah Auld, b. Sept. 24, 1806; m. William Adams, 1825; set. in Thomaston; dec.
- 5 Fanny, b. Dec. 6, 1807; m. Charles Spear, Lynn, Mass.
- 6 Adeline, b. Oct. 30, 1810; set. in Sumner.
- 7 John, b. Sept. 8, 1813; m. Martha Cromwell, Rockland; d. in Smithfield, Oct. 8, 1908.
- 8 Elizabeth, b. Jan. 17, 1816; unm.; d. in Portland, Feb. 7, 1897.
- 9 Mary A., b. Dec. 15, 1816; m. Capt. David Robinson, Thomaston, 1836; now lives there.
- *10 Samuel, b. Feb. 6, 1819, q. v.
- 11 Jane, b. Apr. 20, 1821; m. William G. Chase, Portland; there d., 1891.
- 12 Franklin H., b. Nov. 19, 1823; unm.; d. Apr. 8, 1851, see Cas.
- 13 Harriet, b. Jan. 4, 1825; unm.; lives in Portland.
- 14 Manson Chase, b. Feb. 11, 1827; m. Sarah W. Lawson, Richmond, 1857; set. in B.; now living in Somerville, Mass. Their children are: Henry M., Arabella J., Anna M., Rachel, Alice M., Harriet D.
- 15 Thomas S., b. Apr. 24, 1830; unm.; set. in Gloucester, Mass.
- 16 Charles W., b. Mar. 30, 1834; m. Lucina S. Davis; set. in Portland.

Second Generation.

(*2) JASON² FULLER (*John*¹) m. Jane McClintock, May 16, 1826. They first lived in B., but later lived in Portland. See Chap. XVI for public service. Children: I, Susan C., b. Nov. 28, 1826; m. Charles F. Sargent. II, Mary Frances, b. Oct. 7, 1827; m. Nathaniel B. Greenleaf, 1849. III, Rachel A., b. Sept. 29, 1828; d. inf. IV, Rachel J., b. June 20, 1830; m. William H. Johnson, 1854; d. Feb. 28, 1855. V, Sarah E., b. Oct. 5, 1831. VI, James, b. Feb. 10, 1833; d. at sea, Oct., 1851. VII, Martha W., b. Nov. 21, 1834; m. Robert Gould, 1856; res. in Portland. VIII, Waterman, b. Jan. 12, 1838; d. 1841.

(*10) SAMUEL² FULLER (*John*¹) m. Arletta, dau. of Samuel, 2d, and Martha Lewis, Nov. 16, 1848. They lived on his father's homestead. In the fifties he and Manson C. ran a shoemaking shop at B. Ctr. He died Jan. 24, 1901. Their chil.: I, Emma J., b. July 11, 1849; m. Horace W. Pinkham, 1875. II, Frank, b. Sept. 14, 1853; m. Nettie E., dau. of Sewall and Charlotte B. Adams, Dec. 4, 1883; live on homestead. III, Martha, b. Dec. 25, 1860; d. 1861. IV, Abby F., b. Dec. 30, 1861; d. 1868. V, Ralph H., b. Sept. 1, 1864; m. Eva Gove; res. at B. H.; machinist. VI, John E., b. Jan. 15, 1867; m. Mary Hilton; res. B. H.

Jacob and Mercy Fuller, who lived at E. B., are not known to have been related to the foregoing family. He d. Nov. 10, 1874; she d. Dec. 6, 1890. Their chil. were: I, Abigail, b. Feb. 18, 1819. II, Jacob G., b. Apr. 14, 1829. III, Leander W., b. Oct. 28, 1831. IV, Nancy J., b. Nov. 12, 1833; dec. V, Martha J., b. Oct. 18, 1835; m. Israel H. Farnham, 1854. VI, Elizabeth, b. Apr. 26, 1841. Of the foregoing, Jacob G. m. Nettie C., dau. of Silas Lewis; he was a shipbuilder at E. B., see Chap. XIX; two daus.: Nettie A., m. Capt. Manley K. Hodgdon, and Lizzie A., m. Alva Webber; one son, Norman S., res. in E. B. Leander Fuller m. Lucinda A. Tibbetts; was in trade at E. B.; two sons, Atwood and Arnold.

GILES.

1 JOSEPH GILES, who was first of the fam. to set. in B., was b. in Dover, N. H., Oct. 6, 1735. He was the son of Paul Giles, b. Dec. 1, 1708. Paul was son of Mark and Sarah Giles. They also had a son Mark, who m. Lydia Tibbetts, and they had sons: Mark, 1739; Paul, 1743; Joseph, 1746. These names are very common in the Dover records. Joseph Giles m. Martha, sister to Benjamin Pinkham, who was founder of that fam. in B. She was b. Apr. 7, 1737; they were m. in 1757. The exact settlement in Townsend is unk., but it occurred from 1757 to 1759. Their home was the farm owned in recent years by Capt. John H. Welsh, at Dover, with some adjoining territory. There they built their home, cleared their farm, reared their family and died. Coming as they did from Dover, N. H., with the added tradition that their ancestry came from Dover, Eng., the locality received that name, which still applies. Martha Giles died Dec. 18, 1818. Joseph went to live with his son Samuel, who died in 1820, after which he lived with his dau., Abigail Pinkham, where he died, Sept. 6, 1822. The Giles fam. differs from most other large fams. of the town. Individuals among them have followed the sea successfully, but, for the most part, the men of this fam. have been mechanics and farmers. Road and bridge builders, stone workers and carpenters predominate among them. Another emphatic trait, running through nearly every member of the fam., is the love for a good horse and live stock generally. Several of the younger members have been teachers. The chil. of Joseph and Martha Giles were:

- 2 Paul, b. Jan. 13, 1758; trace lost.
- 3 Martha, b. July 22, 1759; m. Ebenezer Sawyer, q. v.
- 4 Mary, b. Jan. 26, 1762; m. Ruggles Cunningham, Edge., 1788.
- 5 Abigail, b. Aug. 3, 1765; m. Capt. Benjamin Pinkham, q. v.
- 6 Joseph, b. Mar. 24, 1768; m. Sarah Reed, 1789.
- 7 Sarah, b. Apr. 1, 1770; trace lost.
- *8 John, b. May 22, 1772, q. v.
- 9 Hannah, b. May 17, 1774; m. Isaac Lewis, q. v.
- *10 Samuel, b. Sept. 16, 1776, q. v.
- 11 Lydia, b. Feb. 14, 1779; m. John Tibbetts, q. v.
- 12 Ann, b. Oct. 28, 1783; m. Mark Tibbetts, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*8) JOHN² GILES (*Joseph*¹) m. Mary (sometimes recorded Polly), dau. of Nathaniel Tibbetts, 1794. They lived near the watering place by the roadside, a short distance from his father's. No trace of the old home now appears. He followed the sea; d. Dec. 27, 1828; she d. Dec. 16, 1855. Chil.:

- 13 John, Jr., b. Sept. 1, 1794; m. Margaret Landerkin, 1818; set. on the Kennebec.
- 14 Joseph, b. Aug. 29, 1796; m. Sarah Herrington, Windsor, 1822; two daus., Olive and Amanda; rem. from B., no trace.
- *15 Ruglas, b. Mar. 10, 1799, q. v.
- 16 Catherine, b. Sept. 5, 1801; m. Thomas E. Nelson, 1821.
- 17 Anna, b. Sept. 2, 1804; m. John Poor, Jr., 1820.
- 18 Rebecca, b. Apr. 8, 1807; m. Enoch Stover, 1830.
- 19 Nathaniel, b. Sept. 26, 1810; m.; lived a few years on his father's place; rem.; no trace.
- 20 Mary, b. May 8, 1812; m. Lewis Pushard, Dresden, 1835.
- 21 Sarah, b. May 21, 1816; m. William Bryer, 1835.

(*10) SAMUEL² GILES (*Joseph*¹) m. Elizabeth, dau. of Eleazer and Elizabeth Sherman, 1797. They settled where the late Charles Giles lived, now

the home of Alonzo Matthews. He was a stone mason, a good workman, and an industrious man. He worked in all parts of the town, stoning wells, building cellar walls, house foundations and bridge abutments. See Chap. XVI for town service. He d. Oct. 3, 1820; she d. Mar. 21, 1867. Children:

- 22 Lydia, b. Oct. 1, 1798; m. Jacob Toothacher, 1826; res. in B.; 3 chil.: Andrew, Samuel G. and Sarah E.; d. Feb. 16, 1884.
- *23 Charles, b. Nov. 12, 1801, q. v.
- 24 Martha, b. Mar. 11, 1804; m. Nathan Greenleaf, West., 1833.
- 25 Elizabeth, b. Jan. 15, 1807; m. John Bryer, 1828; res. B.
- 26 Samuel, b. Feb. 2, 1809; m. in New Orleans; set. there, following the sea; see Cas.; left wid. and chil.
- *27 Benjamin P., b. July 15, 1812, q. v.
- *28 Paul, b. Mar. 10, 1814, q. v.
- *29 Eleazer, b. Apr. 1, 1816, q. v.
- 30 Abigail S., b. Apr. 19, 1821; m. Jonas Knights, West., 1842.

Third Generation.

(*15) RUGLAS^s GILES (*John*,² *Joseph*¹) m. Rebecca Smith, 1824; settled in Richmond, where he died, July 16, 1840. Children: I, Charles S., 1825; II, Caroline M., 1827; III, George N., 1829; IV, Margery, 1832; V, James T., 1835, m. Agnes D. Lewis, 1858.

(*23) CHARLES^s GILES (*Samuel*,² *Joseph*¹) m. (1) Martha McFarland, Bris., 1825; she d. Aug. 29, 1851; (2) Mrs. Sarah N. Trask, Wis., 1854. Lived on his father's homestead; see Chap. XVI; was a farmer. He died Jan. 20, 1898; she died Mar. 16, 1899, a. 84-3. Children:

- 31 Mary J., b. Aug. 21, 1826; m. Charles Sherman, Edge., 1850.
- 32 William, b. May 6, 1831; unm.; went to Boston and mysteriously disappeared.
- 33 Elizabeth Abigail, b. Mar. 21, 1833; m. (1) John Wylie; (2) Jeremiah Baker, q. v.
- 34 Charlotte, b. Jan. 5, 1835; m. (1) John Albion Knight; (2) William E. Mahoney.
- 35 Charles Rufus, b. Feb. 4, 1837; d. July 31, 1860; unm.
- 36 Martha Lurena, b. Dec. 4, 1838; m. (1) Isaac Pinkham; (2) Frank Carlisle.
- 37 Harvey H., b. Aug. 24, 1840; d. May 13, 1864; for him the G. A. R. Post at B. was named; unm.
- 38 Emarilla, b. Oct. 9, 1843; m. George Walker; res. B.; d. Nov. 22, 1878.
- 39 Mary Parker, m. Alonzo F. Matthews, q. v.
- 40 Fanny S., b. 1856; d. July 3, 1881; unm.

(*27) BENJAMIN P.^s GILES (*Samuel*,² *Joseph*¹) m. Mary, dau. of David and Chana Merry, 1833. Lived on farm next northerly from his father's; was a farmer and carpenter. He d. Dec. 23, 1888; she d. 1896. Children:

- 41 George Elliott, b. Aug. 14, 1835; m. Margery, dau. of Samuel, Jr., and Polly Brewer, 1854. He res. in No. B. and is a farmer and carpenter. Their children follow: I, Cleveland, dec.; II, William F., m. Annie B. Taylor; III, Abbie F., m. Alden P. Reed; IV, Imogene, m. Mell Sargent; V, Susan, m. Milton Andrews; VI, George Gilman, m. Welthy Farmer; VII, Henry L., m. Cora Bryer; VIII, Eva May, m. Edward Dyer, Portland; IX, Rufus, m. Lydia Howard; X, Cora B., m. John E. Andrews; XI, Lizzie E., m. Herman Poole, Bris.
- 42 Christiana, b. May 13, 1837; m. William Pinkham; d. Apr. 4, 1900.
- 43 Cleveland, b. Mar. 14, 1838; d. Aug. 8, 1863; unm.
- 44 John Merry, b. Oct. 1, 1841; d. Aug. 8, 1863; unm.
- 45 Frederick M., b. May 25, 1843; m. Eliza Alley, 1865. Res. No. B., on the old Parker Wylie place. His business has been stone work, wharf, road and bridge building. For several years he had the mail route to

- Wis. Children: I, Viola M., m. Alpheus Dodge; II, Truman B.; III, Elbridge A., m. Grace E. Miller; IV, Frederick A., m. Jennie A. Scott; V, Milton A.; VI, Benjamin M.; VII, Snow B. Three chil. d. young.
- 46 Henry H., b. Feb. 4, 1846; d. June 10, 1863; unm.
- 47 Truman E., b. July 23, 1848; m. Emma, dau. of James and Abigail Linkin, 1871. They res. at B. Ctr. He is a contracting carpenter, having worked several years at his trade in Boston. He held the superintendency of the Bristol Ice Co. for a time. Children: I, Royal R., grad. Gorham Normal School, engaged in teaching; is principal and supt. of schools at West Stewartstown, N. H. II, Lizzie M., dec. III, Horace H., m. Hattie Williams, Edge. IV, Abbie L., m. Albert D. Frost. V, Nellie L. VI, Linda F., m. Fred Robie Kelley.
- 48 Byron, b. May 22, 1850; m. Clara, dau. of Rufus and Jane Adams, 1873. They res. at B. Ctr. See Chaps. XVI and XX for public and official positions held. He has followed farming and stock raising, performed a large amount of contract work on roads, bridges and building foundations, been road commissioner for several years and served two terms as deputy sheriff. Their chil. are: I, Percy C., see Chap. XXIII; II, Jennie C., m. Edward E. Richardson, Malden, Mass.
- 49 James F., b. Jan. 3, 1852; m. Ursula Pinkham, 1874. Chil.: Maggie M., Christy, Lottie, Frank, Walter T., Bessie, Millard S., Hattie, Henry C. They res. at B. Ctr. He is a carpenter, engaged at his trade in Boston.
- 50 Benjamin M., b. May 4, 1854; m. (1) Ada J. Blake, 1877; (2) Mary A. Whittaker, 1884. His home is on the Kennedy place in No. B., which he conducts as a dairy farm, his route being at E. B. He has followed teaching since an early age. See Chap. XVI for town service. Their family consists of Jennie M. and Joseph B.
- 51 Mary C., b. Mar. 27, 1856; m. William E. Daniels; res. in Chelsea, Mass.
- 52 Edson C., b. Jan. 3, 1858; m. Clara E. Pinkham, 1880. He is a farmer and carpenter; res. in B. They have five chil.: Cleveland E., Mattie, Arthur B., Westley, Ralph P.

(*28) PAUL³ GILES (*Samuel,² Joseph¹*) m. Mary Ann, dau. of John, 2d, and Julia Pinkham, 1839. His home is the place Samuel Adams settled upon and cleared. Deacon Paul Giles has been, throughout a long and useful career, a man of sincere religious convictions as well as one actively engaged in business, and one always taking a keen and active interest in the welfare of his town. His home has been well kept, his farm well tilled, and, as a contracting carpenter, he has erected more buildings than any other who has lived in this locality. Now (1906), in his ninety-second year, he enjoys exceptional health and his mind and memory are clear to that extent that he accurately fixes upon the date of happenings in the twenties and thirties of the last century. The author is more deeply indebted to this "grand old man" for particulars, from 1822 to the present, than to any other person. Mrs. Mary A. Giles, wife, died Nov. 21, 1892. Children:

- 53 Mary Elizabeth, b. May 26, 1840; m. James F. Matthews, q. v.
- 54 John Pinkham, b. July 31, 1841; lives with his father; unm.
- 55 Charles E., b. Oct. 14, 1843; m. Julia M., dau. of Beniah and Clarissa Dolloff, 1868. They res. in Providence, R. I. For several years he held the responsible position of engineer of the Corliss Steam Engine Co. Chil.: I, Harry M., m. Clara D. Yeans; res. in Cambridgeport, Mass. II, Charles F., m. Mary E. McCarty; res. in Providence. III, Sue Cousens. IV, George Corliss. V, Maria Julia.
- 56 Lydia Ann, b. Nov. 18, 1845; m. W. Irving Adams, q. v.
- 57 Julia E., b. Apr. 14, 1848; m. Augustus Chamberlain, Boston.
- 58 Albion P., b. Aug. 17, 1851; m. (1) Belle, dau. of Isaac Lewis, 1874; (2) Mary E., sister to first, 1879. She d. Aug. 22, 1904. He has long held a responsible position with the ice companies, and in 1905 was transferred by the American Ice Co. to a position in N. Y.
- 59 Franklin L., b. Nov. 21, 1857; d. Feb. 21, 1878.

60 Nellie C., b. Feb. 22, 1860; m. William Baker; d. Feb. 20, 1882; one son, Perley E., in U. S. Navy.

(*29) ELEAZAR⁸ GILES (*Samuel*,² *Joseph*¹) m. Cyrena, dau. of Joseph and Elizabeth Tibbetts, 1841. He was a sea captain, building the house and living where Andrew Perkins does, at Pleasant Cove. He d. in N. Y., Mar. 11, 1865; she d. Oct. 23, 1879. Chil.: I, Sarah E., dec.; II, Joseph R.; III, Helen I., dec.; IV, Norman P., dec.; V, Samuel F., dec.; VI, James W.; VII, Annie A.; VIII, Eleazer S., dec.

WILLIAM GILES, not related to the foregoing family, was born in New London, Conn., Aug. 18, 1820. As a boy of nine years he ran away to sea, going as cabin boy on a ship plying between Boston and Liverpool, where he continued until he was sixteen. He then shipped on a sealer, going around Cape Horn, the trip lasting until he was twenty. Later he came to Wiscasset, engaging as a rigger. There he married Nancy G., dau. of John and Nancy Hutchings, Boothbay. They settled on the road leading from Back River to Dover. He d. Dec. 30, 1875; she d. June 28, 1900. Children: I, Edwin L., m. (1) Nancy M. Morelen, Auburn, 1876; she d. May 25, 1885; (2) Mrs. Susan F. Williams, 1888; res. at B. H., engaged in trucking and paper hanging; one child by first m. living, William E. II, George W., m. Frances M. Runey, 1877; res. Back River; farmer, carpenter and millman; s. p. III, William T., m. Elizabeth J., dau. of Payson and Elizabeth Tibbetts; s. p. IV, Mary J., m. Alden B. Barter. V, John L., m. (1) Nellie Moore, 1884; (2) Lucy L. Crooker, 1890; s. p. VI, Lilla A., m. Charles Metcalf, 1876; d. 1890. VII, Edward H., see Cas., 1886. VIII, Alsbury L., m. Nettie Tibbetts, 1886; 8 chil. IX, Frank E., dec. X, Lester, m. Lizzie E. Jenkins, Bingham; res. Portland. XI, Alden Joshua, m. Lilla Dodge; res. Dam. XII, Winfred. XIII, Elizabeth, m. O. A. Stover; 6 chil.

GILPATRICK.

John Gilpatrick settled in Boothbay about the close of the Civil War, in which he served. He m. Statia F. Anderson; occupation, farming. He came from Somerville, in which town the Gilpatrick fam. is one of the oldest and most numerous, and in its plantation form, prior to incorporation in 1858, was known as Patricktown. Children: Ulysses G., m. Una M. Lewis; Charles E., m. Estelle M. Adams; Lillian S., m. Christopher G. Dickinson; Nellie P., m. George McKown; Amy A., Martha E., John M., Fred E., Susan V.

GRADY.

William and Charlotte Grady set. at West B. H. He died July 3, 1866; she died Nov. 17, 1864. Children: I, William S., b. Feb. 21, 1858; m. Martha Lewis, 1886. II, Ernest A., b. Aug. 20, 1859; m. Lizzie T. Taggart; res. at B. H.

GRAY.

1 AMOS GRAY m. a dau. of Samuel and Mary Ball, who lived at Pig Cove, abt. 1792-3. He bought Squirrel Island of his wife's fam. and kept it until

1825, when he sold to William Greenleaf; there are but two sons traced; if he had other chil. the trace is lost. The dates of his death and that of his wife are unknown. Children:

- *2 Henry, b. 1794, q. v.
- *3 Samuel, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*2) HENRY² GRAY (*Amos*¹) m. Mary, dau. of John M. and Esther Reed. They lived on the eastern shore of Southport. He died Apr. 20, 1879; she died July 2, 1871. Children:

- 4 William, b. Jan. 10, 1818; lived at the Cape; d. June 22, 1886. Chil.: I, John H., b. July 24, 1844; chil.: Cushman L., Emma P., Mabel F., Mary J. II, George W., b. May 30, 1847. III, Ellsworth, b. Jan. 23, 1859.
- 5 Mary A., b. Jan. 27, 1820.
- 6 Charles H., b. Nov. 12, 1822; d. Nov. 30, 1840, see Cas.
- 7 John, b. Sept. 25, 1825; d. Nov. 30, 1840, see Cas.
- 8 Martha A., b. July 25, 1828.
- 9 Abial W., b. Nov. 2, 1831; m. Mary Burnham, Essex, Mass. He is proprietor of the well-known summer resort on South., opposite Squirrel Island, known as "Grays." See Chap. XXIV. Their chil. are.: I, Charles S., m. Susan E. Plummer, prop. of Point of View House; II, Ina M., m. H. N. Packard, E. Winthrop; III, Cora B., unm.; IV, Albert H., unm.; V, Annie A., m. Everett Clifford, South.
- 10 Isaiah, b. Apr. 2, 1834.
- 11 Samuel N., b. July 12, 1838.

(*3) SAMUEL² GRAY (*Amos*¹) m. Elizabeth Alley; set. in Edge., later in No. B. She died Oct. 9, 1826. Children:

- 12 John, b. Edge., Aug. 14, 1819.
- 13 Christiana, b. Edge., Aug. 14, 1819.
- 14 Amos, b. Edge., Nov. 6, 1820.
- 15 Benjamin, b. Feb. 9, 1822.
- 16 Loring, b. Oct. 9, 1824; m. Philena, wid. of William Farnsworth Lewis; lived at No. B.; she d. Mar. 6, 1881. Chil.: I, George J., m. Abbie E. Merry; II, Loring, Jr., m. and set. in Dorchester, Mass.; III, Alden, d. 1877, a. 19; IV, Nettie P., m. George W. McGuiness, Edge., res. in Mass.; V, Mary E., m. Sumner Lewis, res. in Mass.

GREENE.

Though not of Boothbay descent I wish to place a record of our ancestry in this volume for my family.

- I, Thomas Greene, founder, b. in Leicestershire, Eng., abt. 1606; m. Elizabeth —, 1627; came to Ipswich, Mass., 1636; set. in No. Malden, now Melrose Highlands, abt. 1649, where he owned 800 acres of land, Green St. in that city now marking a boundary of the original tract.
- II, Thomas Greene, Jr., b. in England, abt. 1630; m. Rebecca Hills, Malden, 1653.
- III, Capt. Samuel Greene, b. in Malden, Oct. 5, 1670; m. Elizabeth Up-ham, 1692; he was a pioneer settler in Leicester, Mass., in 1717, the name being taken from the home of his ancestry, and the south vil-lage, where he lived, has always been known as Greenville.

- IV, Dr. Thomas Greene, b. in Malden, 1699; m. Martha Lynde, Malden, 1726; lived in Leicester. He was a prominent physician and made several bequests to his town for public purposes.
- V, Thomas Greene, b. in Leicester, 1783; m. (1) Hannah Fox; (2) Anna Hovey. He and his three brothers and four of his sons served in the Revolution.
- VI, Abiathar, b. in Leicester, Mar. 4, 1766; set. in Augusta, Me., 1789; rem. to Farmington in 1790; m. Zilpah Jones, Fairfield, 1792; farmer and potash manufacturer.
- VII, Ephraim Jones, b. in Farmington, Aug. 13, 1801; m. Abigail C. Ellsworth, Strong, 1828. He was an ax manufacturer.
- VIII, Abiathar G., b. in Farmington, Apr. 27, 1829; m. Almira H., dau. of Rev. Henry S. Winans, Milton, Ohio, July 3, 1856; he set. in Augusta that year; was an ax manufacturer, later carriage builder. He died in Lynn, Mass., Jan. 26, 1906; she died in Lynn, Mass., Jan. 22, 1906.

I was born in Augusta, June 16, 1857; my parents moved to Newport that year, where they lived until 1880. I attended the town schools and Maine Central Institute. Commenced teaching at the age of 17 and followed it until 23. Was for a time associate teacher in the Dirigo Business College, Augusta. Read law and was admitted to the Kennebec Bar, before Judge Danforth, at the March term of the S. J. Court, Augusta, 1880. I felt no taste for the practice of law and made no attempt in that direction, but engaged that year in the watch and jewelry trade, in Augusta, which I have followed to the present, first at retail, but since 1891 at wholesale. I set. at B. Ctr. Oct. 2, 1886; came to B. H. in Apr., 1888. I married (1) Cora E., dau. of John and Elizabeth Murray, Windsor, June 28, 1880; she d. Sept. 5, 1883; (2) Nettie F., dau. of Samuel and Octavia W. Woodward, Boothbay, Feb. 25, 1885. Children: I, Maud Winans, b. Nov. 9, 1881; II, Grace Masters, b. Oct. 18, 1887; III, Francis B., Jr., b. Jan. 12, 1890.

GREENLEAF.

The founder of this family in America was Edmund, who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635. He was baptized Jan. 2, 1574, son of John and Margaret, according to the records of St. Mary's La Tour in Ipswich, Eng. The family trace their descent from French Huguenots, who fled to England from French persecution—hence the translation of the family name. It is derived from *feuille*, leaf, and *vert*, green, and is a translation of the French *Feuillevert*. Among the descendants of Edmund Greenleaf are many prominent professional and literary names, an unusual number for any family to include. Of these may be mentioned Simon Greenleaf, author of the "Law of Evidence," a standard authority among American lawyers; Benjamin Greenleaf, author of a mathematical series of wide use; Jeremiah Greenleaf, author of *Greenleaf's Grammar*; Rebecca Greenleaf, wife of Noah Webster, the lexicographer; John Greenleaf Whittier and other notable names. Among Whittier's poems may be found this allusion to his maternal ancestry:

The name the Gallic exile bore,
 St. Malo! from thy ancient mart,
 Became upon our Western shore
 Greenleaf for Feuillevert.

Several branches of this family settled in Maine. One of them was a pioneer settler in Industry. Edmund lived and died in Newbury, as did his son Stephen, his grandson Stephen, and a great-grandson, Stephen, fourth in direct line, was born there, then two of his children, but the third is recorded born at Squam or Jeremisquam (Westport) Island, in 1720. This fixes a date in our vicinity ten years before the Dunbar settlement of Townsend. This Stephen, however, moved from Squam to York, where he died, as did his son Joseph also. Joseph had a son John, sixth generation from Edmund, who was an early settler in the town of Starks. He was the father of William, who bought Squirrel Island in 1825. John, of Starks, was a maternal ancestor of our townsman, Cyrus R. Tupper.

The other branch of the Boothbay family descend from Stephen, of York (fourth generation). He had a son, Samuel, who settled at Westport, where his father had once lived for a short time. Samuel had a family of seven children. He died there in 1792. A son, Enoch, came to Boothbay and followed blacksmithing as a business. From the fact that the family in these towns are collateral lines, tracing to the same ancestor, they will be presented separately, and as Enoch, the first of his line, was older than William of Squirrel and of the sixth generation, while William was of the seventh, from Edmund of Newbury, the older will be presented first. He settled where William Greenleaf now lives on Barter's Island.

- 1 Enoch, b. 1751; name of wife unknown; they had two children.
- *2 Henry, date of birth unknown.
- 3 Abigail, m. — Harding.

Second Generation.

(*2) HENRY² GREENLEAF (*Enoch*¹) m. Paulina Dunton about 1810; res. on Barter's Island; d. 1836. Children:

- 4 Harriet, b. Sept. 10, 1811; m. Charles Duret.
- *5 John Dunton, b. July 29, 1812, q. v.
- 6 Enoch, b. Nov. 4, 1814; d. Dec. 21, 1839; unm.
- 7 Sarah, b. Feb. 10, 1816; m. Harvey Swett, q. v.
- 8 Henry, b. Oct. 9, 1818; d. July 2, 1838.
- *9 Silas Payson, b. May 12, 1820, q. v.
- 10 Rufus, b. Aug. 29, 1822; m. Rebecca Stover, Sullivan; res. West.
- 11 Abigail, b. Jan. 17, 1825; d. Jan. 20, 1837.
- 12 Paulina, b. Feb. 22, 1827; m. Gustavus Lewis.
- *13 William, b. May 10, 1829, q. v.
- 14 May Elizabeth, b. Sept. 12, 1831; m. Isaac Hutchings, q. v.
- 15 Adaline, b. June 22, 1834; m. Henry S. Albee, Alna.

Third Generation.

(*5) JOHN D.³ GREENLEAF (*Henry*,² *Enoch*¹) m. Naomi B. Abbott, Nov. 30, 1837; he d. Jan., 1881. Children:

- 16 Angeline, b. Oct. 15, 1838; m. Alpheus Campbell, 1858; d. 1883.
- 17 Naomi, b. Dec. 30, 1839; m. Alden Pinkham, 1863.
- 18 Orenthall, b. Aug. 21, 1841; m. Emma, dau. of David and Sarah A. Lewis, 1866; res. at Back River; they have four chil.: Celia, Howard A., Raymond O. and David L.
- 19 Sarah E., b. July 15, 1843; m. Theodore Roberts, 1867.
- 20 Sanford, b. Mar. 9, 1847; m. Ella, dau. of Joseph McKown, 1873; he d. in 1882; two chil.: Alton and Herbert.
- 21 Alice B., b. Mar. 23, 1857; m. Edgar J. Morris, 1880.

(*9) SILAS PAYSON³ GREENLEAF (*Henry*,² *Enoch*¹) m. Mary J. Pinkham. Children:

- 22 Enoch, b. Jan. 6, 1842; m. Margaret Campbell; she d. June 3, 1878; 2 chil.
 23 George F., b. Jan. 8, 1844; m. Mary J. Garey; 10 chil.
 24 Elwell, b. Oct. 29, 1846; m. Aurelia Day; 6 chil.
 25 Payson S., b. Aug. 7, 1854; m. Susan A. Harding; 2 chil.
 26 Susan, b. Jan. 12, 1862.
 27 Flora E., b. Nov. 27, 1865.

(*13) WILLIAM⁸ GREENLEAF (*Henry*,² *Enoch*¹) m. Martha J. Pinkham, 1852. Children: I, Mengies, b. Sept. 25, 1852; m. Lizzie Stuart, 1877. II, Fynette, b. Nov. 2, 1853; see Cas., 1869. III, Irving, b. July 29, 1855; m. Annie Stuart, 1883; she d. June 20, 1892; two chil. IV, Georgiana, b. Dec. 30, 1856; m. Isambert Stuart, 1877; res. Milton Mills, N. H. V, Emma R., b. July 20, 1859. VI, Lizzie M., b. Aug. 31, 1863; m. Allen Gove, 1888. VII, Abbie J., b. Nov. 28, 1865; m. Giles Day, 1888. VIII, Hayden R., b. June 27, 1870. IX, Henry B., b. July 17, 1874.

FAMILY OF WILLIAM GREENLEAF.

1 WILLIAM GREENLEAF, son of John and Anna Pierce (Roberts) Greenleaf, was born in Starks, Mar. 17, 1792. He married Rosalinda Bryant Merrill, Damariscotta, about 1820. She was a lady of excellent education. In 1825 he exchanged his farm in Starks with Amos Gray for Squirrel Island, and at once moved there. Squire Greenleaf, or King William of Squirrel, as he was often called, was a well-known figure and distinguished personage in his day. He was a man of good abilities, but filled with eccentricities. For the times he possessed a good education, had a fair knowledge of Latin and devoted some time to translating all through life. He was a great reader, was endowed with a faultless memory, possessed strong convictions, proud, extremely particular as to personal appearance, seldom appearing in public without his beaver tile and broadcloth coat with brass buttons. He took strong ground in politics, his ideal being Henry Clay; and, though not a prohibitionist, used liquor moderately for his time. His favorite liquor was the same as that of his political ideal—brandy.

He was superstitious, and this grew upon him as he advanced in years; particularly so as to the portent of dreams. He once dreamed that he should die soon and that it would be at the Harbor instead of at his beloved island home. This so impressed him that he went directly to the Harbor and called upon a friend, telling him his dream and consequent impressions, asking the friend, who is spoken of as Captain Mac, for permission to die at his house. The Captain tried to rally him, but to no avail. He went to the undertaker and ordered a casket and to the superintendent of the cemetery to engage his services. He lived, however, long after this, and died, at last, upon his island, at the old farmhouse, May 4, 1868. His funeral occurred at the Harbor Congregational Church and his remains were laid in the Wylie Cemetery at the Center.

He always took a keen interest in town affairs, particularly educational matters. It was largely due to his suggestion that Cape Newagen Island was incorporated under the name of Townsend. About two years after his decease Squirrel was sold to the association which has made it into the summer resort that it now is; and for years no better stories were told among its new owners at each annual summer gathering, as old things were removed and changes made, than the reminiscences of William Greenleaf. His wife died May 21, 1861, a. 73 years. Children:

- 2 Betsey, b. Mar. 3, 1822; res. Lowell, Mass.; d. Nov. 17, 1900; unm.

- 3 Nathaniel Bryant, b. June 24, 1824; m. Mary F., dau. of Jason and Jane Fuller, 1849; res. Lowell, Mass.; d. July, 1895; 7 chil.: Emma J., Carrie F., Charles M., William F., Jason F., Nellie M., George H.
- 4 Rosalind, b. Feb. 11, 1826; res. Lowell, Mass.; d. Dec. 22, 1888; unm.
- 5 William Boyd, b. Feb. 1, 1828; d. at Woodinville, Wash., Apr. 19, 1885.
- *6 Edward Kent, b. June 2, 1831, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*6) EDWARD KENT² GREENLEAF (*William*¹) m. Mary Anna, dau. of John and Anna Wyatt, Bath, England, May 24, 1854; d. Feb. 14, 1901; res. at West B. H. Children: I, Mary Anna, m. John M. McFarland, 1878; six chil. II, Edward Melville; res. Victoria, B. C.; unm. III, William Franklin, m. Mary McPartland; res. Lowell, Mass.; inspector of the Massachusetts Mill; s. p. IV, Lizzie Josephine, m. Frank H. Skillen, Portland; one child. V, George Wyatt, m. Maggie W. Alley, South.; res. West B. H.; formerly superintendent of the Maine Ice Co.'s Works, see Chap. XVI; four chil.: Gladys W., dec., Lewis S., Arthur R., Vern J. VI, Charles F., m. Laura E. Nickerson, Southport, where they res. VII, Carrie E., m. Charles Burke.

Austin P. Greenleaf, Southport, was born in Edge., May 16, 1859, son of Austin Greenleaf. He married, Jan. 25, 1889, Minnie E. Stone, Edge. They res. in South. and have one child, Marion E. He is largely engaged in the lobster and bait trade. He is of the ninth generation of his family in America, being descended from Edmund of Newbury. For five generations the descent is like that of the Boothbay family, both tracing to Samuel, who died in Westport in 1792, Austin P. descending from a son, Stephen, who remained in Westport, while his brother Enoch founded the Boothbay branch.

GROVER.

1 FREEMAN GROVER was born in Jefferson, Oct. 4, 1807; in 1828 he came to Cape Newagen Island and bought the place of Willard Lewis which is now known as Camp Skowhegan. On Feb. 23, 1830, he m. Sophia B., dau. of Palgrave Maddocks. He sold and moved to Flagstaff in 1837 and ret. to South. in 1844. Over a long career he was a respected and prominent figure in the towns where he lived. The prime of his life was spent in South., and Chap. XVI shows the confidence and esteem of his townsmen. On ret. to South., in 1844, he bought at Pig Cove, where the fam. has since lived. He also purchased Capital Island. He is said to have used particularly good judgment in getting his bank fishing equipment into cash and then investing that in government bonds, just prior to the decline of that business, thereby avoiding a loss that most of his townsmen suffered. His wife died Sept. 26, 1881; he m. (2) Mary M. Hooper, 1883. The late years of his life were spent in Brunswick, where he died, July 3, 1897. Children:

- 2 Woodbury S., b. Dec. 3, 1830; m. Angeline Potter; set. in the West.
- 3 Octavia, b. Nov. 18, 1832; m. Gilbert Love; res. in South.
- 4 Freeman, Jr., b. June 22, 1834; m. Delia, dau. of Samuel Pierce.
- 5 Rebecca M., b. Nov. 20, 1836; m. James H. Rand; res. in South.
- 6 Benjamin M., b. Apr. 8, 1839; m. Ella Orne; res. in Gloucester, Mass., where he was first an accountant for Benjamin Maddocks and later in business as a commission merchant.
- 7 Susan S., b. Mar. 16, 1841; m. Joseph R. McKown.
- 8 Wilbur N., b. Jan. 12, 1848; m. Ida Pierce; res. on homestead of his father; has been in trade for several years. For public service see Chap. XVI.
- 9 Nathan B., b. Nov. 20, 1850; d. Jan. 11, 1870.

Three sons, Stephen, b. 1843, Humphrey A., b. 1844, Rodney, b. 1847, died in youth.

HAGAN.

Miles Hagan settled at E. B. He married Jane, dau. of James and Esther (Boyd) Murray. He died in 1880, a. 66; she died in 1895. Children:

- 1 Andrew A., b. Aug. 9, 1836; d. 1878.
- 2 Dennis M., b. Aug. 13, 1839; m. Lydia A. Davis, 1865; chil.: Fred S. and Florence C.
- 3 Cyrus B., b. May 6, 1848; d. May, 1869, see Cas.
- 4 Rinda, b. Oct. 4, 1845; m. James O. Seavey, q. v.

HARRIS.

1 SAMUEL and CATHERINE HARRIS were living on Cape Newagen Island in 1774. They are said to have come from the vicinity of Exeter, N. H., where the name was numerous. They lived on the shore south of Cameron's, at the point on the northerly side of the cove that makes up toward the buildings of the late Gilbert Love. He died Mar. 7, 1836; she died May 19, 1837. Children:

- 2 John, b. Feb. 21, 1773.
- 3 Kitty, b. Sept. 8, 1775; m. Benjamin Webster.
- 4 Sarah, b. Sept. 30, 1777; m. Major John McKown, q. v.
- *5 William, b. Dec. 6, 1780, q. v.
- *6 Samuel, Jr., b. Aug. 26, 1783, q. v.
- 7 Paul, b. Apr. 6, 1785; d. Nov. 19, 1813.
- *8 Benjamin, b. Mar. 6, 1787, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*5) WILLIAM² HARRIS (*Samuel*¹) m. Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph Pierce. They lived at the head of the cove, but he moved to Pisgah abt. 1832. His wife died Dec. 26, 1824, and he m. (2) Jane Matthews, who died Jan. 7, 1835. He died Sept. 21, 1860. Children:

- 9 Obed, b. Oct. 28, 1805; d. Sept. 18, 1854; wid., Lydia, d. Nov. 7, 1891.
- 10 Weltha, b. Jan. 13, 1807; m. Eli Nelson.
- 11 Catherine, b. Jan. 4, 1808; m. James Matthews.
- 12 Sarah T., b. Sept. 24, 1810; m. Albert Cressey.
- *13 William, Jr., b. Apr. 27, 1813, q. v.
- *14 Paul, b. Aug. 26, 1815, q. v.
- 15 Samuel, b. Jan. 5, 1818; d. 1831.
- *16 Joseph Pierce, b. Mar. 15, 1820, q. v.
- 17 Benjamin, b. Sept. 27, 1821; d. 1831.
- 18 Josiah S., b. Aug. 24, 1823; d. 1831.
- 19 James M., b. Oct. 20, 1826.
- 20 Mary J., b. Dec. 28, 1828; d. 1844.
- *21 Jesiel, b. Apr. 1, 1831, q. v.

(*6) SAMUEL² HARRIS, JR., (*Samuel*¹) m. Mary, dau. of Joseph Pierce. He lived on the homestead of his father. He d. Aug. 15, 1859; she d. Mar. 3, 1881. He, only, of the sons remained in South. and none of the name are now on the tax list of that town. Children:

- 22 Almira, b. May 4, 1811.
- 23 Nancy, b. Dec. 9, 1812.
- 24 Elizabeth, b. Aug. 3, 1815; m. Michael McManus.
- 25 Catherine, b. Feb. 2, 1818; m. George Love, 2d.
- 26 Sarah and Isabella, twins, b. Oct. 15, 1821.
- 27 Emily, b. Apr. 27, 1824.
- 28 John McKown, b. Apr. 6, 1828.
- *29 Benjamin, b. Feb. 17, 1832.
- 30 Charles, b. July 22, 1835.

(*8) BENJAMIN² HARRIS (*Samuel*¹) m. Emily Dunton, Edge., 1817. He bought the Grover place, since known as the old Allen Lewis place, about that date. In the thirties he sold and moved to New. Children: Benjamin, 1819; Margery, 1820; Luther D., 1822; Elizabeth A., 1824; Edward O., 1827; Olive C., 1830.

Third Generation.

(*18) WILLIAM³ HARRIS, JR., (*William*², *Samuel*¹) m. Lydia Lundy. Children: Laura A., 1838; Edward, 1840; Delia A., 1843; Joseph, 1844; Albina, 1846; Thomas, 1848; Lydia, 1850; John, 1852; Abby, 1854; Alice, 1856. Of this family, Thomas m. Rose M., dau. of Washington Reed. He lived at B. H. Chil.: Raymond O., Edith M., Chester D. Capt. Thomas died in 1892.

(*14) PAUL³ HARRIS (*William*², *Samuel*¹) m. (1) Judith Andrews, Essex, Mass., 1843; (2) Mary A. Linekin, 1845. Together with his brother Joseph they conducted for some years an extensive business in general trade and bank codfishing, see Chaps. XIX and XXI. After the death of his brother he gradually reduced business and rem. from town during the Civil War. Children: Dexter C., 1846; Oressa, 1849; Ada L., 1852; Wilbur M., 1855; Mary E., 1856.

(*16) JOSEPH P.³ (*William*², *Samuel*¹) m. Martha J. Reed. He was partner with his brother Paul. He conducted the business on the water and Paul on shore. As master of the ill-fated *C. G. Matthews* he was lost in 1851. Children:

- 31 Charles F., b. June 2, 1842; m. Orissa E. Preble, 1865; chil.: Ambrose M., Blanch E., Mabel, m. D. P. B. Conkling, N. Y., 1901, Mattie E., Sadie A.
- 32 Sarah C., b. Oct. 12, 1843; m. Thomas J. Tibbetts, 1867.
- 33 Millard F., b. May 2, 1848; m. Agnes I. Cummings, Gloucester, Mass.; chil.: Millard F., Jr., killed at Havana at the destruction of the *Maine*, and John, who has served a cadetship in the U. S. Navy.

(*21) JESIEL³ HARRIS (*William*², *Samuel*¹) m. Sarah A. Scott, Jordan River, N. S., 1859. They lived at B. H. He d. Aug. 13, 1870; the wid. m. (2) Lemuel Cheney. Four chil. by first m.: I, Flora A., m. Lewis S. Fickett, q. v. II, Allen M., res. with his mother, unm. III, Augusta, m. Robert Mudge; chil.: Drusilla, Florence and Sidney. IV, Sunie, m. Sidney E. Jenkins, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

(*29) BENJAMIN³ HARRIS (*Samuel*², *Jr.*², *Samuel*¹) m. Fannie, dau. of Arber Marson. They lived on South., on the old homestead of his grandfather. He was a sea captain. He died Feb. 1, 1867. Mrs. Fannie Harris m. (2) Hiram L. Ingraham; res. at B. H. Children: I, Lincoln M., b. Feb. 9, 1862; unm. II, Fred H., b. Aug. 21, 1865; m. Eldora A., dau. of Andrew Boyd. He has for several years been proprietor of the Boothbay House. He was presidential elector for the second district of Maine in 1904.

HARTUNG.

Christian Hartung was born in the city of Rothenburg, Germany, Feb. 1, 1828. With his parents and a sister he came to N. Y. in 1845. In 1847 they set. at Manchester, Me. He m. Marguerite Kerber, who was born in

Baten, Germany, Aug. 10, 1835, in 1851. Herman was born Mar. 13, 1852. He came to B. H. Oct. 13, 1872, engaging with Cumberland Superphosphate Co. In this company he rose to the position of superintendent in a few years and still has charge of the property. On Apr. 1, 1901, he formed a copartnership with Pal G. Pierce, as Pierce & Hartung, in the wood and coal trade at the old M. E. Pierce stand on Atlantic St. Since the decease of Mr. Pierce he has been sole manager and owner of the larger interest. He has made many improvements by purchase and building, until it presents the modern ideas in our larger city concerns of the kind. Wood is manufactured by machinery to suit all wants, and recently a lumber stock of all kinds has been added. He m. Amelia Torrence, Manchester. Children: I, Mattie E., m. Victor Gott; II, Ernest C., m. Ina, dau. of Manson Greenleaf; III, Nora B., m. Charles C. Matthews.

HILTON.

Rufus Hilton came from Wis. to B. in 1842; set. on Barter's I.; m. (1) Esther, dau. of Samuel Kenney; (2) Rejoice Kenney, sister to first wife. They had two sons who reared families in town.

I, Charles S. F. Hilton, son of above, b. 1824, m. Alfrida H. Albee, Wis., 1852. They res. on Barter's I. on the Samuel Kenney homestead. Six chil. have d. young; three are living: Charles, Lora and Sula S.

II, Samuel K. Hilton, son of Rufus, m. Harriet S., dau. of Parker Wilson, 1863. Chil., b. bet. 1864-71: Annie F., Louisa Y., Vinnie D., Hattie P. They rem. to Mass. He was for a time customs officer at B.

HODGDON.

This family has been one of the most perplexing by record with which I have had to deal. That there were in Townsend and Jeremy Squam, about 1760, three men with families by the name of Hodgdon is plainly evident. There is reason to suppose that they were brothers and from investigation I incline to that opinion, but absolute proof is not at hand, and perhaps may never be obtained. It has been said that they were brothers and sons of one Timothy Hodgdon, who lived to the westward. In 1764 "Joseph hosden" appears on the petition for the incorporation of Townsend. In 1781 a Joseph Hodgdon, probably the same person, enlisted in Col. McCobb's regiment from Boothbay, see p. 239. In 1785 John Emerson married Rebecca Hodgdon, and the appearance of the record indicates her to have been at that date a resident of Boothbay. She was the daughter, however, of Thomas Hodgdon, who is known to have lived in Westport and it is not thought he ever lived in Boothbay. This may be explained on the ground that she may have been stopping with Joseph, who was undoubtedly her uncle, and by the best of evidence was living here only four years before her marriage. In 1791 by the tax list of the town no one by name of Hodgdon was living here. In 1777 Benjamin Hodgdon was living in Edgecomb and in 1792 Joshua Hodgdon, Edgecomb, married Phebe Sawyer, Boothbay. In 1806 Benjamin, Jr., was living at Oak Point in Boothbay, where he continued. Within a comparatively few years after that we find Tyler and Timothy Hodgdon at Saw-

yer's Island, Thomas and William at Hodgdon's Island, Caleb at E. Boothbay, practically founding that village and giving it the name of Hodgdon's Mills, and John located on the shore of Townsend Gut. All these had families and the name rapidly multiplied. These men were in some instances brothers and in others cousins in different degree, but all were related and all came here from Westport. The family records of that town are of little value in the quest and no member of the family in this town was found to have more than a partial account of their own branch. However, from town, family and probate records, and from correspondents in Dover, N. H., Kittery and other places, I have arrived at the following:

Nicholas Hodsdon, the mid letter then being *s* instead of *g*, was in Hingham, Mass., in 1635. He moved to Watertown, Mass., and was there in 1650. He soon came to Kittery and was there in 1655. This man became the founder of a numerous family, members of it settling in Dover, Durham and Madbury, N. H., and York, Kittery, Wells and Berwick, Me. In the genealogies of some of those families appear names of sons whose destination or settlement was unknown to the compilers, and who might have been the original settlers of the name in Westport and Boothbay. The trend of settlement then being eastward instead of westward, what is of the strongest kind of presumptive evidence is the fact that the Christian names which predominated among the sons in these families were not only the common ones of John, William, Joseph and Thomas, but the unusual ones of Benjamin, Stephen, Timothy and Caleb. The early York deeds abound with these. In the genealogy I shall present, "Joseph hosden," who was here in 1764 as a petitioner, and in 1781 as a soldier, will be dropped, for none of the family in town descend from him. He evidently d. or moved elsewhere before 1791.

1 CALEB HODGDON, b. abt. 1730, set. on Jeremy Squam Island (Westport) before the Revolution, probably as early as 1758 or 1760. This is arrived at by a statement of the late Ira Hodgdon, of B., who was b. Feb. 6, 1812. He stated that when he was eight years old there was an old man, Caleb Hodgdon, on Westport, then said to be 90 years old, and that children of this man were cousins to his father, John, and that Caleb and Thomas were brothers. He had a large family of children, but I have to do with only one:

*2 Benjamin, dates of birth and death unk., q. v.

3 THOMAS HODGDON, brother to Caleb, younger by a few years, set. on Jeremy Squam at the same time. He was captain of a co. in Col. William Jones' reg.; com. dated May 8, 1776; also on Majorbagaduce Expedition in 1779; family dates wanting in most part. His chil. were Thomas, Jr., Benjamin, John, Joseph, Caleb, Prudence, Rebecca, who m. John Emerson of B., Abigail, Mercy. None of his family except Rebecca set. in B. For the purpose of building our record we select from them:

*4 John, b. Feb. 10, 1769, q. v.

*5 Joseph, next younger child, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*2) BENJAMIN² HODGDON (*Caleb*¹) m. Betsey Tyler. He was living in Edge. in 1777, but before 1779 had set. in West., where he lived afterward. Children:

6 Joseph, b. Aug. 24, 1777.

*7 Benjamin, Jr., b. Mar. 20, 1779, q. v.

- *8 Thomas, b. Oct. 13, 1781, q. v.
- 9 Betsey, b. Apr. 4, 1784.
- *10 Caleb, b. June 30, 1786, q. v.
- *11 Tyler, b. Apr. 6, 1788, q. v.
- *12 John, b. Aug. 5, 1790, q. v.
- 13 Polly, b. Apr. 6, 1793.
- 14 Phebe, b. Mar. 16, 1796.
- 15 Lucy, b. Apr. 1, 1799; m. James Dunton, West.

(*4) JOHN² HODGDON (*Thomas*¹) m. (1) Deborah, dau. of John Dunton, West.; she was b. June 10, 1774; d. Feb. 6, 1812; (2) Lucy, dau. of Zebediah Farnham. He lived in West. and his chil. were all b. there; he d. Jan. 25, 1849. Children:

- 16 Emerson, b. June 7, 1795; d. Aug., 1885.
- *17 John, b. Sept. 3, 1796, q. v.
- *18 Timothy, b. Mar. 13, 1798, q. v.
- *19 Lovell, b. June 11, 1800, q. v.
- 20 Abigail, b. Sept. 11, 1801; d. 1898 in Auburn.
- *21 Alfred, b. Aug. 2, 1803, q. v.
- 22 Rebecca, b. Aug. 14, 1805.
- 23 Elvira, b. Apr. 16, 1807.
- *24 Edwin, b. Dec. 16, 1809, q. v.
- 25 Ira, b. Feb. 6, 1812. As may be noted by dates, his mother died at his birth. From him the records of his father's family were obtained. He m. Esther Reed, 1836; lived in B.
- 26 Samuel, b. Apr. 7, 1814; d. Jan. 21, 1884.
- 27 Warren, b. June 1, 1816; d. Sept. 2, 1852.
- 28 Rufus, b. Feb. 5, 1817; d. Nov. 8, 1890.
- 29 Cyrus, b. Mar. 4, —; living in West., 1898.
- 30 Lucy A., b. May 11, —; living in Bath, 1898.
- 31 Mary, b. July 31, —; d. Feb. 12, 1857.

(*5) JOSEPH² HODGDON (*Thomas*¹), known on West., where he always lived, as Deacon Joseph; dates are lacking. He had chil.: William, Joseph, Nathan, Benjamin, Betsey, Emily. We have to do with only the oldest:

- *32 William, b. unk., q. v.

Third Generation.

(*7) BENJAMIN³ HODGDON, JR., (*Benjamin*,² *Caleb*¹) m. (1) Lucy Thomas, West.; she d. Aug. 31, 1816; (2) Lydia Emerson, who d. Dec. 29, 1831; he d. July 7, 1857. Children:

- 33 Prudy, b. July 14, 1809; m. S. Hobart; 2 chil., John L. and Albert W.; d. Charlestown, Mass.
- *34 Elbridge B., b. Feb. 20, 1812, q. v.
- 35 Wadsworth, b. June 26, 1814; m. Eliza A. Hodgdon; 2 chil., Thomas G. and Melville; d. in Calif.
- 36 Lucinda, b. Aug. 24, 1818; unm.; d. in Charlestown, Mass.
- 37 Caroline, b. Sept. 28, 1821; m. Michael Hapenny; 3 chil., Lydia, Albert G. and Mamie; he d. on the S. A. coast; she d. in Charlestown, Mass.
- 38 Albert, b. Nov. 20, 1823; d. in youth.
- 39 Arabella, b. Feb. 7, 1826; unm.; res. in Charlestown, Mass.
- 40 Francis M., b. June 14, 1828; m. Esther Binham, Nova Scotia; res. on homestead of his father; chil.: Emma, dec.; Benjamin F., res. in Woolwich.

(*8) THOMAS³ HODGDON (*Benjamin*,² *Caleb*¹) m. Thankful Greenleaf, b. Oct., 1788. He d. May 8, 1871; she d. Feb. 14, 1870, a. 81-4. At middle age he came to Hodgdon's Island from West. and moved a business already established, which was largely increased in the new location. See Chaps.

XIX and XXI. Dea. Joseph Hodgdon had owned the island and his son William had been living on it several years when Thomas purchased half of the property. Children:

- 41 Olive, m. Samuel Tarbox, West.
- 42 Emmeline, m. Allen Lewis, q. v.
- *43 Stephen G., b. 1820, q. v.
- 44 Eliza, m. Capt. Joseph Sherlock.

(*10) CALEB⁸ HODGDON (*Benjamin*,² *Caleb*¹) m. Eliza Parsons, West, 1834. He set. in E. B. in 1823, building mills and establishing shipbuilding soon after. See Chap. XIX. He died Apr. 22, 1874; she died Sept. 6, 1900, a. 86. Children:

- *45 Caleb, Jr., b. Apr. 6, 1835, q. v.
- 46 Eliza, b. Sept. 13, 1836; d. Dec. 13, 1841.
- 47 John P., b. Sept. 16, 1838; unm.
- 48 Mary, b. Apr. 5, 1841; m. Charles Smithwick, q. v.
- *49 George Meecher, b. Apr. 18, 1843, q. v.
- 50 Harriet, b. Apr. 8, 1845; d. May 3, 1849.

(*11) TYLER⁸ HODGDON (*Benjamin*,² *Caleb*¹) m. Jerusha Parsons; set. in 1809 on Sawyer's Island, where he conducted a fishing business in which he was succeeded by his son, Albion P. See Chap. XXI. He died May 24, 1862; she died Jan. 22, 1860, a. 61-3. Children: I, Eliza, b. Mar. 19, 1819; m. Wadsworth Hodgdon. II, Allen, b. Nov. 7, 1820; d. Dec., 1856, see Cas. III, Albion P., b. Aug. 9, 1822; m. Mary H. Foster, Phillips, 1853; he d. Dec. 15, 1900; two daus.: Eliza M., m. Fred L. Bardwell, Roxbury, Mass., and Edith F., m. George M. Atwood, M. D., Bradford, Mass. IV, Sophia P., b. June 12, 1824; m. Levi Murray. V, Adaline, b. Apr. 9, 1826; d. Apr. 7, 1859. VI, Phebe R., b. Jan. 29, 1828; m. Wilmot Lewis. VII, Lucy J., b. Jan. 16, 1830; d. 1835. VIII, Granville, b. Jan. 29, 1832; d. 1856, see Cas. IX, Carlita F., b. Feb. 8, 1834. X, Melville P., b. Mar. 6, 1836; m. Laura E. Reed; he d. Jan. 1, 1899; she d. May 6, 1874; one dau., Laura J., m. Lewis P., son of George F. Hodgdon. XI, Lenora, b. Dec. 25, 1838; m. Alfred H. Pinkham. XII, Dennis, b. Feb. 14, 1841; d. Jan. 22, 1860.

(*12) JOHN⁸ HODGDON (*Benjamin*,² *Caleb*¹) m. Sarah A. Dunton. He came from West. before 1816, which was soon after his marriage, and purchased of James Tyler what was then known as the David Emery place, now known as the residence of his son, John M. Hodgdon. There he had one of the largest bank fishing establishments in town. See Chap. XXI. He died July 2, 1871; she d. Sept. 24, 1867, a. 74. Children:

- 51 Merrill, b. June 13, 1816; d. Sept. 13, 1839, see Cas.
- 52 Mary A., b. Aug. 9, 1818; m. Andrew Adams, q. v.
- *53 Freeman, b. Oct. 29, 1820, q. v.
- *54 John M., b. Aug. 12, 1824, q. v.
- 55 Marston, b. Aug. 16, 1826; d. July 4, 1848.
- 56 Jackson, b. Nov. 19, 1829; m. Elizabeth Blake.
- *57 Silas Lee, b. Dec. 6, 1831, q. v.

(*17) JOHN⁸ HODGDON, 2D, (*John*,² *Thomas*¹) m. (1) Sarah —; she d. Apr. 18, 1837; (2) Mrs. Julia A. Dodge. He d. Mar. 15, 1851; she d. Aug. 17, 1858. The first five chil. were b. in West. He set. bet. B. H. and E. B. before 1827. Children:

- 58 Washington, m. Martha Alley.
- 59 Frances, m. James Murray.

- 60 Jackson, unm.
- 61 John, m. (1) Sarah A. McDonald; (2) Margaret Hagerty.
- 62 Alfred, m. Sarah A. Tibbetts.
- 63 Albert Caleb, b. Oct. 31, 1827; unm.
- 64 Benjamin F., b. Aug. 20, 1831; d. Sept. 20, 1886.
- 65 Abigail L., b. Apr. 14, 1834; m. Alfred Bennett.
- 66 Sarah L., b. Apr. 14, 1834; m. Charles M. Seavey.
- 67 Rebecca, b. Feb. 2, 1837; m. Raban Clifford.
- *68 Dexter W., b. June 20, 1847, q. v.
- 69 Julia, b. May 1, 1850; m. Osborne Pinkham.

(*18) TIMOTHY⁸ HODGDON (*John,² Thomas¹*) m. Frances Tibbetts. He set. on Sawyer's Island before his marriage, in 1820, where his son, Alonzo K., now lives. He died Oct. 18, 1881; she died Jan. 28, 1875. Children:

- 70 Zina H., b. Aug. 3, 1823; m. Rinda S. Reed; lived on Hodgdon's Is., where he conducted a general store and acted as steamboat agent for many years; he d. May 14, 1893; Rinda, w., b. Oct. 4, 1825, d. June 6, 1898; chil.: I, Francena C., m. Wesley Pinkham; II, Eveline E., m. A. H. Goudy; III, Laura B., m. Dr. R. G. Blanchard, Dover, N. H.; IV, Ada F., m. Irving Pinkham; V, Florence D., m. Elbridge Matthews, Deering.
- 71 Mary E., b. Feb. 12, 1827; m. Russell Lewis.
- 72 George F., b. May 21, 1829; m. Angelia, dau. of Samuel Lewis; lives at Sawyer's Island; chil.: George B., Alvah L., Cora E., Frank R., Edward B., Lewis P.
- 73 James P., b. Apr. 11, 1831; m. Mary E., dau. of William McKown; he d. Sept. 20, 1881; she d. Oct. 24, 1877; chil.: Granville W., Hattie P., Leonard, Byron S., Ella L., Fannie E., Annie M., Alice E.
- 74 Angelia F., b. Oct. 21, 1833; m. Ebenezer Reed.
- 75 Roxana S., b. Feb. 16, 1836; m. Wadsworth H. Lewis.
- 76 Alonzo K., b. Nov. 17, 1839; m. (1) Alvia Swett; (2) Nellie Hodgdon; (3) Mary I. Baker.
- 77 Lovesta, b. Nov. 17, 1839; m. Elbridge Matthews; d. Mar. 9, 1883.
- 78 Roscoe G., b. July 28, 1842; m. Eliza, dau. of James Tibbetts; merchant since 1871 at B. H.; pres. of the Boothbay Savings Bank; chil.: Archer W., Mildred L. (dec.), Stella, Vesta.

(*19) LOVELL⁸ HODGDON (*John,² Thomas¹*) came from West.; m. Ruth Reed; he d. Jan., 1833. His family is thought to have set. in Bath. Chil.: I, Elbridge M., b. Mar. 15, 1826. II, Emily E., b. Sept. 8, 1827; m. George P. Kimball, Bath. III, Juliette, b. Sept. 26, 1829.

(*21) ALFRED⁸ HODGDON (*John,² Thomas¹*) m. Matilda Campbell; lived at Mill Cove. Children:

- 79 Matilda, b. Nov. 23, 1827; m. Samuel Miller Reed, 1845.
- 80 Frances A., b. Feb. 14, 1829.
- *81 James F., b. Jan. 11, 1831, q. v.
- 82 Charles A., b. Jan. 11, 1831; lost at sea, Oct., 1851.

(*24) EDWIN⁸ HODGDON (*John,² Thomas¹*) m. Julia, dau. of William Reed. He lived opposite Indiantown, where his son, Convers O., did afterward. He d. May 29, 1891; she d. June 13, 1899. Chil.: I, Martha D., b. Sept. 16, 1832; d. Aug. 29, 1851. II, Emily E., b. July 23, 1834. III, Elvira, b. Sept. 16, 1836; m. James Grady. IV, Angelet, b. Dec. 11, 1839; m. James F. Hodgdon, q. v. V, Mary A., b. Feb. 6, 1841. VI, Convers O., b. Aug. 14, 1843; m. (1) Hattie E. Swett, 1865; (2) Mrs. Celina Adams. VII, Lyman, b. Feb. 23, 1846; d. Mar. 6, 1875. VIII, Manly K., b. Dec. 16, 1848; m. Nettie A. Fuller. IX, Julia A., b. Nov. 13, 1851; m. Byron Swett.

(*32) WILLIAM⁸ HODGDON (*Joseph*,² *Thomas*¹) m. Olive Parsons, Edge., 1836. He had already been in B. for some years. His father owned Hodgdon's Island, but had lived in West. William purchased half of it and Stephen G., a few years later, the other half. He kept a store and dealt in fish to some extent. He d. July 26, 1887; she d. Oct. 31, 1865. Children:

- 83 Westbrook P., b. July 31, 1837; d. Mar., 1858, see Cas.
- 84 Martin V. B., b. Oct. 10, 1838; d. Feb. 26, 1859.
- 85 Gilman Page, b. Mar. 11, 1841; m. Caroline M., dau. of Robert Spinnery; lived at B. Ctr. until abt. 1885, when they rem. to B. H. Was engaged in the fruit trade between Charleston, S. C., and the West Indies for several years. For public service see Chap. XVI. Chil.: I, Clarence R., see Chap. XXIII; II, Gertrude L., m. Henry S. Perkins; III, Maud, res. in Mass.; IV, Louise N., teacher in B. H. schools.
- 86 James D., b. May 8, 1842; d. Oct. 1, 1858, see Cas.
- 87 Mary K., b. Nov. 6, 1844.
- 88 Theresa, b. Sept. 20, 1846; d. 1864.
- 89 Albert, b. May 20, 1849; d. 1853.
- 90 Eva, b. May 19, 1852.
- 91 Harriet, b. July 25, 1854; d. 1859.
- 92 Ida and Elizabeth, d. in inf.

Fourth Generation.

(*34) ELBRIDGE B.⁴ HODGDON (*Benjamin*,³ *Benjamin*,² *Caleb*¹) m. Margaret McCobb, 1838. He d. Dec. 24, 1860; built the house and lived where Nelson Harding lives, at West B. H. Children: I, Ellen M., b. Mar. 15, 1841; II, Lucy T., b. Mar. 2, 1845, unm.; III, Adeliza, b. July 17, 1848; IV, Lizzie L., m. H. Leslie Deming, Boston.

(*43) STEPHEN G.⁴ HODGDON (*Thomas*,³ *Benjamin*,² *Caleb*¹) m. (1) Ruth S. Thomas; she d. July 24, 1861, a. 38-8; (2) Emeline P. Jewett, West., 1863. He came with his father from West. when business was commenced on the island and helped largely in building it, afterward succeeding to it. In early years he was master of a banker, but later in life gave his entire attention to directing matters on shore. He d. Dec. 15, 1901. Children: I, Martha E., b. Aug. 17, 1842. II, Christopher G., b. Dec. 5, 1850; d. Mar. 16, 1860. III, Ruth H. Heal, adopted, b. Jan. 1, 1846. IV, Charles S., b. Oct. 17, 1864; m. Edith M., dau. of David C. Adams. He has succeeded to the business of his father, which he now conducts.

(*45) CALEB⁴ HODGDON, JR., (*Caleb*,³ *Benjamin*,² *Caleb*¹) m. Mahala H. Plummer, Wis., 1867. He res. at E. B.; succeeded to the mill and lumber business of his father, in which his sons are engaged with him as partners. Children: I, Alice M., m. — Bishop; II, Caleb Tyler, m. Minnie Murray; III, Helen Standish m. (1) John A. Marshall, (2) Charles Chapman; IV, Clarence W.; V, Mary E., m. Norman Fuller; VI, Mahala S., m. Percy Orne.

(*49) GEORGE M.⁴ HODGDON (*Caleb*,³ *Benjamin*,² *Caleb*¹) m. Henrietta, dau. of William Adams. In company with his brother, John P., they succeeded to the shipyard business of their father; now, in turn, followed by the sons of George M. Children: Fred F., William A., Charles E., Ammi W., George I.

(*53) FREEMAN⁴ HODGDON (*John*,³ *Benjamin*,² *Caleb*¹) m. (1) Mary J., dau. of Elisha A. and Keziah Whitmore (adopted dau. of David Newbegin), b. in Gorham, Nov. 6, 1826; d. 1863; (2) Sarah, dau. of John and Mary Auld.

He followed the sea throughout his business career, going master at a very early age. He was one of the most successful in his class. He lived at B. H. and d. Nov. 18, 1885. Children: I, Winfield S., b. July 20, 1846; d. Dec. 29, 1865. II, Merrill E., b. July 20, 1846; m. Carrie Norton, Martha's Vineyard; res. at Orient Heights, E. Boston; sea captain. III, Mary Freeman, b. Mar. 20, 1850; m. Charles S. Weston; res. Los Angeles, Cal. IV, Abba, b. Oct. 29, 1852; d. 1854. V, Georgia E., b. Dec. 2, 1854; m. Russell Holton. VI, Abbie D., b. Feb. 19, 1858; m. John Fletcher, Lowell, Mass. VII, Mariquita, b. June 22, 1862; m. Jetson Wade, Scituate, Mass. VIII, Leroy W., b. May 8, 1872. IX, Norman H., b. Jan. 20, 1874. X, Marian.

(*54) JOHN M.⁴ HODGDON (*John,³ Benjamin,² Caleb¹*) m. Caroline C. Dunton, West. He followed the sea from an early age until well advanced in years, most of the time engaged in the fisheries. He has the farm and homestead of his father. Children: I, Lester, b. Oct. 9, 1860; m. Emma Jennet, dau. of Merrill Barter; he d. Feb., 1872, see Cas.; she d. Jan. 20, 1875; they left one child, Lester E., who is m., res. with his grandparents and is a commercial traveler. II, Mary N., b. May 14, 1853; m. Alonzo K. Hodgdon. III, Marston, b. Oct. 8, 1855; d. at Buenos Ayres, May 2, 1878. IV, Allen, b. Nov. 14, 1857; m. Belle Welch; res. Boston; chief engineer on Str. *Kennebec*. V, Carrie, b. May 24, 1860; d. in youth.

(*57) SILAS LEE⁴ HODGDON (*John,³ Benjamin,² Caleb¹*) m. Caroline Wheaton, Guysboro, N. S.; lived at E. B.; he d. Oct. 4, 1894. Children: Aphia A., Ida May, Lucy A., Fred S., Winfield S., Kate, Mary R.

(*68) DEXTER W.⁴ HODGDON (*John,³ John,² Thomas¹*) m. Clara E., dau. of Charles Sherman, Edge.; res. B. H.; has been engaged in general trade and ice. Children: Walter I., Nellie S., Marcia V., m. Irving C. Kenniston, Clara D., George T., Hattie C., Dexter, Jr.

(*81) JAMES F.⁴ HODGDON (*Alfred,³ John,² Thomas¹*) m. Angelet Hodgdon. Lived at Mill Cove, where Andrew Reed, founder of that family in town, settled and lived. He died Oct. 22, 1896. Children: Herbert C., James F., Charles A., William H., Clarence G., Edwin L., John B., Carrie E., Anna M., Morris P.

John Hodgdon, a tailor from Gloucester, Mass., of no known relation to the foregoing fam., m. Eunice, dau. of John and Rebecca Lewis, abt. 1817. They had two daus.: I, Mary, b. Aug. 5, 1818; m. Willard Holton. II, Permelia, b. abt. 1820; d. unm. The father was lost at sea and his wid. m. (2) William Montgomery, 1825; she d. Jan. 29, 1883, a. 89-9.

HOLBROOK.

1 EZEKIEL HOLBROOK was b. in Wellfleet, Mass., 1775. At the age of four years, his father having died, he was taken by his mother to Penobscot River. Being disappointed there in a chance for a livelihood, they came to Damariscotta, where Ezekiel was bound out to service. The abuse he was subjected to was such that at the age of 14 he ran away, following down the river, and hired with Benjamin Linekin. Here he remained until 1802, when he m. Lucy, dau. of his employer. She d. in 1805, and a year later he m.

Dorcas, dau. of Jonathan Farnham. He d. Mar. 5, 1868; Lucy, 1st w., d. Oct. 28, 1805; Dorcas, 2d w., d. May 18, 1884, a. 96-5-27. Children:

- 2 Lucy, b. Oct. 8, 1807; m. Joseph Grimes.
- 3 Daniel, b. July 5, 1809; m. Eliza Hart, St. George.
- 4 Fanny, b. Jan. 6, 1812; m. (1) John Bennett; (2) Daniel Rowe.
- 5 Nancy, b. Apr. 16, 1814; m. Nathaniel Foster.
- 6 Sally, b. July 7, 1816; d. 1829.
- 7 Dorcas, b. Aug. 30, 1818; m. Joseph Farnham.
- 8 Ezekiel, Jr., b. May 8, 1822; unm.; was long associated with his brother Eliphalet in trade and fishing.
- *9 Eliphalet, b. Sept. 17, 1824, q. v.
- 10 William C., b. May 17, 1827; d. Apr. 11, 1851, see Cas.
- 11 Sarah, b. July 1, 1830; unm.

Second Generation.

(*9) ELIPHALET² HOLBROOK (*Ezekiel*¹) m. Charlotte P. Blake. To this man belongs the distinction of being the merchant over the longest term of service of any ever in town. He commenced trade in 1845, the year in which Thomas Orne commenced. The latter retired in 1899, while Mr. Holbrook still (1905) retains an interest and gives the business some attention. Their children are: I, Alden G., m. Abbie E. Martin, 1878; II, Dorcas Ellen, m. James P. Jones; III, Orra A., m. George W. Martin.

HOLTON.

1 JOHN HOLTON was first of this family in town. He came from Medford, Mass., previous to 1773, having been born in Leicester, Dec. 2, 1747. A record shows his father's family to have settled in Brookfield in May, 1762, they having then come from Spencer. The family descent in Mass. of John, the Boothbay settler, follows:

- I, Joseph Houlton,¹ original immigrant, b. in County of Bedford, Eng., 1621; set. in Salem, Mass., abt. 1685; m. Sarah, dau. of Richard and Ann Ingersoll; d. May 30, 1705.
- II, Benjamin Houlton,² b. Dec. 14, 1657; m. Sarah —; d. 1689; res. in Salem.
- III, Benjamin Houlton, Jr.,³ b. Jan. 14, 1689-90; m. (1) Lydia Leech, July 13, 1708; (2) Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph and Elizabeth (Porter) Putnam, a sister to Gen. Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame; res. in Salem.
- IV, Israel Houlton,⁴ bap. Mar. 19, 1720-21; m. Sibel or Sibella —; wife thought to have been of Conn. birth and residence.

John was third in a fam. of eight chil. On arriving at B. he set. on the place now owned by Warren A. Holton, where he built his home and married the daughter of one of his nearest neighbors. He m. Priscilla, dau. of Jeremiah Beath, early in 1774. See Rev. list. He d. Oct. 2, 1822. Children:

- 2 Elizabeth, b. Nov. 10, 1775; m. Thomas Stewart, 1808.
- 3 Sibel, b. May 10, 1779; m. George W. Merrill, 1802, q. v.
- *4 Israel, b. June 23, 1781, q. v.
- *5 Jeremiah, b. Jan. 26, 1784, q. v.
- 6 Priscilla, b. Apr. 21, 1786.
- 7 Sarah, b. Sept. 3, 1788.
- 8 Mehitabel, b. Apr. 23, 1791.

- 9 Susanna, b. Aug. 11, 1793; m. Abner Lewis, 1822.
- 10 Margaret, b. Aug. 11, 1795; d. in Boston, Feb. 9, 1814.
- 11 Phebe, b. Sept. 19, 1798.
- 12 John, b. Aug. 5, 1801; d. 1802.

Second Generation.

(*4) ISRAEL² HOLTON (*John*¹) m. Jane Robinson, Bris., 1808. He set south of the house where his son, the late John Holton, lived, near B. Ctr., purchasing the place of Patrick Herrin or his heirs. He was a sea captain and is said to have held a captain's commission in the War of 1812. He died Mar. 12, 1857; she died Feb. 5, 1856, a. 68. Children:

- *18 Willard, b. Aug. 29, 1812, q. v.
- *14 John, b. Oct. 27, 1815, q. v.
- 15 Thomas, b. Nov. 14, 1817; d. 1818.
- 16 Israel H., b. Aug. 28, 1819; d. Sept., 1839, see Cas.
- 17 William R., b. Jan. 28, 1822; m. Apphia Foye, Wis.; s. p.; he d. Feb. 21, 1872; she d. June 1, 1886, a. 61.
- 18 Martha J., b. Nov. 18, 1823; m. James McCobb, q. v.
- 19 Eliza A., b. 1825; m. Hamilton J. Barrows, Putney, Vt., 1855.

(*5) JEREMIAH² HOLTON (*John*¹) m. Mary Clifford, Edge., 1811. He built at the corner northerly from his father's and the old house has of late been rebuilt, with additions, and is used as a public hall, called the Ida Pavilion. He died Oct. 11, 1860; she died Dec. 2, 1864, a. 74-6. Children:

- 20 Mary A., b. Oct. 14, 1812; m. Capt. John Auld, 1832; d. June 19, 1904.
- 21 Margaret, b. June 20, 1818; unm.; d. Apr. 20, 1883.
- *22 Rufus, b. June 3, 1817, q. v.
- 23 Cordelia, b. Feb. 27, 1819; unm.; d. in Boston, 1890.
- 24 Jane C., b. Feb. 17, 1821; m. Rufus Adams, q. v.
- 25 Sarah, b. Apr. 17, 1823; m. Samuel Murray.
- 26 Antoinette, b. Feb. 17, 1826; m. Solomon Wellington, Mass.
- 27 Elizabeth, b. Aug. 23, 1829; m. Charles Bowker, Mass.
- *28 Jeremiah C., b. Jan. 23, 1831, q. v.

Third Generation.

(*13) WILLARD³ HOLTON (*Israel*² *John*¹) m. Mary Hodgdon, 1837. He lived at B. H. He was a carpenter and farmer and was a prominent member of the 2d Cong. Church and one of the four to whom its memorial window is inscribed. He d. July 16, 1880; she d. Apr. 17, 1893, a. 74-8-12. Chil.:

- 29 Mary A., b. July 9, 1838; m. Moses R. Powers, Dorchester, Mass.
- 30 William H., b. Sept. 1, 1841; d. May 31, 1858, see Cas.
- 31 Willard Russell, b. Nov. 2, 1845; m. Georgia E., dau. of Freeman Hodgdon, 1877; he is a contracting carpenter; res. B. H.; chil.: Harry W., see Chap. XXIII; Carl R., see Chap. XXIII; Carrie N., Chester.
- 32 John Frederick, b. Oct. 6, 1848; set. in Mass.
- 33 Walter T., b. June 1, 1853; m. Lula, dau. of W. G. Lewis; chil.: Mary and Lewis.
- 34 Henry C., b. June 11, 1858; m. Addie Small, South.; chil.: Arthur, Lloyd, Alton, Eunice.

(*14) JOHN⁴ HOLTON (*Israel*² *John*¹) m. (1) Jane C., dau. of James Adams, 1843; (2) Eliza, dau. of Paul McCobb, 1846; (3) Mary G. Foye, Wis., 1850. He built northerly from his father's home, where his wid. still resides. He was a ship carpenter. He d. June 24, 1895; Eliza, wife, d. Apr. 15, 1849. Children:

- 85 Charles, b. May 8, 1848; m. Burnette —; she d. Oct. 7, 1888; he set. in Mass. and is an engineer.
 86 Eliza A., b. Jan. 16, 1852; d. Apr. 9, 1881; unm.
 87 John E., b. May 8, 1855; d. June 6, 1896; unm.
 88 Hattie May, b. Sept., 1856; m. A. R. Hallowell, Salem, Mass.
 89 Horace W., b. Nov. 18, 1861; m. Jennie Wylie; res. Malden, Mass.
 40 Albert H., b. Apr. 4, 1864; lives in Dorchester, Mass.
 41 Jennie Foy, b. Jan. 3, 1867; d. Apr. 21, 1889; unm.

(*22) RUFUS³ HOLTON (*Jeremiah*,² *John*¹) m. Margaret, dau. of David R. Adams, 1840. He lived where John, his grandfather, settled. See Chap. XVI for public service. He d. Mar. 1, 1892; she d. July 11, 1896. Children:

- 42 Mary E., b. Sept. 12, 1842.
 43 Edward P., b. Aug. 13, 1847.
 44 James G., b. Jan. 3, 1852; set. in Malden, Mass.
 45 Warren A., b. June 11, 1859; m. Mary E., dau. of W. M. Bennett; s. p.

(*28) JEREMIAH CLIFFORD³ HOLTON (*Jeremiah*,² *John*¹) m. (1) Laura A. Reed, 1869; she d. Jan. 11, 1882, a. 36-7; (2) Mrs. Helen O. Taylor, Wis.; res. B. H.; is a ship carpenter. Children: I, Morton T., b. May 19, 1871; m. Grace M., dau. of Isaiah and Ellen M. Dewolfe; res. in Mass. II, Norris J., b. Feb. 7, 1876.

HOWARD.

Silas Howard was born in Castine, 1820; m. Annie Seavey, St. George, 1840; set. in B. H., 1866. He followed the sea from a boy until a few years after marriage set. in B. Mrs. Howard died in 1891. Two only of six chil. are living: George, who is m. and has a fam. in town; Addie, res. with her father.

HUFF.

This is principally an Edge. name. Joseph and Phebe Huff came from that town and set. at Back Narrows abt. 1820. They had one dau., Harriet. The mother died Sept. 2, 1822. In 1823 he m. Hannah Stoddard. She died Nov. 28, 1856. Children: I, Joseph, Jr., b. Nov. 6, 1823. II, Samuel, b. May 4, 1833; set. in Hallowell. III, Nancy, b. Dec. 10, 1834; m. — Carlton; set. in Belfast. IV, Caroline E., b. Dec. 18, 1837. V, Betsey, b. Oct. 20, 1841. VI, Charles W., b. Mar. 20, 1843. VII, Ellen A., b. July 19, 1847. Of this fam. Joseph, Jr., lived at Back Narrows; engaged in farming, fishing and a general store. Their chil. were: Martha A., b. Aug. 8, 1849; Joseph F., b. Feb. 28, 1853; Silas F. E., b. June 8, 1856; Ella E., b. July 2, 1857.

HUTCHINGS.

1 JONATHAN HUTCHINGS, of York, whose family settled here after his death, was born about 1700, and died, probably, about 1760. Mary, his wife, was born in 1708, and died at the age of 93, Oct. 9, 1801. She lived with her son, Jonathan, Jr. They settled at the extreme northerly point at Oven's Mouth, in the Dover district. Children:

- 2 Elizabeth, m. David Colbath, 1771.
 3 Betty, b. 1753; m. Ichabod Tibbetts, 1774.
 *4 Benjamin, q. v.
 *5 Jonathan, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*4) BENJAMIN² HUTCHINGS (*Jonathan*¹) m. Abigail, dau. of Nathaniel Tibbetts, 1779. They lived where the family settled, and he was drowned, Sept. 4, 1828, at Oven's Mouth, while "warping in" a vessel; she died Oct. 2, 1822. Children:

- 6 Benjamin, Jr., b. Dec. 19, 1780; d. 1802.
- 7 Samuel, b. Nov. 20, 1782; set. in Whitefield.
- 8 Andrew, b. Dec. 22, 1784; m. Dorcas Alley; set. in Gardiner.
- 9 Polly, b. Sept. 14, 1787.
- 10 Hannah, b. Apr. 22, 1792.
- *11 Jonathan, b. Mar. 6, 1794, q. v.
- 12 Sally, b. May 8, 1796; m. Isaac Tibbetts, q. v.
- 13 Catherine, b. Apr. 8, 1797.
- 14 Frederick, b. Apr. 19, 1801; m. Abigail Loomis.

(*5) JONATHAN² HUTCHINGS (*Jonathan*¹) m. (1) Mary —, who d. Sept. 15, 1801; (2) Martha, widow of Adam Boyd. He d. Jan. 5, 1838; Martha d. Feb. 5, 1846. Some of his sons set. in Edge. near the New. line, and but little can be found where they are represented in descent in town at present. Children: I, John, b. 1796; II, James, b. 1798; III, Alfred, b. 1800; IV, Asa, b. 1804; V, Jonathan, Jr., b. 1805, d. 1882; VI, Alexander, b. 1805; VII, Martha, b. 1808, m. Samuel Blake; VIII, Andrew, b. 1811; IX, Thomas, b. 1818.

Third Generation.

(*11) JONATHAN² HUTCHINGS (*Benjamin*¹, ²*Jonathan*¹) m. Nancy Bugnor. He lived where Owen Stover now does. He died Jan. 16, 1876; she died Apr. 27, 1876, a. 78-9. Children:

- 15 George, b. Sept. 8, 1821; m. Emeline Stover; chil.: Susan E., Antoinette and George, Jr.
 - *16 Isaac, b. July 6, 1823, q. v.
 - 17 Margaret, b. Nov. 11, 1824; m. James True.
 - 18 Sarah, b. Sept. 27, 1826; m. Cornelius Murphy.
 - 19 Nancy, b. Dec. 11, 1828; m. William Giles, q. v.
 - 20 Sophronia, b. Sept. 29, 1830; m. Wilmot Stover.
 - 21 Lucy Ann, b. Dec. 1, 1832; m. Thomas C. Kelley.
 - *22 John, b. Oct. 21, 1834, q. v.
 - 23 Waterman, b. Jan. 12, 1837; dec.; unkm.
 - 24 Leonard, b. Apr. 15, 1843; d. Nov. 19, 1861.
- Two chil. bet. 23 and 24 d. in inf.

Fourth Generation.

(*16) ISAAC⁴ HUTCHINGS (*Jonathan*³, ²*Benjamin*¹, ²*Jonathan*¹) m. Julia A. Lewis; lived at Dover. He d. Oct. 17, 1886; she d. May 18, 1888. Children: Annie L., dec.; Elizabeth J., dec.; Roswell L.

(*22) JOHN⁴ HUTCHINGS (*Jonathan*³, ²*Benjamin*¹, ²*Jonathan*¹) m. Elizabeth Lewis; he died Feb. 29, 1884. Children: Granville, Orin L., Eliza E., Vinettie.

KELLEY.

1 BENJAMIN KELLEY, who purchased a tract of land on Pleasant Cove, in 1770, of Thomas Kelley, stands in the records as founder of the Boothbay family. Thomas may have been a brother to Benjamin, and they were probably sons of Samuel Kelley, mentioned in the petition for the incorporation

of the town (see p. 135). Besides these names, who were holders of real estate at those early dates, there were in the Revolutionary service from Boothbay Aaron, Joseph and William Kelley, of whom we have no further record. In 1768 Mary Kelley married Moses Cross, of Freetown. There is reason to suppose that Samuel Kelley was the original settler and the others named were his children. Benjamin Kelley always stated that his family came from Kennebunk to Townsend. The family ancestry is probably thus:

- I, John Kelley¹ came from Newbury, Eng., to Newbury, Mass., in 1635; d. Dec. 28, 1644; left a son John.
- II, John Kelley,² b. 1642, m. Sarah, dau. of Richard Knight, 1663; d. 1718; they had nine children, one named John.
- III, John Kelley,³ b. 1681, m. Hester Morse, 1702. They moved to Atkinson, N. H., about thirty miles from Kennebunk; had four chil.: Ruth, b. 1704, John, Samuel and Benjamin. Birth dates of last three children are unobtainable. Samuel was probably b. about 1708 and like others of his time "worked easterly." He probably went to Kennebunk, married and lived there until his children were old enough to want a larger prospect, and then located in Townsend, where he is found in 1764 with his family. The names are all regular family names, as may be noted by consulting Coffin's History of Newbury.

Benjamin Kelley was born in 1737; m. Sarah, dau. of William Kennedy, 1769, and settled on the farm bought of Thomas, which has ever since been known as the "Kelley farm," now owned by his great-grandson, John E. Kelley. He died Dec. 24, 1818, a. 81 yrs.; she died May 30, 1816, a. 80 yrs. They left one child:

- *2 Benjamin, Jr., b. 1769, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*2) BENJAMIN² KELLEY, JR., (*Benjamin*¹) m. Anne, dau. of James and Frances Auld, 1793. They lived on the homestead. The tax list of 1791 shows only Benjamin, Jr., and his father in town. They had a sawmill and brickyard on the place. See Chap. XVI for public service. He died Oct. 28, 1811; she died July 8, 1830. Children:

- *3 Isaac, b. Nov. 6, 1793, q. v.
- *4 John, b. Aug. 19, 1795, q. v.
- 5 Sally, b. Apr. 20, 1797; unm.
- 6 Benjamin, b. Feb. 6, 1799; m. Catherine Campbell, at which time he was res. in Union. Later he moved to Belfast, reared a family and founded the well-known edge tool manufactory of B. Kelley & Co.
- 7 Fanny, b. June 15, 1801; unm.
- 8 James Auld, b. Apr. 22, 1805; unm.
- 9 Ezra, b. Apr. 25, 1807; d. Nov. 22, 1837; unm.
- 10 Anna, b. Aug. 28, 1809; m. Josiah Staples, Swanville.

Third Generation.

(*3) ISAAC³ KELLEY (*Benjamin*² *Benjamin*¹) m. Martha, dau. of John and Judy Kennedy. They had twelve children, but the record is slight in their case, most of the family having settled elsewhere. Their children (perhaps not in order of birth) were: John K., Phebe A., William K., Mary A., James H., Martha C., Rosilla, Jesse, John K., Joseph, Arletta. Of these William K. alone left a family in town. He m. Nancy J., wid. of Thomas B. Farmer and dau. of Robert and Jane Wylie, 1853. They had four daus.: I,

Elva, m. W. C. Clisby; II, Annie J., m. Charles H. Beal; III, Mary I., m. W. F. Bearse, Bris.; IV, Arletta, m. Charles E. Spofford.

(*4) JOHN⁸ KELLEY (*Benjamin*,² *Benjamin*¹) m. Mary, dau. of Elisha and Catherine Sherman, 1819. They lived on the homstead, following farming. He died Dec. 12, 1863; she died Feb. 22, 1887. Children:

- 11 Mary A., b. Apr. 8, 1820; m. Nathaniel G. Light, Edge.
- 12 Catherine, b. Mar. 7, 1822; m. Charles Cargill, New., 1842; d. Apr. 4, 1854.
- 13 Benjamin, b. Apr. 18, 1824; m. Cordelia, dau. of Henry and Miriam Reed, 1849; he d. Jan. 18, 1854; one dau., Abby J., m. Charles H. Mason, Bath; she d. Apr. 14, 1885.
- 14 Elizabeth G., b. Apr. 23, 1826; m. Willard Cunningham, New.; d. Dec. 29, 1854.
- 15 Lydia J., b. May 6, 1828; m. Wilmot Averill, Alna, 1848; d. Nov. 3, 1873.
- 16 Elisha, b. Sept. 2, 1830; d. Feb. 15, 1853; unm.
- 17 Dexter, b. Apr. 1, 1833; m. Roxana Given, Topsham, 1855; d. May 15, 1856.
- 18 Sarah F., b. Nov. 6, 1835; m. Benjamin P. Reed; d. Jan. 28, 1863.
- *19 John Edward, b. Aug. 5, 1838, q. v.
- 20 Charles P., b. Feb. 14, 1841; d. July 28, 1848.

Fourth Generation.

(*19) JOHN EDWARD⁴ KELLEY (*John*,⁸ *Benjamin*,² *Benjamin*¹) m. Cordelia, dau. of John and Mary (Adams) McDougall, 1864. They live at No. B. on the place formerly owned by Dr. Daniel Rose and afterward by Dr. Wright. For town and legislative service see Chap. XVI. He was deputy sheriff, 1873-77; sheriff of Lincoln County, 1883-91; deputy again, 1891-97; fish warden three years under Com. Whitten, 1888-91; and again appointed under Com. Nickerson and now holds that position. Mr. Kelley has served upon the Boothbay Republican Town Com. since 1873, and upon the Republican Co. Com. for Lincoln about fifteen years. They have four children: Fannie May, John P., Benjamin E., Fred Robie.

KENDRICK.

Charles E. Kendrick was b. in Bangor, Apr. 3, 1846, the son of William and Laura A. (Hamilton) Kendrick. His father was the son of Joseph and Mary (Knight) Kendrick, also of Bangor. The mother died in 1848 and the father died from wounds early in the Civil War. Charles made his home with his grandparents in Belgrade until 14 years old, when on his own account he commenced in the news and periodical line, at a stand in the rotunda of the State House. This he followed till he was 18, when he established Kendrick's Express on the Boston and Kennebec steamer. This he sold at 21 and commenced jobbing notions over a route in Maine, which he followed six years, when he set. in B. H. Here he engaged in trade in Miller's Block, a few years running a branch during the season at Squirrel Island, until 1888, when he sold his business and the next year bought the *Boothbay Register*, which he still owns and publishes. He m. Isabel D., dau. of Benjamin and Margaret Kenney, in 1878. Children: Annie B., a teacher in the B. H. schools; Ralph W., m. Caroline, dau. of Samuel and Delia Murray, foreman in the *Register* office. Two sons, James B. and Charles B., died in youth.

KENNEY.

This family was numerous in our early records, but at a date earlier than 1800, in some instances, entire families of the name moved into the interior towns of the State, which were then rapidly filling with population. For a possible value that it may have I will present the early records briefly, though not all are necessary to show the line of descent to those now living in town. The family is of Scotch descent and in early records is often found spelled Canney. Five men with fams. were in town during the Rev. War, and four of them served in it, of this name. So far as can be ascertained they all came from Bradford, Mass., and they are all thought to have been brothers.

1 Samuel Kenney m. Abigail Barter; set. on the southern end of Barter's Is., where C. S. F. Hilton now lives. He was b. abt. 1756; served through the Rev. and again in 1812-14 cleaned up the same old flintlock or Queen's-arm to help defend the Sheepscoot shores, which were annoyed by the British. He died at advanced age, Feb. 28, 1848; she died Nov. 15, 1815. Children: Samuel, Jr., 1777; Sarah, 1779; Thomas, 1781; Abigail, 1783; John, 1785; Lydia, 1787; Esther, 1790; Rejoice, 1792; Susanna, 1794; Hepsibeth, 1798; Eunice, 1800. Esther and Rejoice were the first and second wives, respectively, of Rufus Hilton, who succeeded upon the homestead.

2 Thomas Kenney m. Jemima Foster; lived on west side of B. He d. Nov. 19, 1815, a. 86; she d. Aug. 17, 1813. Children: Thomas, 1777; Josiah, 1779.

3 Abijah Kenney m. Esther Wylie, 1782; he lived in the old stone house at West B. H. He d. Oct. 14, 1848, a. 88; she d. Sept. 5, 1840, a. 87. He was a cobbler. Not thought to have had children.

4 Henry Kenney m. Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Edward Emerson, 1789. Thought to have lived in No. B. near the Edge. line. He d. Oct. 15, 1821. Children: Edward, 1790; Thomas, Jr., 1792; Betsey, 1794; John, 1796; Harriet, 1799; Sophia, 1800; Lydia, 1802; Emerson, 1803; Hester and Synthia, 1807; Charlotte, 1809; Susanna, 1812.

5 Benjamin and Susanna Kenney are thought to have lived near the Edge. line. Her fam. name is unk., as are the dates of their deaths. Children: John, 1789; Benjamin, Jr., 1791; Ann, 1793; Joshua, 1796; Sally, 1799; Israel, 1801; Thomas, 1804; Jane, 1806; Daniel, 1810. Soon after 1810, before marriage of any of the children, this fam. moved to Jeff.

6 John Kenney, son of Benjamin and Susanna, after the family moved to Jeff., shipped on a whaling voyage and was wrecked on the coast of Scotland. There he remained and m. Nellie Cheavous and continued to live until they had a fam. of seven chil. He then returned to America and set. in Jeff., later rem. to Edge., where he d. soon after. Of these seven chil. John, Jr., and Benjamin set. in this locality. John, Jr., in Edge., where he reared a fam., of whom Wilder F. m. Abby M. Haggett, Edge., and lives in B. H., one dau., Alice; George lives in New. and Leroy in Bath.

7 Benjamin, son of John and Nellie Kenney, set. as a young man in B. H. He m. Margaret, dau. of James and Sarah Auld. For many years he followed the sea and accumulated a good property. He was long an active member in the 2d Cong. Society. He d. May 3, 1903, a. 77-9; she d. Feb. 4, 1894. Children: I, Isabella, b. Jan. 17, 1864; m. Charles E. Kendrick, q. v.

II, James B., b. July 12, 1856; m. Hattie J. Pask, Bath. III, Benjamin, Jr., d. in youth. IV, George A., b. Aug. 1, 1890; m. Genettio N., dau. of Osgood Reed; they had two daus., Effie M. and Grace A. He. d. May 31, 1898. This fam. have all lived at B. H.

KENNISTON.

1 DAVID KENNISTON came to Boothbay a few years after the Revolution closed and purchased what for almost a century was known as the Kenniston homestead at B. Ctr. His father was a Scotch refugee after the battle of Culloden Muir, 1746, coming at once to America in a French cruiser, landing at Norfolk, Va. He was John Kenniston, or as the name has variously been spelled, Kenaston, Kenerson or Canaston. He married in America and set. in N. H., in the vicinity of Nottingham, where the fam. was once, during the colonizing period, attacked by Indians and their house burned. They had six sons, in order, David, Joseph, Isaac, Joshua, Samuel, Thomas. The two former served in the Rev. War and located in Maine after it closed. David was b. in 1759. He m. (1) Sarah, dau. of Jeremiah Beath, 1789; (2) Betsey, wid. of Samuel Day and dau. of David Reed, 1797. He died May 9, 1843; Sarah, w., d. Dec. 12, 1796; Betsey, w., d. Mar. 10, 1844. David Kenniston was a leading member in the first church, particularly during the pastorate of Rev. Isaac Weston, for whom he had strong admiration and warm friendship. He has been described to the author as a tall, erect man of dark complexion, hair and eyes, with prominent features and stern, energetic manner. Children:

- 2 John, b. July 5, 1790; set. in Eastern Maine.
- 3 Asa, b. Aug. 27, 1792; lived in Exeter and Newport; d. past 80; unm.
- 4 Sarah, b. Feb. 11, 1793; went to Mass.; trace lost.
- 5 Thomas Beath, b. Dec. 2, 1796; m. Margery W. Ingraham, 1823; set. together with his wife's fam. in Levant.
- 6 Polly, b. Oct. 2, 1798; m. Willard Thorpe, q. v.
- 7 Stephen, b. June 10, 1800; m. Mrs. Mary S., wid. of Frederick Lewis and dau. of Capt. Andrew McFarland, 1822; set. in Machias and later rem. to Chelsea, Mass. He had a fam. of several chil.
- 8 Margaret, b. Apr. 3, 1804; m. Robert Spinney, q. v.
- *9 William, b. Nov. 9, 1806, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*9) WILLIAM² KENNISTON (*David*¹) m. (1) Emily, dau. of Washington and Nancy Dodge, Edge., 1833; (2) Mary, dau. of Moses Huff, Edge., 1836; (3) Mrs. Octavia, wid. of Samuel Woodward, 1838. He was a man of great energy of character, active in business, being in his earlier years engaged in contract work upon roads and bridges and in general trade. In 1849 he was among the first to start for California, when with a few men from this vicinity they rounded Cape Horn in a small schooner and landed at their destination soon after the fire that destroyed the Sutter Settlement, now San Francisco. His business career in town is referred to in Chaps. XIX and XXI. Added to his natural activity he was of a strong social turn and these qualities gave him a broad and agreeable acquaintance. Possessed of a remarkable memory and a strong tendency to see the humorous and ridiculous side of things, he was filled with anecdotes and reminiscences, and being a ready conversationalist these were imparted in his old age to his younger friends and

acquaintances. Marrying the daughter of his last wife, I lived in the same house with them from October, 1886, to April, 1888, and during this time it may fairly be said the work on this History of Boothbay took its inception. His death, which occurred by murder, on the day he was 81 yrs. 6 mos. of age, was in the house in which he was born. At that time he was enjoying good health and his family physician stated that he was apparently in sound physical condition (see p. 390). He d. May 9, 1888; Emily, w., d. Jan. 24, 1835, a. 24; Mary, w., d. Apr. 26, 1881, a. 65; Octavia, w., d. Jan. 24, 1890, a. 55-9-27. Children:

- 10 George Beaman, b. Dec. 17, 1836; m. (1) Antoinette E., dau. of Rev. Jonathan Adams, 1864; (2) Annie Janet, dau. of Benjamin Blair, 1883. They res. at B. H. He is a lawyer and real estate dealer. See sketch, Chap. XXIII. Children: I, Mabel, m. Emerson Rice; res. at Hyde Park, Mass.; see Emerson Genealogy. II, Walter, d. Sept. 20, 1887, a. 19-7-19. III, Irving Chase, m. Marcia V., dau. of Dexter W. Hodgdon. Since 1890 he has been in either Arizona or the Klondike. At Sulphur Creek, in the latter place, he is now engaged in mining on his own account. IV, William Beaman, see sketch, p. 406. V, Alice, m. Wendall P. McKown, see p. 407. VI, George B., Jr., d. Nov. 28, 1898, a. 20-10-8, see Cas.
- 11 Albert Henry, b. Jan. 31, 1839; m. Ida A. Chase, Edge., 1875. Formerly of the firm of Kenniston, Cobb & Co., operating on Linekin Neck; now and for several years engaged in the furniture trade and undertaking at B. H. Children: I, Edith Chase, m. John A. Maddocks, see p. 407; II, Mary Avis, unm.
- 12 Mary Emily, b. July 18, 1845; m. Luther Maddocks, q. v.

Capt. Joseph Ross Kenniston, b. in Jeff., Sept. 10, 1836; son of David and Mary A. (Ross) Kenniston. His father, David, understood to be descended from Joseph, brother of David, founder of the foregoing fam. He was b. in Liberty in 1811, lived in Jeff. through his business years, dying in Washington, 1857; Mary, his w., d. in Aug., 1888, a. 76. Joseph left school at 13, going as sailor under Capt. George Witcher, sch. *John Stull*. At 27 he took his first command, sch. *Mount Hope*, coasting, and continued until 1872. He then came to B. H., invested his capital in real estate, to which he has added by purchase, building and rebuilding, until at the present he has the largest number of rents owned by a single individual in town. These are situated on McKown and Commercial Streets and Townsend Avenue. He m. Henrietta, dau. of Rufus Reed, Orono, 1867. Children: I, Charles F., variety store and news stand at B. H. II, Vinnie E., m. Harold Bibber, M. D., Bath. III, Ethel May, unm.

KIMBALL.

Henry and Sally Kimball came from Bradford, Mass., and set. on Barter's Island abt. 1810. He d. May 19, 1828. Children: I, Nabby, b. Mar. 12, 1811. II, Mary, b. Aug. 13, 1813. III, Phineas, b. Jan. 24, 1816; d. 1838, see Cas. IV, Lydia, b. Feb. 19, 1821. V, Albert, b. Sept. 1, 1824, q. v.

Second Generation.

Albert Kimball m. Arletta, dau. of Luther and Anne Pinkham, 1848. They lived where his father settled. He was engaged in fishing, coasting and general trade. They reared a fam. of twelve chil., nine of whom were sons, nearly all of whom followed the sea. He d. Sept. 20, 1887. Children:

I, Mary Ann, b. Aug. 4, 1849; m. Manson D. McKown, q. v. II, Albert Leroy, b. Nov. 2, 1860. III, Hermon, b. Sept. 28, 1852; d. Nov. 5, 1866. IV, Phineas, b. Apr. 1, 1854; m. Gabrielle Gove; d. July 20, 1893. V, Sarah Frances, b. Jan. 6, 1856; m. Florence McKown, q. v. VI, Fremont, b. Dec. 14, 1857; m. Ida E. Macaulay; res. in Bath. VII, Burton, b. May 30, 1860; m. Annie T. Gove. VIII, Samuel S., b. Dec. 14, 1862; m. (1) Effie S. Pinkham; (2) Carrie A. Nichols, Bath. IX, Louville, b. Mar. 6, 1865; m. Edith Conley, West. X, Ardelle, b. Mar. 29, 1867; m. Harry B. Stewart. XI, Elbridge H., b. June 7, 1869; m. Alice G. Conley, West.; res. in Monson. XII, Wendall, b. May 10, 1872; m. Lillian M. Bourgette.

KNIGHT.

1 DANIEL KNIGHT was founder of this family in B. He evidently came from Mass., from about Newburyport or Salem. The evidence is not clear, but I think he descended from John Knight, who, with his brother Richard, came to Newbury, Mass., from Romsey, Eng., in June, 1635. If this is correct the ancestral line of Daniel was as follows: I, John, b. in England, 159-; d. 1670. II, John, Jr., b. in England, 1622; d. 1678. III, Benjamin, b. 1668. IV, Benjamin, Jr., b. 1693. The Boothbay settler was probably son of the last named. He lived on Damariscove, after coming into these parts, until the breaking out of the Rev. War, when he vacated the island and went to Pleasant Cove, on the farm owned by the late Daniel Dodge. His will was made Jan. 10, 1780; prob. Apr. 5, 1780. Nominally, he was the wealthiest man in his locality, but some allowance must be made for the fact that at the date of prob., 1780, the Continental currency was at a low point in value; but he was, undoubtedly, a man of considerable property for the times. Chil.:

- 2 Susanna, m. Faithful Singer, 1768.
- 3 Judith, m. Jeremiah Crommett, 1780.
- *4 Daniel, Jr., b. 1744, q. v.
- 5 Elizabeth, m. John Wheeler; he d. in 1777.
- 6 Mary, m. — Burnham.
- 7 Martha, m. — Day.
- *8 Patishall, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*4) DANIEL² KNIGHT, JR., (*Daniel*¹) m. Mary Winslow, Bris., 1768. After the war he set. on Damariscove, one-half of which was devised him by his father. He d. Jan. 8, 1798; she d. Mar. 17, 1820, a. 84. Living as they did upon an island their chil. are not regularly recorded, but the order is thought to be as given below. His estate at inv. was \$5,275. Children:

- *9 William, b. 1769, q. v.
- *10 Nicholas T., b. 1771, q. v.
- 11 Patty, m. John Andrews, Ipswich, 1794, q. v.
- 12 Betsey, b. 1774; m. Nathaniel Montgomery, q. v.
- *13 Nathaniel, b. Jan. 12, 1776, q. v.
- 14 Daniel, Jr.
- 15 Lydia, m. Alfred Wadsworth, Bris., 1799.
- 16 Sally, b. 1784, m. James Auld, 1802, q. v.
- 17 Mary, m. Joseph Hayes, No. Yarmouth, 1803.

(*8) PATISHALL² KNIGHT (*Daniel*¹) m. Susanna Brown, 1782. He was named for Capt. Richard Patishall, who in earlier times had owned Dama-

riscope Island, and who was killed, Aug. 2, 1689, by the Indians in a battle at Pemaquid. He owned the place at Pleasant Cove and lived there. He d. in Oct., 1797; his wid. m. George Gilbert, Wis., 1802. Children:

- 18 Daniel, b. Feb. 8, 1782; d. Sept. 7, 1801.
- 19 Margaret, b. Sept. 23, 1784; m. Nathaniel Chapman, Jr., Noble., 1804.
- 20 Patty, b. Jan. 13, 1788.
- 21 Samuel, b. Apr. 8, 1790; m. Sarah Campbell, 1818; one, son, Alexander, b. June 11, 1819.
- 22 John, b. June 7, 1792; m. Mary Blinn, Bris., 1814.
- 23 Alexander, b. Dec. 7, 1794; d. 1806.
- 24 Alfred, b. Nov. 19, 1796; d. 1819.
- 25 Patishall, Jr., b. Feb. 7, 1798.

Third Generation.

(*9) WILLIAM⁸ KNIGHT (*Daniel, Jr.*,² *Daniel*¹) m. Martha Burnham, 1793. He d. June 25, 1821; she d. June 14, 1837, a. 60. Their fam. is not recorded. They had at least three sons, probably other children.

- *26 Michael, b. 1801, q. v.
- *27 Nathaniel, q. v.
- 28 William, Jr., b. 1808; d. Jan. 1, 1834.

(*10) NICHOLAS T.⁸ KNIGHT (*Daniel, Jr.*,² *Daniel*¹) m. (1) Rachel Auld, 1791; (2) Sarah Auld, 1813. He d. Feb. 12, 1848; Rachel, w., d. June 17, 1813, a. 43; Sarah, w., d. Oct. 26, 1872, a. 87-11. He first set. on Sawyer's Island, but sold to Tyler Hodgdon. He then purchased of the Murray heirs the place at B. Ctr. where John Murray settled, now owned by John K. Corey. The house now standing there was built by Knight. He owned some places in town that he rented and was a man of property and influence. Children:

- 29 Polly, b. July 8, 1792; d. 1800.
- 30 Daniel, b. Dec. 17, 1793; unm.; d. 1823.
- 31 John, b. Aug. 27, 1795; unm.; d. 1821, see Cas.
- 32 Anna, b. June 14, 1797; d. 1809.
- 33 William, b. Dec. 26, 1798; unm.; d. 1821, see Cas.
- 34 Alfred, b. Sept. 8, 1800; unm.; d. 1830, see Cas.
- *35 Charles, b. Aug. 3, 1802, q. v.
- 36 Mary, b. Apr. 14, 1804; m. John B. Knight, q. v.
- 37 Nathaniel, b. Mar. 9, 1806; m. Mary, dau. of Nathaniel Knight; two chil., Catherine J. and Nicholas H.
- 38 Joseph, b. Feb. 5, 1809; d. 1810.
- 39 Rachel, b. Nov. 30, 1810; m. Samuel Larrabee, Portland, 1837.
- 40 Sarah A., b. Oct. 24, 1814; m. Charles Corey, q. v.
- 41 Harriet N., b. Aug. 4, 1817; m. Stephen, son of Seba Smith.
- 42 Frances, b. Mar. 4, 1820; m. Miles Orne, 1840.
- 43 John, b. Dec. 9, 1821; d. 1839, see Cas.
- 44 Margaret, b. Jan. 9, 1824; m. John C. Poole, Eastport, 1844.
- 45 Martha S., b. Jan. 9, 1824; m. John Hanley, Boston.
- 46 Lucy D., b. Jan. 25, 1826; d. in youth.
- 47 Levi, b. 1827; m. Mrs. Hamilton, Boston.
- 48 Charlotte W., b. Mar. 1, 1829; m. John Hanley, Boston.

(*13) NATHANIEL⁸ KNIGHT (*Daniel, Jr.*,² *Daniel*¹) m. (1) Elizabeth Barber, Edge., 1798; (2) Lucy Webster, Edge., 1813. Lived on the old homestead at Pleasant Cove. Children:

- 49 Mary, b. Apr. 18, 1799; m. Nathaniel, son of N. T. Knight.
- 50 John B., b. Dec. 29, 1804; m. Mary, dau. of N. T. Knight; set. in Eastport; rem. to Portland.

- 51 Betsey, b. Nov. 22, 1806; m. Samuel Burnham.
 52 Nathaniel, b. July 19, 1806; set. in Eastport; m. Mary Knight, Edge., 1830; drowned at Eastport.
 53 Sarah A., b. Mar. 21, 1812.
 54 Daniel, b. Feb. 18, 1816; m. Rhoda Emerson, 1837; lived on homestead and sold to Daniel Dodge.
 55 Lucy A., b. Jan. 8, 1818.
 56 Ira, b. Mar. 5, 1819.
 Three chil. d. in early youth.

Fourth Generation.

(*26) MICHAEL⁴ KNIGHT (*William,³ Daniel, Jr.,² Daniel¹*) m. Martha A. Hutchings. They lived at E. B. He d. Dec. 16, 1858; she d. in 1902, a. 88. Children: I, William M., b. Oct. 19, 1841; m. Sarah Lang; one. dau., Mary Emma; he d. Aug. 1, 1899. II, Perez, b. Sept. 17, 1846. III, John Edward, b. Dec. 15, 1852; m. Jennie, dau. of Charles M. and Sarah Seavey; res. at B. H., owner of the Boothbay House; conducts an insurance agency, see Chap. XVI. IV, Martha L., b. Sept. 30, 1856; m. Emery R. Hardinger; res. in E. B.

(*27) NATHANIEL⁴ KNIGHT (*William,³ Daniel, Jr.,² Daniel¹*) m. Nancy —. They had two chil.: I, John Albion, who m. Lottie, dau. of Charles Giles; he d. Mar. 19, 1872. II, Sarah A., b. Feb. 15, 1838.

(*35) CHARLES⁴ KNIGHT (*Nicholas T.,³ Daniel, Jr.,² Daniel¹*) m. Mary A., dau. of Matthew and Sally Reed, q. v. They lived near Bayville, where the late Granville Preble did. He died Apr. 15, 1876; she died Jan. 29, 1876. Children:

- 57 Eleanor, b. June 11, 1831; m. Joseph Paine, Roxbury, 1855.
 58 Ann Eliza, b. Mar. 26, 1834; m. John Montgomery, 1857.
 59 Caroline R., b. Sept. 24, 1836; m. — Sanborn.
 60 Mary Elizabeth, b. Jan. 20, 1840; m. — McQuestin.
 61 Harriet S., b. Apr. 22, 1842; m. O. N. Gammon, Wakefield, Mass.
 62 Sarah R., b. Nov. 6, 1844; m. Granville Preble; they lived on her father's homestead.
 63 Rachel L., b. July 10, 1848; m. George H. Parker, Reading, Mass.
 64 Charles S., b. Feb. 24, 1852; unm.; d. in Providence, Dec. 4, 1872.

John S. Knight, Westport, not known to be related to the foregoing family, m. Martha C. Bryer, 1851. He set. in B. abt. that date. Children: I, Frank L., b. Dec. 5, 1852; m. Lizzie C. Toothacher; d. Sept. 15, 1887, see Cas. II, Olive C., b. July 18, 1854. III, Flora E., b. Aug. 13, 1856; m. Robert Spofford; d. Dec. 28, 1889. IV, Lelia W., b. Oct. 11, 1859; unm.; res. in Mass. V, John E., b. Jan. 2, 1861; res. on homestead. VI, Charles W., b. Dec. 22, 1864; m. Emeline, dau. of Joseph McKown; res. at B. Ctr. VII, Chester C., b. Dec. 17, 1868; lives on farm formerly owned by Kiah B. Merrill.

LARRABEE.

Charles H. Larrabee set. in B. in 1876, on the homestead of his grandfather, William McCobb. He was son of William C. and Abigail (McCobb) Larrabee, b. in Bath, Oct. 20, 1847. He m. Harriet E. Edgecomb, Bath. He follows farming and contract work and was for several years road commissioner in B. H. Children:



JOSEPH MADDOCKS.
Chairman of first board of Selectmen in Boothbay Harbor.



- 1 Charles W., b. Oct. 12, 1870; m. Carrie Botsford, 1898.
- 2 Lena A., b. Jan. 28, 1874; m. Henry O. Wylie.
- 3 Alice J., b. Nov. 4, 1875; m. Harry Stevens, foreman *Damariscotta Herald* office.
- 4 Harry S., b. July 15, 1878; m. Mary McGrath, 1908.
- 5 Arthur F., b. Feb. 5, 1881; m. Grace C. Maxwell, Bath, 1905.
- 6 Mary A., b. Mar. 11, 1883; m. Zina Merry.
- 7 Clara E., b. Jan. 23, 1886.
- 8 Albert M., b. Sept. 10, 1890.

LATTER.

Richard Latter was born in London, England, July 15, 1859. He came to Quebec in 1882, afterward coming to Portland and later to Boothbay Harbor. He m. Idella, dau. of Capt. Mitchell Brewer, that year. They have four sons, Charles, William, Richard, Jr., and George A. Mr. Latter became superintendent of the Boothbay Harbor water system in March, 1900, a position which he still retains.

LEWIS.

1 JOSEPH LEWIS, born at Rumery Marsh (Chelsea), Mass., Jan. 11, 1724, founded the family in this locality. His ancestry for three generations had been as follows:

- I, John and Mary (Brown) Lewis, Charlestown and Malden, Mass.
- II, Isaac and Mary (Davis) Lewis.
- III, Isaac and Hannah (Hallett) Lewis, Rumery Marsh and York, Me.

Joseph married Sarah Dexter about 1753, and it is thought that they were married before moving to Townsend. If so they came soon afterward. They first settled on the Dover road and then moved to Back River, locating where Isaac Sudds now lives, on the branch road leading from Hodgdon's Island bridge to Back River. From his farm the cemetery was taken, the entrance to which leads from where he had his house. He was engaged in coasting during nearly all his life in town. A large percentage of his descendants have been seamen, and, while the family is one of the most numerous in the locality, many have found homes elsewhere. His sons were among the earliest persons in town to espouse the Free Will Baptist religion and were influential in organizing that society. A few early publications have been somewhat disconcerting in compiling this family, but whoever they may have been who bore the Lewis name it is certain they left no descendants here. He died Dec. 5, 1807; she died Dec. 15, 1807. Children:

- 2 Sarah, b. abt. 1762; m. John Southard, q. v.
- *3 William, b. Oct. 14, 1754, q. v.
- *4 Joseph, Jr., b. abt. 1756, q. v.
- *5 Stephen, b. July, 1758, q. v.
- 6 Frances, b. abt. 1760; m. John Barter, q. v.
- 7 Susanna, b. abt. 1763; m. Benjamin Kenney, q. v.
- *8 Lemuel, b. Oct., 1767, q. v.
- *9 John, b. Nov., 1768, q. v.
- 10 Abigail, b. June 30, 1772; m. James Tibbetts, q. v.
- *11 Isaac, b. June, 1775, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*3) WILLIAM² LEWIS (*Joseph*¹) m. (1) Sarah, dau. of Benjamin and Judith Pinkham, 1780; she d. June 5, 1798; (2) Mary Lamson, 1797; she d. May 8, 1816; (3) Hannah Brooks, 1819; she d. Feb. 13, 1861, a. 82. He d. Mar. 6, 1834. Their home was where his father's had been. Children:

- *12 Stephen, Jr., b. Jan. 5, 1781, q. v.
- 13 Nathaniel, b. Nov. 30, 1782; d. June 14, 1804.
- 14 Benjamin, b. Jan. 3, 1785.
- 15 Thomas, b. May 8, 1787; d. June 16, 1807.
- 16 William, b. Sept. 20, 1789; set. in Palermo; m. Hannah Tibbetts, 1811.
- 17 James, b. Sept. 22, 1792; d. Mar. 13, 1804.
- 18 Sarah, b. Aug. 28, 1794; d. Mar. 22, 1800.
- 19 Nathan, b. July 11, 1798; d. 1803.
- *20 Ebenezer, b. Aug. 10, 1800, q. v.

(*4) JOSEPH² LEWIS, JR., (*Joseph*¹) m. Jenny, dau. of Robert Wylie. He set. at head of Adams Pond, where his granddaughter, Caroline Lewis, now lives. He died Dec. 24, 1809; she died June 2, 1847. Children:

- 21 Ebenezer, b. Oct. 23, 1780; m. Sally Clifford, Edge., 1806.
- 22 Martha, b. Oct. 21, 1782; m. William Reed, q. v.
- *23 John, b. Feb. 3, 1784, q. v.
- 24 Esther, b. July 8, 1787; m. David Reed, 4th.
- 25 Sarah, b. Oct. 23, 1789; d. 1805.
- *26 Samuel, b. May 8, 1792, q. v.
- *27 Joseph, b. Oct. 20, 1794, q. v.
- 28 Jenny, b. Dec. 1, 1797; d. 1804.

(*5) STEPHEN² LEWIS (*Joseph*¹) m. (1) Abigail, dau. of Joseph Barter, 1782; she d. May 13, 1794; (2) Mary Williamson, 1796; she d. Aug. 18, 1839, a. 76. He d. Nov. 5, 1839. His home was on Back River where Clarence Boyd now lives. Children:

- 29 William, b. May 15, 1783; d. May 1, 1796.
- 30 Lydia, b. Dec. 19, 1784; d. Feb. 8, 1796.
- 31 Joseph, b. May 21, 1786.
- 32 Anne, b. Apr. 14, 1788; d. Nov., 1793.
- *33 Stephen, Jr., b. Dec. 19, 1789, q. v.
- 34 Fanny, b. Dec. 7, 1791; m. Thomas Harper.
- 35 Abigail, b. May 18, 1794; m. James Pray, 1814.
- *36 Silas, b. Nov. 6, 1796, q. v.
- *37 Ephraim, b. Mar. 29, 1801, q. v.
- 38 Mary, b. May 5, 1803.
- *39 Allen, b. Feb. 17, 1805, q. v.
- 40 Hartley, b. June 16, 1807; m. Lavinia Bryer, 1834.

(*8) LEMUEL² LEWIS (*Joseph*¹) m. Sarah, dau. of Nathaniel Tibbetts. He lived where the late Miles Lewis did; d. Aug. 13, 1842; she d. Sept. 29, 1859. Children:

- 41 Mary, b. Feb. 10, 1793.
- *42 Lemuel, Jr., b. Jan. 30, 1795, q. v.
- *43 Giles, b. Dec. 30, 1796, q. v.
- 44 Jacob, b. June 10, 1799.
- 45 Rebecca, b. Jan. 29, 1801; m. William Stone, 1819.
- 46 Nathan, b. July 20, 1803; m. Harriet G. Macomber, Bath, 1826.
- 47 Catherine, b. June 19, 1806; m. Clark Linekin, 1825, q. v.
- 48 Sally, b. Oct. 28, 1808.
- *49 Willard, b. Nov. 16, 1810, q. v.
- *50 Miles, b. Nov. 11, 1812, q. v.

(*9) JOHN² LEWIS (*Joseph*¹) m. Rebecca, dau. of Nathaniel Tibbetts, 1789. He lived on a farm adjoining his father's. He d. Nov. 14, 1858; she d. Mar. 16, 1849. Children:

- *51 John, b. Mar. 15, 1790, q. v.
- *52 Samuel, b. Aug. 27, 1791, q. v.
- 53 Eunice, b. Apr. 29, 1793; m. (1) John Hodgdon; (2) William Montgomery.
- 54 Betsey, b. May 4, 1795.
- 55 Abigail, b. Jan. 19, 1799; m. Benjamin Pinkham, 2d, q. v.
- *56 Israel, b. Nov. 12, 1801.
- 57 Permelia, b. Nov. 18, 1803.
- 58 Hannah, b. Mar. 30, 1806.
- 59 Andrew, b. July 13, 1808; m. Elizabeth McCobb, 1834.
- 60 Belinda, b. Apr. 18, 1811; m. Willard Lewis, 1834.
- 61 Almira, b. Dec. 27, 1813; m. Daniel Matthews, 1835, q. v.

(*11) ISAAC² LEWIS (*Joseph*¹) m. Hannah, dau. of Joseph Giles. They lived on his father's homestead and cared for the old couple in their last years. He died Dec. 21, 1837; she died Nov. 3, 1855. Children:

- 62 Samuel, b. Nov. 4, 1800; m. Clarissa Reed.
- 63 Nancy, b. May 25, 1802; m. Freeman Bickford, 1826.
- 64 Phebe, b. Feb. 28, 1804; m. Frederick Pinkham, 1825.
- *65 David, b. Mar. 7, 1808.
- 66 Pruda, b. July 10, 1810.
- 67 Sophronia, b. July 7, 1811.
- 68 William, b. Feb. 22, 1814.

Third Generation.

(*12) STEPHEN² LEWIS, JR., (*William*,² *Joseph*¹) m. Fanny Southard, 1803. Children: Fanny, b. Apr. 9, 1805; Sarah, b. May 17, 1807.

(*20) EBENEZER² LEWIS (*William*,² *Joseph*¹) m. Isabella Fickett, 1819. They lived on homestead of his father and grandfather. He died June 20, 1874; she died Aug. 31, 1864, a. 68-6. Children: I, William M., b. Oct. 3, 1823; m. Catherine Albee; lived on the home place. II, Mary E., b. Apr. 25, 1832; m. Robert Welch. Two chil., Eldredge and Benjamin, d. young.

(*23) JOHN² LEWIS, 2D, (*Joseph, Jr.*,² *Joseph*¹) m. (1) Eunice Colton, New., 1806; (2) Margaret Barter, 1848. He d. Mar. 31, 1855; Eunice, w., d. Feb. 13, 1846, a. 60; Margaret, w., d. Aug. 29, 1873. They lived at West B. H. Children:

- 69 Martha, b. Nov. 26, 1808; m. Andrew Farmer, 1832, q. v.
- 70 Adeline, b. June 15, 1811; m. John Wylie, 2d, 1831, q. v.
- *71 Ebenezer, b. Sept. 20, 1813, q. v.
- 72 David R., b. May 24, 1816.
- 73 Sarah J., b. Apr. 6, 1819; m. Joseph Pierce, Jr., 1839.
- 74 John Ellingwood, b. Jan. 17, 1822; d. 1851, see Cas.
- *75 William Farnsworth, b. Nov. 11, 1824, q. v.

(*26) SAMUEL² LEWIS (*Joseph, Jr.*,² *Joseph*¹) m. Martha Thompson, Bris., 1817. Lived where his son, Arthur M., afterward did. He died July 18, 1839; she died Oct. 23, 1865, a. 72. Children:

- 76 Martha, b. Oct. 7, 1824; m. Joshua McKown, q. v.
- 77 Mary Elizabeth, b. Aug. 28, 1827; m. (1) Bailey Reed; (2) Silas Orne, q. v.
- 78 Arletta, b. Mar. 27, 1830; m. Samuel A. Fuller, q. v.
- *79 Arthur M., b. June 1, 1832, q. v.
- 80 Samuel Wesley, b. June 4, 1834.

(*27) JOSEPH⁸ LEWIS (*Joseph, Jr.,² Joseph¹*) m. Fanny Reed, 1822; lived where his father did. He d. Mar. 26, 1876; she d. Apr. 28, 1862. Children: I, Wilmot, b. Mar. 20, 1823; m. Mrs. Phebe (Pinkham) Sawyer. II, Esther, b. Sept. 12, 1824; m. Giles Dunton. III, Mary J., b. Nov. 3, 1826; m. Alexander Adams; dec. IV, Thomas, b. Dec. 4, 1828; d. Nov. 12, 1862. V, Margery, b. Feb. 19, 1830; m. Joseph Dodge. VI, Frances S., b. May 13, 1832; m. William Miller. VII, Nancy Adeline, m. Neal Wylie. VIII, Warren, b. Oct. 19, 1835; d. Dec. 10, 1861. IX, Caroline, b. May 13, 1840; unm.; res. on homestead. X, Austin, b. Feb. 11, 1844; d. Dec. 29, 1861. XI, John Orrett, b. Dec. 29, 1846; d. at sea, June, 1864, under suspicious circumstances, a mutiny having occurred aboard the fruiting vessel of which he was master.

(*33) STEPHEN⁸ LEWIS, JR., (*Stephen,² Joseph¹*) m. Lois Tibbetts, 1814; set. in Whitefield. Children: Alpheus, 1816; Jason, 1818; Frances, 1823.

(*36) SILAS⁸ LEWIS (*Stephen,² Joseph¹*) m. Abigail Greenleaf, Edge., 1819. He lived first on the Daniel Murphy farm, Back River, and then at Dover on farm of the late Capt. J. H. Welsh, where he died, June 8, 1863; she died Dec. 25, 1862, a. 62. Children:

- 81 Westbrook G., b. Aug. 29, 1822; m. (1) Eliza J., dau. of Daniel Sherman; (2) Mrs. Salama Love, 1838. He lived first where the late Wesley Reed did and then moved to the Harbor, where he engaged in trade, which he followed the rest of his life. In his earlier years he was a sea captain. He d. Apr. 17, 1896; Eliza J., w., d. Dec. 21, 1880. Chil.: I, Abby J., m. Capt. Benjamin E. Pinkham; II and III, Roscoe and Nettie, d. in youth; IV, Lula, m. Walter T. Holton; V, Etta A., d. Sept. 9, 1898; VI, Eugene, merchant at B. H., unm.
- 82 Eliza A., b. July 7, 1826; m. Charles Carlisle, q. v.
- 83 Abigail, b. Jan. 12, 1829; m. Isaac C. Sherman.
- 84 Mary E., b. Nov. 11, 1831; m. Robert W. Page, Bris., 1854.
- 85 Antoinette C., b. Sept. 7, 1837; m. Jacob G. Fuller, q. v.
- 86 Silas Stinson, b. Dec. 23, 1844; m. Carrie B. Dunton; she d. Dec. 10, 1894, a. 36-6.

(*37) EPHRAIM⁸ LEWIS (*Stephen,² Joseph¹*) m. Rosanna Booker, 1822. Lived on Back River. Children:

- 87 Leonard, b. Nov. 29, 1823; m. Mary L. Tibbetts.
- 88 Charles Henry, b. Mar. 9, 1826; m. Emmeline —; lived on Back River. Children: I, Almond L., dec., see Cas.; II, Minnie M.; III, Elton H., m. Eloise Swett, merchant, Sawyer's Island.
- 89 Catherine A., b. Aug. 29, 1828; m. John E. Gove, Edge., 1855.
- 90 Emily J., b. Sept. 19, 1831; m. Charles Huff, 1850.
- 91 Gabriella, b. Feb. 1, 1836; m. Alexander Boyd.

(*39) ALLEN⁸ LEWIS (*Stephen,² Joseph¹*) m. (1) Lucy H. Bryer, 1831; she d. May 24, 1840; (2) Emmeline, dau. of Thomas Hodgdon, 1841. He was extensively engaged in the fisheries for many years. The "old Allen Lewis place" was a well-known landmark for many years on the southern slope of Pisgah, which was burned a few years ago. Southerly from his residence, where now stands the Barrett cottage, he had his flake yard. Later he moved to Atlantic St., where his heirs still live. He died Dec. 13, 1879. Children: I, Josephine, b. July 24, 1843; d. 1848. II, George Allen, b. Sept. 28, 1845; keeper of the Cuckolds light station. III, Emma P., b. July 28, 1849; d. Apr. 26, 1865. IV, Thomas H., b. Oct. 12, 1850; d. Apr. 28, 1860. V, Ann Mary, b. July 16, 1854; m. Henry A. Kennedy; dec. VI, Jennie S., b. July 28, 1858; res. on homestead, unm. VII, Edward Scott, b. Oct. 8, 1860; set. at Livermore Falls; d. Dec. 11, 1895, leaving wife and ten chil.

(*42) LEMUEL⁸ LEWIS, JR., (*Lemuel,² Joseph¹*) m. Sarah P. Gray, New., 1825. Lived on Back River. He d. Mar. 26, 1857; she d. Dec. 17, 1864, a. 25-8. Children: I, Wilmot, b. Sept. 26, 1826; m. (1) Mary Nelson; (2)

Mary McLain; see Chap. XVI. II, Clark L., b. Nov. 13, 1829; m. Mary Baker; d. 1855; wid. m. (2) Samuel Wylie, 2d. III, Melissa A., b. June 22, 1832; m. William Fish, Jeff.; d. 1861. IV, Agnes D., b. Oct. 11, 1834; m. Thomas Giles. V, Lucinda, b. June 2, 1839; m. Alonzo Pinkham. VI, Franklin, b. Dec. 12, 1841; set. in Gloucester, Mass.; d. Mar. 21, 1864. VII, Lorinda, b. Aug. 31, 1844; m. John Tibbetts.

(*43) GILES⁸ LEWIS (*Lemuel*,² *Joseph*¹) m. Mina Pinkham, 1819; lived for a few years on Barter's Island, then moved to Bristol, where they afterward lived. Their chil. were: Urial, Margery, Isaiah, Aurinda, Narcissa, Jefferson F., Everett, Woodbury, Constant, Ambrose. Of this family Isaiah came to B. H. abt. 1876, where he purchased the real estate from the W. O. McCobb store to where the footbridge has since been built, including the E. S. S. Co.'s landing. He engaged in the coal business, and a few years later built Lewis Block and other buildings, which became among the most valuable pieces of property in town. He m. Susan L. Wells; they had no children; he d. Sept. 25, 1894. Jefferson F., another son of Giles, set. at B. H. in 1883. He was a carpenter; m. Nancy J. Geyer, Bris. Their chil. were: Ralph A., m. Nettie Pierce, agent of the E. S. S. Co. and dealer in coal; Claude, unm., carpenter; Arthur G., express agent, m. Grace D., dau. of Luther and Mary Maddocks.

(*49) WILLARD⁸ LEWIS (*Lemuel*,² *Joseph*¹) m. Belinda, dau. of John Lewis, 1834. He followed the sea in early years and for a time engaged in the fisheries, living where Camp Skowhegan stands, on Southport. Later he rem. to B. H., conducting a retail ice business, which his sons have continued. He d. Aug. 7, 1898; she d. Apr. 13, 1900. Children: Frances Ellen (dec.), Eliza C., Harriet L. (dec.), Calista, Wilfred, Merrill, Henrietta (dec.), Fred R., Bertha.

(*50) MILES⁸ LEWIS (*Lemuel*,² *Joseph*¹) m. Sarah, dau. of Samuel Lewis, 1837. Lived on his father's homestead. He d. Apr. 20, 1894; she d. July 28, 1898. Children: I, George Beaman, m. Carrie Robinson, of La.; res. B. Ctr. II, Vandalia, m. Freeman Boynton; res. B. H. III, Mary A., m. Frank Wadsworth; res. Back River. IV, Sidney G., m. (1) Fanny Foster, (2) Nettie Huff, both dec.; res. Back River. V, Miles S., set. on the Kennebec. VI, Manly R., dec. VII, Flora E., m. Alden Winslow; res. B. H. VIII, Gardner N., m. Flora Pinkham; res. B. Ctr.

(*51) JOHN⁸ LEWIS (*John*,² *Joseph*¹) m. Fanny Pinkham, 1811. Lived on Barter's Island. Children: Mina, Betsey, Thomas, Jacob, Rebecca, Esther, Frederick, Seth, Bradford, Warren, Dexter W., Emily, Convers O., b. bet. 1811-36; most of this fam. have set. out of town.

(*52) SAMUEL⁸ LEWIS (*John*,² *Joseph*¹) m. Sarah Barter, 1818. Lived where Gilman Lewis now lives on Barter's Is. He d. Sept. 30, 1882; she d. Dec. 4, 1881. Children: Eleanor, Sarah, Emeline, Christopher, Mary E., George W., Austin, Sophy A., Gilman S., b. bet. 1814-36.

(*56) ISRAEL⁸ LEWIS (*John*,² *Joseph*¹) m. Elizabeth Matthews, 1825. Lived on what is known as the Mudge place on Back River. He d. Apr. 27, 1855; she d. Dec. 17, 1882. Children: I, Loring, b. Mar. 20, 1830; m. (1) Sarah Stover; (2) Clara Murphy. II, Julia A., b. Mar. 21, 1832; m. Isaac Hutchings. III, Marilla, b. June 26, 1834; m. Abner Hutchings. IV, Christiana, b. May 23, 1836; m. James Hutchings. V, Elizabeth, b. Mar. 26, 1838; m. John Hutchings. VI, Roswell C., b. Apr. 3, 1841; m. Abigail Matthews. VII, Charles M., b. Jan. 28, 1851; m. Eliza J. Murphy.

(*65) DAVID⁸ LEWIS (*Isaac*,² *Joseph*¹) m. Sarah A. McCobb, Jeff., 1833. He lived on Back River, where John Matthews settled. He died Mar. 30, 1889; she died Dec. 11, 1895. Children: I, Martin V., b. May 28, 1834; d.

1847, see Cas. II, Ursula, b. Nov. 20, 1835; m. Albert Nelson; res. South.; d. Aug. 3, 1864. III, Alonzo, b. Sept. 10, 1837; m. Angeline Matthews; d. 1886, see Cas. IV, Benton, b. Aug. 5, 1840; d. 1863, see Cas. V, Albion, b. Nov. 10, 1842; m. Eliza J. Tibbetts. VI, Olive E., b. Apr. 22, 1845; m. Orenthall Greenleaf. VII, Casilda, b. Apr. 30, 1847; m. Hartley Tibbetts. VIII, George Elvin, b. Oct. 4, 1849; m. (1) Addie Reed, (2) Hattie A. Lang. IX, Laura M., b. Oct. 18, 1852; m. (1) Cushman Bryer, (2) Augustus Rand, South. X, Angelette N., b. Sept. 12, 1856; m. James E. Lewis. XI, Menzies B., b. Oct. 14, 1858; m. Cora Fenno, Boston.

Fourth Generation.

(*71) EBENEZER⁴ LEWIS (*John, 2d,³ Joseph, Jr.,² Joseph¹*) m. Mary A., dau. of Benjamin R. and Charlotte Wylie. They lived at West B. H. He d. Mar. 1, 1878; she d. June 14, 1803. Children: I, George F. II, Capt. Eben T. Lewis; m. Cora R. McKown, 1885; res. at B. H. III, Charlotte A. IV, Frederick L. V, Mabel. VI, Ella E.

(*75) WILLIAM FARNSWORTH⁴ LEWIS (*John, 2d,³ Joseph, Jr.,² Joseph¹*) m. Philena Gray, South., 1847. Lived easterly from the head of Adams Pond, near the old road to Wis. He was lost at sea in 1851. His wid. m. (2) Loring Gray, Bris., who set. in B. They had three sons: I, Andrew Parker, b. May 16, 1848; m. Myra F. Whitmore, Deer Isle, 1876; lived for nearly 25 yrs. in the Provinces; now res. in Winthrop, prop. of the Winthrop House and manager of the Portland Packing Co. II, William Farnsworth, b. Aug. 10, 1860; res. in Mass. III, James E., b. Dec. 24, 1851; m. Angelette N., dau. of David Lewis; res. in vicinity of Boston, engaged in wood and coal trade.

(*79) ARTHUR M.⁴ LEWIS (*Samuel,³ Joseph, Jr.,² Joseph¹*) m. Mary A. Merry, 1858. Lived easterly from head of Adams Pond, near the old road. Their chil., b. bet. 1859-79, are: Lincoln A., Hattie E., Lettie J., Edmund N., Abbie, Clara, May.

LINEKIN.

1 BENJAMIN LINEKIN took up the neck of land southerly from E. B., which has ever since borne his name, before 1743. His wife's name was Mary. He died Mar. 12, 1796; she died Mar. 4, 1807. His will appears in Lincoln Prob. Rec., Vol. VII, 184-86. He was the first owner of the Neck after the Dunbar settlement. It is thought that the Linekin fam. were from Plymouth, or that vicinity, and were related to the Farnham fam. before coming here. He probably set. where the Bicknell cottage stands, for his son David, who succeeded him, lived on that spot. Joseph and Clark Linekin, supposed to be younger brothers to Benjamin, came to the Neck later, lived for a time and then moved elsewhere. It is said that Clark went to Green's Landing, Deer Isle, and Joseph probably went to Cushing, founding the fam. of that name in that locality. Children:

- 2 Abigail, b. Mar. 9, 1743; m. — Johnson.
- 3 Elizabeth, b. Dec. 5, 1745; m. — Sawyer.
- 4 Susanna, b. Jan. 2, 1749; m. Zebedee Linekin.
- 5 Sally, b. Oct. 4, 1752; m. Samuel Alley, 1774.
- 6 Benjamin, Jr., b. Dec. 22, 1754.
- 7 John, b. Jan. 18, 1755.
- 8 Phebe, b. Sept. 1, 1758; m. William Wheeler, 1776.
- 9 Lydia, b. Aug. 1, 1761; m. Joseph Langdon.
- 10 David, b. Apr. 22, 1763; m. Elinor Farnham, 1787.
- *11 Ephraim, b. Mar. 27, 1766, q. v.

- 12 Patty, b. Feb. 25, 1768; m. Jacob Sawyer.
- 13 James, b. June 24, 1769.
- 14 Lucy, b. Mar. 9, 1771; m. Ezekiel Holbrook, q. v.
- 15 John H., b. Apr. 4, 1772.

Joseph and Elizabeth Linekin reared their fam. here and then rem. to Cushing. Children: I, Joseph, Jr., b. May 5, 1760; m. Jane Brewer, 1788. II, Jenny, b. June 16, 1763. III, Elizabeth, b. July 10, 1765. IV, Walter, b. Mar. 13, 1767; m. Rhoda Grover, 1808; lived where Edward Vanhorn does. V, Rachel, b. Nov. 1, 1768. VI, Patty, b. May 1, 1770; m. Ebenezer Sawyer.

Clark and Sarah Linekin lived for several years on Linekin Neck and he was a prominent citizen during the period. They had but one child rec. in town, Clark, Jr., b. May 9, 1764. It was probably several years later than this before they moved to Deer Isle.

Second Generation.

(*11) EPHRAIM² LINEKIN (*Benjamin*¹) m. Nancy —. They owned the land below the north line of the Holbrook est., including where the present Ephraim Linekin lives. He d. Feb. 18, 1847; she d. Feb. 11, 1832. Chil.:

- *16 John, b. June 9, 1798, q. v.
- 17 Clarissa, b. July 6, 1799.
- *18 James, b. May 29, 1801, q. v.
- 19 Mary, b. Dec. 14, 1803; m. John Race, q. v.
- 20 Jane, b. June 9, 1806.
- 21 Alexander, b. Oct. 20, 1811; d. Jan. 12, 1854.
- 22 Caroline, b. Feb. 27, 1814; m. Thomas Babb.
- 23 Martha, b. Nov. 12, 1815; m. James A. Pratt.

Third Generation.

(*16) JOHN³ LINEKIN (*Ephraim*,² *Benjamin*¹) m. Nancy Hall, St. George, 1825. He died May 11, 1843. Children: Alexander, 1826; Eliza H., 1827; Lenora, 1829; Archibald, 1831; Jefferson, 1833; Orrington, 1834; Everett, 1836; Orlando, 1839; Allen, 1841. He died Sept. 19, 1881. Of this fam. Everett m. Mary E. Swett and set. on Sawyer's Island. Their chil. were: Annie L., Josephine, Herbert A., Bervere, John H., Vesta M., Freeman O., Edward E., Archibald.

(*18) JAMES³ LINEKIN (*Ephraim*,² *Benjamin*¹) m. (1) Ruth Robinson, 1825; (2) Abigail Pratt, Union, 1832. He was a sea captain and lived where his son Ephraim does. He died Apr. 23, 1874. Children:

- 24 James O., b. July 15, 1833; d. 1851, see Cas.
- 25 Eveline P., b. May 2, 1835; m. William W. Seavey.
- 26 Ketura, b. Feb. 9, 1837; m. James McDougall, q. v.
- 27 Ephraim, b. Feb. 4, 1839; m. Emma Litchfield, Bath, 1871; res. on the old homestead; owner of the Ledge Lawn House; has been engaged in general trade; chil.: James, William, Frank, Goldwin, George Winfield, Lucy E.
- 28 Aldana, b. Jan. 3, 1841; m. (1) Rufus Blake, (2) William M. Sawyer.
- 29 Melinda A., b. July 3, 1846.
- 30 Mary Emma, b. Jan. 27, 1853; m. Truman Giles, q. v.

LOVE.

- 1 JOHN LOVE, thought to have come from England, was the original

member of this fam. in America. He set. at Cape Newagen, where he m. Lydia Straw in 1798. She died Feb. 18, 1838. Children:

- *2 George, b. Jan. 16, 1794, q. v.
- *3 John, Jr., b. July 19, 1796, q. v.
- 4 Samuel, b. May 10, 1800.
- 5 Lydia, b. Mar. 5, 1803; m. Obed Harris.
- 6 Mary, b. July 19, 1806; m. William Farnham.
- 7 Sarah, b. Oct. 15, 1815; m. Baker Pierce.
- 8 Susanna, b. Nov. 5, 1819.

Second Generation.

(*2) GEORGE^s LOVE (*John*¹) m. Martha Reed. He lived on South. and followed the fishery business. Children:

- *9 George, Jr., b. Sept. 10, 1818, q. v.
- 10 Martha J., b. Aug. 18, 1820; m. William Gray, q. v.
- 11 Harriet.
- 12 Isabella.
- *13 Gilbert.

(*3) JOHN^s LOVE, JR., (*John*¹) m. Susanna, dau. of James and Margaret Brewer, 1819. They lived at B. H., where Luther Maddocks now lives. He was engaged in the fisheries. He d. Jan. 17, 1865; she d. July 29, 1863. Chil.:

- 14 Charles F., b. Dec. 9, 1819.
- 15 Elbridge, b. Aug. 29, 1821; m. (1) Jane Durant, 1845; (2) Salina Brewer, 1852. He was a sea captain; lived at B. H., his house standing upon a part of the field which was used as a training field as early as the Rev. period. He d. Jan. 12, 1882; Jane, w., d. July 29, 1851. Chil.: Charles G., b. Aug. 20, 1847, d. Aug. 29, 1867; William G., b. Aug. 30, 1849.
- 16 Margaret, b. Sept. 1, 1823; m. Ferdinand Brewer.
- 17 James, b. Dec. 9, 1825; m. Mary A. Poor.
- 18 Augustus, b. Oct. 11, 1831; m. Lydia A. Brewer.
- 19 Martha S., b. Mar. 30, 1836.
- 20 Angelet, b. Oct. 31, 1838; m. John F. Sargent.

Third Generation.

(*9) GEORGE^s LOVE, JR., (*George*^s *John*¹) m. Catherine Harris, 1838. She died May 5, 1898, a. 80. They lived on South. Children: I, Almira Harris, b. Apr. 14, 1843; II, Mary Ellen, b. Oct. 30, 1844; III, Martha, b. Mar. 14, 1848; IV, James Coolen, b. July 24, 1859.

(*13) GILBERT^s LOVE (*George*^s *John*¹) m. Octavia, dau. of Freeman Grover. They lived at West South. He followed the sea, is now dec.; wid. res. on homestead. Children: I, Millard Gilbert, b. Oct. 17, 1868; II, Ansilla, b. Oct. 15, 1860; III, Merton Wilbur, b. Sept. 21, 1863; IV, Woodbury Grover, b. May 15, 1868; V, Tavia Don, b. May 28, 1870; VI, Wesley Charles, b. Nov. 28, 1874.

LOW.

Capt. Gilman A. Low was b. Aug. 8, 1839, at Low's Point, near Riggs-ville, in Georgetown. He was the youngest of ten children of Francis Low, who was b. in Essex, Mass., Mar. 4, 1787, and Elizabeth, his wife, who was Elizabeth Burnham, Edge., b. Apr. 18, 1795. He commenced sailboat transportation of passengers between Bath and Boothbay Harbor in 1863-64, the

latter year purchasing and sailing one of the best boats in the waters he navigated. The patronage received then gave promise of the future possibilities and through his influence a company was formed and a steamer built as told on pp. 420-21. He m. (1) Margery, dau. of Nahum Baker and wid. of his brother, Francis Low, all of Georgetown; (2) Clara E., dau. of Samuel T. Wylie. Their home is on Oak St., B. H., in the house built and formerly owned by Capt. Samuel Miller Reed. Capt. Low, with scarcely an intermission from duty, took charge of the principal boat on the line for about 35 years, during which time no accident of consequence occurred. Since about 1900 he has retired from the service.

LUNDY.

Ebenezer and Eady Lundy, who lived at Cape Newagen, had the oldest fam. of that name recorded in B., though there are indications of older members in the earlier records, but not connected. He d. Jan., 1834. Children: Thomas, 1819; Lydia, 1820; Ann, 1822; Esther, 1824; Ebenezer, Jr., 1826; Willard, 1827.

MACAULAY.

Joseph Macaulay came to Boothbay from Prince Edward's Island in 1851. He married Octavia, dau. of Benjamin Pinkham, and settled on Barter's Island, where they now live. He has followed a seafaring life. Chil.: I, Ida E., m. Fremont Kimball; II, Millard F., m. Alvoney, dau. of Leroy Kimball; III, John, m. Ellera, dau. of Theodore Roberts, is now living in Rangeley; IV, Ellery D., unm.; V, Fred M., m. Fannie Hall, of B. H.

McCLINTOCK.

1 WILLIAM McCLINTOCK, b. 1730, m. Margaret, dau. of William Fullerton, 1773, who was b. in 1741. He lived in Bris. when married. There are two traditions regarding his ancestry: one, that he was the son of Samuel McClintock and came to America with his parents when a mere infant; the other, that he was son of William McClintock, who came to Medford, Mass., from Ireland in 1718. In both cases the ancestry is said to be Scotch-Irish from the north of Ireland. William and Samuel have both been family names in our records, and undoubtedly he was as a child, with his parents, in Bris. It is not unlikely that the immigrant, William, had a son Samuel, who was father of William of Bris., and coming there at an early age from Mass. gave rise to that part of the story. There would be no inconsistency as to dates in this view. He died June 3, 1779. His wid. m. (2) Deacon William Burns. She died Apr. 17, 1822. Children:

- 2 Samuel, b. 1774; set. in Boothbay and then rem. elsewhere; trace lost.
- *3 John, b. Apr. 20, 1776, q. v.
- 4 William, b. Oct., 1778; m. (1) Fanny Young, 1800; (2) Betsey Plummer, 1829. He was a land surveyor, lived in Bris. and held many public positions in town, among which was that of delegate to the Portland Convention of 1819 for framing a State Constitution. They had a fam. of seven chil. His son, William, Jr., succeeded on the homestead, dying there in 1899, a. 80. The homestead is now owned by Robert A. Sproul, who married an adopted daughter.

Second Generation.

(*3) JOHN² MCCLINTOCK (*William*¹) m. Catherine Burns, Bris. He set. at Dover, where Charles H. Rush has lived in recent years. They had a fam. of sixteen chil., eight of each sex. Of these, four daus. were blondes and four brunettes; and the sons were likewise divided, four light and four dark. He was a surveyor and held several town offices, see Chap. XVI. His wife died May 26, 1822, a. 48. He married (2) Mrs. Elizabeth Bowles. He died June 20, 1861. Children:

- 5 Elizabeth, b. Mar. 11, 1797; m. John Carlton, Woolwich.
- 6 Margaret, b. Sept. 8, 1798; m. John Carlton, Woolwich; his 2d marriage.
- 7 Jane, b. Nov. 30, 1799; m. Jason Fuller, q. v.
- 8 William, b. Nov. 1, 1801; m. Martha J. Dodge; d. Sept. 23, 1847; chil.: I, Melissa, b. Aug. 17, 1838; d. in inf. II, Jane F., b. Aug. 9, 1841; m. Hartley Averill, Alna. III, Catherine, b. Apr. 5, 1836; m. Walter Hall, Wis.
- 9 Frances, b. Jan. 30, 1803; m. Spencer Greenleaf.
- 10 Mary, b. Oct. 16, 1804; m. Robert Reed, Woolwich.
- *11 Samuel, b. June 24, 1806, q. v.
- *12 John, b. June 24, 1806, q. v.
- *13 Waterman T., b. July 2, 1808, q. v.
- 14 Martha, b. Oct. 10, 1809; m. Elbridge Webber, New.
- 15 Leonard, b. Oct. 21, 1810; unm.; d. at Natchez, Sept. 20, 1840.
- 16 Jason, b. Feb. 21, 1812; he was killed by a shark at Mobile; unm.
- 17 Catherine, b. Aug. 22, 1813; m. Samuel Fullerton.
- 18 Franklin, b. Sept. 27, 1814; m. Sarah Webber; set. in New.
- 19 Ruth W., b. Apr. 12, 1817; m. William B. Foster, New York.
- 20 Joseph, b. July 17, 1821; m. in Oakland, Calif.; set. there.

Third Generation.

(*11) SAMUEL³ MCCLINTOCK (*John*² *William*¹) m. Caroline Auld, Jan., 1881. He built the house on Atlantic St. where the late Allen Lewis lived; he was a "forty-niner" to the gold fields of Calif., but ret. to B., where he died, Jan. 28, 1864; she died July 1, 1875. Children:

- 21 Sarah E., b. May 26, 1832; m. Thaddeus Perkins, Boston.
- 22 Ora Caroline, b. Jan. 14, 1836; m. George Newbegin.
- 23 Josephine, b. Nov. 3, 1837; m. Edward Stacy, Wis.
- 24 Leonard S., b. Jan. 31, 1840; m. (1) Mary Bennett; she d. Oct. 14, 1872, a. 28; (2) Helen Joy, Windsor; (3) Ella S., dau. of Joseph and Catherine McKown and wid. of Sanford Greenleaf, 1883. George L. McClintock is son of the last marriage. Capt. Len McClintock, as he was familiarly called, was an expert and successful seaman, and noted for his daring qualities wherever he was known, and his acquaintance was large in many of the Atlantic ports. His adventures were many, but perhaps the most sensational, the one which drew comment from many of our leading newspapers, occurred at Ponce, Porto Rico, Nov. 27, 1876. Capt. McClintock had entered that port a few days before with a general cargo. His manifest contained an error in weight but not in number of pieces, so that it was immaterial, though technical. He was hurried before a magistrate by the Spanish authorities, ravenous for their plunder, for they received one-half of the fines imposed. The vessel was fined \$4,000, but was left in charge of the Captain and his crew. A gunboat, with fires banked, lay at the mouth of the harbor on guard. Capt. McClintock begged time before confiscation to confer with the American owners, though he was, unknown to his persecutors, a principal owner. Meantime he sounded out a passage through a dangerous reef that bounded one side of the harbor, always deemed impassable. He did this, unobserved, from a dory. Much of the time he was lying there he spent on shore, playing billiards and otherwise

sporting with the officials, entirely indifferent in appearance to his condition. He became very popular with them. Every night his crew threw up the anchor one pawl of the capstan, heaving the anchor short without suspicion. Finally a suitable breeze sprang up. The Captain was ashore with the officials, calm as a rock, while they were excited over the betting at the game. He had earlier in the day obtained permission to spread his sails to dry them. Suddenly, at 11.30 A. M., he left his companions ashore, went aboard, weighed anchor, spread every yard of canvas and sailed straight for the reef. The officials, both ashore and on the gunboat, were dumb with surprise, for they saw only a wreck ahead for him; but he went through where he had sounded without a scratch and it gave him four miles lead of the war vessel, for they had to round the reef, besides it took time to get their fires going. He passed directly under the guns of the fort, but on account of other shipping lying in range not a shot was fired. Before nightfall he was out of their sight. They guarded the Mona passage for some time without result, for he sailed to the south of San Domingo, exactly opposite to the calculations of his pursuers. In due time he reached N. Y., took out new papers, and changed the name of his schooner, the *Baracoa*, to that of *Eunice McKown*, named for the daughter of one of the owners, Capt. Cyrus McKown. The two men in his crew upon whom he mostly relied in this dangerous exploit were Benjamin Kenney and John P. Perkins, both of Boothbay Harbor. His home was corner of Townsend Ave. and McClintock St. He died Jan. 27, 1890.

25 Albert B., b. Mar. 7, 1842; d. 1862.

26 Edmund Wilson, b. Mar. 4, 1847; lives in Wakefield, Mass.

(*12) JOHN⁸ MCCLINTOCK (*John*,² *William*¹) m. Sarah D. B. Clark, Boston, 1839. He commenced where the Baldwin Fish Co. is located in a small shoe shop. The land immediately about him was a veritable alder swamp. Later he added some merchandise and soon engaged in bank fishing, see Chap. XXI. His rise in business was rapid. He acquired a good property and made many improvements upon his holdings. He was one of the most broadly known men who has lived in the town and is still vividly remembered by the old fishermen along the Maine coast. Col. John McClintock, for by that title he was known, having been commissioned by Gov. Dunlap, Sept. 3, 1836, after an active and extensive business life, died Feb. 21, 1874; his wife died May 30, 1880, a. 69-11. Children:

27 Capt. Edgar, b. Oct. 14, 1840; d. June 12, 1897.

28 Catherine S., b. Feb. 24, 1842; unm.; res. on the old homestead.

29 John Howard, b. June 30, 1843; m. Sarah E. Murray; lived at B. H.; coasting captain; d. Aug. 31, 1906.

30 Isabel, b. May 13, 1845; d. Apr. 9, 1848.

31 Zerada R., b. Sept. 8, 1846; d. Sept. 26, 1848.

32 Charles Henry, b. May 7, 1849; d. Nov. 13, 1901.

33 William Grace, b. Mar. 7, 1851; res. on his father's homestead.

34 George Porter, b. Apr. 2, 1853; d. Jan. 17, 1882.

(*13) WATERMAN T.⁸ MCCLINTOCK (*John*,² *William*¹) m. Hannah N. Peasley, Whitefield. Lived at Dover. She died July 27, 1888. Children: I, Benjamin, b. Aug. 4, 1839; d. 1860, see Cas. II, Elizabeth P., b. May 4, 1842; d. 1869. III, Nancy J., b. Mar. 31, 1844; d. 1868. IV, Jason, b. Dec. 24, 1845; d. 1863, see Cas. V, Phebe P., b. Jan. 15, 1848; d. Dec. 8, 1862. VI, Abby A., b. Nov. 9, 1849; d. Jan. 27, 1852. VII, Margaret C., b. Nov. 9, 1851; d. Dec. 20, 1869.

McCOBB.

1 SAMUEL McCobb founded the family of that name in B. He was the leader of the Scotch-Irish settlers to Townsend, under Col. Dunbar. All old records refer to him as such, yet he held no sub-grant of territory, but in this respect fared as the others did. His deposition is, in its concise wording, a history in itself of the settlement here and has been quoted from oftener than any other document extant relating to this locality. His family in both male and female descent has been one of sterling worth to the community, many of whom have lived long and valuable lives on Boothbay soil. Born in Ireland in 1707, he came as a young man of 23 years, the trusted lieutenant of Col. Dunbar in managing the planting of the Townsend colony. He m. abt. 1738-39 and the Christian name of his wife was Mary. Farther we are uninformed, but she was probably of some of the Townsend or Pemaquid families. They set. where the Weymouth House stands and their house, which first was a log one, was followed by a framed structure, called the "long house," and ran abt. parallel with the southerly end of that building. A slight depression in the soil still shows the spot. He died Feb. 8, 1791; she died Dec. 25, 1801, a. 81. Children:

- *2 William, b. 1740, q. v.
- *3 John, b. 1744, q. v.
- *4 James, b. abt. 1746, q. v.
- 5 Jean, b. abt. 1748; m. (1) John Fullerton, 1769; lived at St. George; (2) James Carven, set. in Burnham.
- 6 Frances, b. 1750; m. James Auld, q. v.
- 7 Mary, b. 1753; m. John Auld, q. v.
- *8 Samuel, Jr., b. May 23, 1755, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*2) WILLIAM² McCobb (*Samuel*¹). He left no family record upon the town books and search has failed to find a private one. No publishment appears, but he probably married before town incorporation. His wife's name was Rachel and her gravestone shows her to have been born in 1732, or eight years his senior. Whoever reads the history of our locality from 1760 to 1815 will learn how prominent a citizen he was, and Chap. XVI will show the positions of trust bestowed upon him by his townsmen. No man has lived in B. who has held so many and varied positions as he. He died Nov. 29, 1815; she died Jan. 11, 1816. They lived where his father set. They had but one child, Betsey, b. 1764, m. Samuel Bryer, Jr., q. v.

(*3) JOHN² McCobb (*Samuel*¹) m. Mary, dau. of John and Margaret Beath, 1775. He settled where Willard H. McCobb lives, on property purchased of William Moore. He was an early merchant in town. He died June 12, 1831; she died Nov. 29, 1882. Children:

- 9 Mary, b. Mar. 17, 1776; m. — Sproul, Bris.
- 10 Jane, b. Feb. 24, 1777; m. Robert Montgomery, q. v.
- *11 John, Jr., b. Jan. 3, 1778, q. v.
- 12 William, b. Sept. 11, 1779; m. — Clark, Bris.; s. p.
- *13 Joseph, b. Dec. 28, 1780, q. v.
- 14 Elizabeth, b. Mar. 20, 1783; m. Edmund Wilson, q. v.
- 15 Samuel, b. Sept. 20, 1784; d. Aug. 27, 1805; unm.
- 16 Parker, b. Dec. 25, 1785; d. Feb. 14, 1796.
- *17 Paul, b. Jan. 31, 1790, q. v.

(*4) JAMES² McCobb (*Samuel*¹) m. Sarah Allen, Georgetown, 1777.

This fam. was not regularly recorded. He built the old Allen Lewis house and is thought to have sold to Grover, who lived there during the War of 1812. He was living on "Harbour Island" in 1818, which is the island south of McFarland's Pt. With the loss of his son that year the male line in this branch became extinct. Dates of death of the parents have not been found. Children: I, William, d. Apr. 4, 1818, unm.; II, Susan, m. Samuel Clifford, Edge.; III, Mary, m. William Bragg, 1812; IV, Margaret, m. John Clark, Bris., 1815.

(*8) SAMUEL² MCCOBB, JR., (*Samuel*¹) m. Sarah, dau. of Andrew and Elizabeth McFarland, 1784. They took up the place and built where Charles Larrabee now lives. A log house preceded the present one, which, in part, is said to have been built in 1805, and for some years it was run as a hotel. He died May 5, 1832; she died Aug. 25, 1837. Children:

- 18 Sally, b. June 3, 1785; m. Samuel Adams, Jr., q. v.
- 19 Andrew, b. Dec. 28, 1786; set. in Jeff.; m. Elizabeth Bryer; two chil.; d. Feb. 1, 1855.
- 20 Samuel, Jr., b. Apr. 4, 1789; drowned off Tobago from brig *Nancy*, Aug. 12, 1810.
- *21 William, b. Mar. 20, 1791, q. v.
- *22 Ephraim, b. Jan. 4, 1793, q. v.
- 23 John, b. July 11, 1797; d. abt. May 22, 1820, see Cas.

Third Generation.

(*11) JOHN³ MCCOBB, JR., (*John*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Mary Huff, Edge., 1802. His grandfather Beath gave him a farm including the hill on the west of Campbell's Cove, where he set. He followed farming, going to sea but little. He died June 21, 1862; she died Apr. 4, 1860, a. 65. They had ten chil., of whom Irene, b. 1805; Nancy, b. 1807; Mary, b. 1809; Elizabeth, b. 1813; Miles H., b. 1826, either d. young or have no record besides birth. The others were:

- *24 Samuel, b. May 12, 1811, q. v.
- 25 Jane, b. Mar. 2, 1816; m. Jonathan Hutchings, q. v.
- 26 Margaret, b. Mar. 10, 1818; m. Elbridge Hodgdon, q. v.
- 27 Daniel H., b. 1820; m. Elizabeth Matthews, 1847.
- 28 Aurinda, b. 1822; m. Arthur Matthews.

(*13) JOSEPH³ MCCOBB (*John*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Margaret, dau. of James and Frances Auld, 1807. He was a leading business man, being associated with Col. Jacob Auld, as McCobb & Auld, most of his life. Together they built and lived in the brick house on the Avenue, so long and still a famous landmark in the town. He died Jan. 17, 1825; she died in Millersburg, Iowa, Dec. 9, 1857. Children:

- *29 Joseph, b. Oct. 3, 1808, q. v.
- 30 William, b. May 6, 1810; d. in New Orleans, 1831.
- 31 Margaret, b. Jan. 22, 1812; m. Otis Kennedy.
- *32 Arthur, b. Sept. 28, 1813, q. v.
- *33 Leonard, b. Jan. 12, 1817, q. v.
- 34 Isaac Weston, b. July 2, 1818; d. 1821.
- 35 Cyrus, b. Sept. 30, 1820; d. 1823.
- 36 Martha E., b. Nov. 4, 1822; m. and set. in Iowa.
- 37 Charles H., b. Feb. 2, 1825; d. in Memphis, Tenn., Apr. 19, 1863.

(*17) PAUL³ MCCOBB (*John*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Jane, dau. of James and Frances Auld, 1812. They lived on the homestead of his father. He died July 31, 1852; she died June 6, 1864. Children:

- 38 Mary, b. Feb. 3, 1818; m. Daniel Auld, q. v.
 39 John, b. Apr. 9, 1816; d. Apr. 19, 1842, see Cas.
 40 Fanny, b. Oct. 27, 1815; m. Edwin Auld, q. v.
 *41 James A., b. July 19, 1817, q. v.
 42 Sarah, b. Mar. 20, 1824; m. Thomas Matthews, 1844.
 43 Eliza, b. Feb. 25, 1826; m. John Holton, q. v.
 44 Armitage G., b. Oct. 24, 1831; d. June 17, 1863, on the march to Gettysburg.
 45 William P., b. July 31, 1833; m. Fanny, dau. of Charles and Sarah Corey; set. in Dorchester, Mass.
 Two chil., Rachel and Nancy, d. in infancy.

(*21) WILLIAM⁸ MCCOBB (*Samuel, Jr.*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Mary Michael. He was a blacksmith, living on his father's homestead. He died Apr. 18, 1879; she died Aug. 2, 1878, a. 87-6. Children:

- 46 Susan M., b. Oct. 20, 1812; m. Simon Dodge, Edge.
 47 John W., b. 1820; d. 1824.
 48 George, b. Dec. 3, 1824; d. Apr. 1, 1849, see Cas.
 49 Abigail, b. Apr. 6, 1827; m. William C. Larrabee, Bath, q. v.
 50 Amanda E., b. July 19, 1829; m. George W. Dolloff, q. v.
 51 William F., b. Nov. 3, 1831; d. Apr. 1, 1849, see Cas.

(*22) EPHRAIM⁸ MCCOBB (*Samuel, Jr.*,² *Samuel*¹) m. (1) Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel, Jr., and Mary Adams, 1814; (2) Sarah Thompson, 1823; (3) Elizabeth M. McFarland, 1828. Children: I, Sarah J., b. Oct. 1, 1815. II, Elizabeth, b. July 18, 1817; m. Andrew Lewis, 1834. III, Samuel, b. Apr. 25, 1819; d. 1825. IV, William, b. Nov. 2, 1821. V, Thompson, b. Jan. 25, 1824. VI, John, b. Aug. 2, 1827. VII, Ephraim C., b. Nov. 17, 1831.

Fourth Generation.

(*24) SAMUEL⁴ MCCOBB (*John, Jr.*,³ *John*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Margery, dau. of William S. and Susan Bryer, 1843. They lived on the father's homestead, on the hill west from Campbell's Cove. He died Dec. 17, 1886. Children: I, Azula E., b. July 12, 1845; d. Apr. 1, 1870. II, Anna G., b. Sept. 19, 1847; m. Miles H. Trask, 1879. III, Clement, b. July 30, 1849; m. and res. at B. Ctr.; follows farming, stone work and moving buildings. IV, Clara E. G., b. June 27, 1852; d. 1870; unm. V, Maria H., b. Sept. 2, 1856; d. 1873; unm. VI, Isabel C., b. May 27, 1862; m. Charles E. Ervine, Dam., now Bath, 1892.

(*29) JOSEPH⁴ MCCOBB (*Joseph*,³ *John*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Martha Wilson, Portland; set. in Boston. Children: I, William C., b. Dec. 24, 1831. II, Charlotte, b. Nov. 7, 1833. III, Alexander R., b. May 25, 1836. IV, Joseph L., b. Feb. 7, 1839.

(*32) ARTHUR⁴ MCCOBB (*Joseph*,³ *John*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Elizabeth, dau. of Dr. Charles Fisher. He traded in the old red store where McCobb & Auld did. She died Feb. 14, 1840, a. 23. He died abt. that time, exact date not found. They had two sons: I, Charles Sullivan, b. Feb. 20, 1837; d. at Gettysburg, July 4, 1863, see p. 404. II, Abial Henry, b. Mar. 10, 1839; d. in Vallejo, Calif., Nov. 10, 1883. He was a benefactor to the Second Cong. Church, in which a memorial slab was erected to him.

(*33) LEONARD⁴ MCCOBB (*Joseph*,³ *John*,² *Samuel*¹) m. Serena Kennedy, Jeff., where they lived until abt. 1845, when they ret. to B. H., living here afterward. He was engaged in trade, first in the old red store, where

his father traded, and then built, abt. 1850, cor. of Oak St. and Townsend Ave., where the building was superseded by the Townsend Block, commenced in 1906. He died Feb. 20, 1889; she died Jan. 21, 1891. Children:

- 52 Orra E., b. Jan. 4, 1838; m. Samuel M. Dodge, Edge., 1857; d. Mar. 9, 1889; s. p.
 - 53 William Otis, b. Mar. 27, 1840; m. (1) Lovisa Baldwin, New Bedford, Mass., 1875; (2) Ellen Baldwin, sister to first, 1878. He is a merchant at B. H., occupying the old store of his ancestors in another location; s. p.
 - 54 Joseph L., b. Dec. 6, 1848; m. Mattie E. Stetson, 1881. He is a dry goods merchant at B. H.; two chil., Annie and Lombard.
 - 55 Charles H., b. Feb. 6, 1852; m. Mary E. Campbell, 1877; formerly a merchant at B. H., succeeding his father; s. p.
- Twin sons of Leonard and Serena d. in infancy.

(*41) JAMES A.⁴ MCCOBB (*Paul,³ John,² Samuel¹*) m. Martha J., dau. of Israel and Jane Holton, 1843. They lived on his father's homestead. He d. Mar. 3, 1896; she d. Mar. 22, 1877. Children: I, Eliza J., b. July 11, 1846; unm. II, Clara F., b. May 8, 1850; m. Herbert Decker. III, Willard H., b. Sept. 8, 1852; m. Bertha Miller, 1882; res. on homestead of his father and conducts a dairy farm; chil.: Arthur (see Chap. XXIII), Florence and Beatrice. IV, Laura E., b. Oct. 4, 1854; m. Charles Pierce, South.; res. at B. H.; chil.: Clara and Edith.

McDOUGALL.

1 JAMES McDOUGALL came to E. B. from Pictou, N. S., in 1832. He was a widower with ten children. He m. Rachel, dau. of Samuel, Jr., and Betsey Bryer, in 1835. He lived easterly from the residence of the late William E. Reed. He died Sept. 17, 1865; she died Mar. 26, 1891, a. 92. Children:

- 2 Grace, b. 1806; m. Joseph Beck.
- 3 Catherine, unm.
- 4 Margaret, b. 1810; unm.
- 5 Charles, b. May, 1813; m. Mary Sherman, 1842; lived in E. B.; he d. Jan. 8, 1873; she d. Jan. 19, 1849; chil.: Charles S., Eleazer and Mary A., none of whom live in Maine.
- 6 John, b. Oct., 1816; m. Mary Adams, 1838. They lived where John E. Kelley does. He was a prominent business man in his day, succeeding the Adams Bros. at No. B. in shipbuilding, afterward moving his business to E. B., see Chap. XIX. He d. Feb. 7, 1863; she d. Nov. 21, 1894. They had one dau., Cordelia, b. Jan. 5, 1840, m. John E. Kelley, 1864, q. v.
- 7 William, b. Oct. 11, 1820; m. Amora —, New Orleans. He was a ship carpenter and res. at West B. H. He d. Sept. 3, 1898. Children: Margaretta A., m. Capt. John H. Pinkham, d. July 9, 1885, a. 35; William Henry, Julia, Delia, John E.; two chil., May E. and James, d. in youth.
- *8 Simon, b. Mar. 15, 1824, q. v.
- *9 James, q. v.
- 10 Nancy, b. June, 1828; m. James Race, 1847; d. Apr. 25, 1852.
- 11 Christy Belle, unm.
- 12 Mary Elizabeth, b. Oct. 16, 1836; m. Paul P. Adams, q. v.
- 13 Rachel, b. Feb. 3, 1838; unm.
- 14 Samuel, b. Feb. 10, 1840; d. May, 1869, see Cas.

Second Generation.

(*8) SIMON² McDOUGALL (*James¹*) m. Sarah, dau. of John and Mary Race, 1844; she died June 9, 1903. They first lived at Linekin, but at E. B.

after 1868. He was engaged in the fishing business until that date, when he went into trade, in which he still continues. His son, Hiram W., was partner for some years after 1881, see Chap. XIX. He has been an active man in town affairs and a leading member of the Methodist Church in his village. Always a Republican with strong prohibition tendencies. Children:

- 15 James, b. Feb. 4, 1845; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Benaiah and Clarissa Dolloff; res. in Dorchester, Mass.; two chil.
- 16 Mary O., b. Nov. 14, 1847; unm.; res. at E. B. with her father.
- 17 John R., b. Nov. 4, 1849; m. Nancy J., dau. of Rufus and Margaret Murray, Dec. 25, 1871; she d. Apr. 27, 1903. He commenced going to the Banks at 14, fishing from a dory, which he followed for six years. At 20 he opened a store at E. B. and has since continued in trade. Lyman M., his son, was taken into partnership in 1896, the firm being styled the J. R. McDougall Co. Since the early days of the Ocean Point summer colony Mr. McDougall had ran a team there daily in the season. In 1896 a store was built there by the firm, which each season since has carried a full line of groceries, provisions and sundries. See Chapters XVI, XIX and XX for official and society positions held and business data. Additional to facts there shown, he has been President of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. since 1898, and for two years Dist. Dep. Grand Master of Tenth Masonic Dist. of Me.; also member of the Republican Town Com. of B. since 1886, and of the Rep. Co. Com. for Lincoln since 1900. Children: I, Lyman M., m. Mary B. Hatch, 1901; partner with his father at E. B. II, Edith B., m. James T. Stormont, Chelsea, Mass.; three chil.: Grace, Robert and Donald. III, Emily G., m. Dean Emery, New Rochelle, N. Y., an attorney at law, May 19, 1904. IV, Blanch S.
- 18 Frank H., b. Oct. 9, 1851; m. Mrs. Martha A. Reed, Gloucester, Mass., 1886; res. at B. H.; photographer; one dau., Susie.
- 19 Hiram W., b. Sept. 21, 1858; m. Clara E. Weymouth; res. at B. H.; engaged in clothing trade; three sons, Simon, Lawrence and Richard.
- 20 Sadie G., b. July 8, 1866; m. Osgood N. Vannah, Linekin.

(*9) JAMES² MCDUGALL (*James*¹) m. Ketura, dau. of James Linekin. He was formerly engaged in trade and shipbuilding, see Chap. XIX. They now conduct a summer boarding house at E. B. Children: I, Albra O., b. Sept. 30, 1854; m. Alwild Palmer, Bris., 1883; one child, Audrey A.; merchant at E. B. since 1876, see Chap. XIX. II, Walter, b. May 12, 1861; m. Sophia, dau. of Simon Farnham; res. at Murray Hill, prop. of the Forest House. III, Grace A., b. Apr. 30, 1869. IV, Howard, b. Mar. 31, 1871; stenographer in War Dept., Washington, D. C.

McFARLAND.

1 JOHN MCFARLAND and his wife, Lydia, were immigrants under Dunbar in the fall of 1730. Aside from the fact that he and the Fullertons settled side by side in Townsend and were on intimate terms, and that the families had intermarried in Scotland, there are several strong indications that John McFarland and his family, like the Fullertons, first came to Arrowsic and Georgetown before settling at Townsend. If this be correct, then 1728 is the date of their coming to America. He built easterly from the house now owned and occupied by Silas Stinson Lewis, near Church Square. Like all others he probably built a log house which was used until mills were established, when he built a frame one. This frame house was occupied by his son Andrew, and was burned about 1773, when the "yellow house" was



MARSHAL SMITH.
1798-1867.

built, which, in a remodeled form and moved westerly to the avenue, is the present Lewis residence. His wife's family name is unknown. They had four children, but the date of birth is only obtainable in the case of Andrew, who was born in 1725. It is certain that Ephraim was older than Andrew, and that the others were younger, how much is uncertain. Perhaps all were born before Townsend was located in, but more likely that one or two of the younger ones were born here. McFarland owned from the head of the Harbor to the Center, while the Fullerton property abutted his on the west. Townsend Avenue and the road leading to the Center nearly mark the line between these two old estates, a part of the distance being exactly on the line of division. The date of his wife's death is not known; he died in 1773. Children:

*2 Ephraim, q. v.

*3 Andrew, b. 1725, q. v.

4 Thomas, m. Lydia —; by probate record he was a mariner and d. in 1789; his wid. had rem. to Woolwich in Oct. of that year. There is no town record relating to him or his family. If he had chil. they probably grew up in Woolwich, where it is thought his wife formerly had lived.

5 Sarah, m. Israel Davis; d. Sept. 20, 1772, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*2) EPHRAIM² MCFARLAND (*John*¹). The town records are practically silent in his case. He appears as a member of the first church and it is known that he lived where Dennis S. Wylie does and had one of the first stores in town, paying the tea and coffee tax to the Lincoln County Commissioners immediately upon the organization of the county in 1760. His store was near the present residence of George W. Dolloff. The name of his wife and the dates of births and deaths in his family are totally wanting. Chil.:

6 Hannah, m. Andrew Wall, q. v.

*7 Benjamin, q. v.

(*3) ANDREW² MCFARLAND (*John*¹) m. Elizabeth — abt. 1754. They lived on the father's homestead, and the "yellow house," previously referred to, was of his building, at about the time of his father's death. Andrew followed the sea, engaged in the foreign and West India trade a greater part of the time. He had a store and became the owner of considerable real estate in town. During the Revolution he engaged in active service, holding a captain's commission. His house was a landmark for many years, and during his life it was the aristocratic feature of the town. From a society point of view it is plainly evident that he and his family were foremost, and many indications exist to show they were ambitious for the lead in that direction. His will shows the possession of tracts of land about the Harbor, on Barter's Is., on the Damariscotta, the greater part of Spruce Point and Green Is. in Penobscot Bay. He d. Dec. 25, 1780; she d. Oct. 15, 1820, a. 92. Children:

8 Jane, b. Dec. 26, 1755; m. William Reed, q. v.

*9 Andrew, b. Sept. 24, 1757, q. v.

10 Mary, b. Jan. 9, 1760; m. Andrew Reed, 3d, q. v.

11 Elizabeth, b. Oct. 4, 1761.

12 Sarah, b. May 29, 1763; m. Samuel McCobb, Jr., q. v.

13 Ephraim, b. Feb. 16, 1765; m. Elizabeth Mitchell, Belfast, 1794.

*14 John Murray, b. Sept. 26, 1767, q. v.

15 Rosanna, b. Nov. 25, 1768; d. Feb. 21, 1770.

16 Rosanna, b. Oct. 27, 1770; m. William Maxwell Reed, q. v.

17 Margaret, b. May 11, 1772; d. July 28, 1799; unm.

18 Susanna, b. Feb. 12, 1774; m. David Reed, 4th, q. v.

Third Generation.

(*7) BENJAMIN³ MCFARLAND (*Ephraim*,² *John*¹) m. Margaret Murray, 1799. She may have been an unrecorded daughter of John and Ann Murray; otherwise she cannot be connected with the main Boothbay family of that name. He lived for a time on his father's homestead, but removed from town and settled in the vicinity of Belfast. He followed the sea and none of his descendants in name live in this locality at present. Children: I, Elizabeth, b. July 9, 1780; m. Nathaniel Pinkham, 1799. II, John, b. Apr., 1785. III, Margaret, b. July 8, 1788; m. Samuel Wilson. IV, Ephraim, b. Oct. 13, 1791. V, Lydia, b. Mar. 2, 1794. VI, Polly, b. July 6, 1796; m. Thomas Cunningham, Belfast, 1821. VII, Sally, b. Apr. 8, 1799. VIII, Jane, b. Aug. 27, 1802; m. Ezra Cunningham, 1826. IX, Benjamin, Jr., b. Dec. 13, 1806.

(*9) ANDREW³ MCFARLAND (*Andrew*,² *John*¹) m. (1) Betsey, dau. of Capt. Robert and Margaret McKown, Bristol, 1789; she d. Oct. 25, 1790; (2) Mary Sales, Chelsea, Mass., 1798; she d. Jan. 19, 1800, a. 37. He d. Sept. 27, 1832. They had one dau., Mary Sales, b. Jan. 13, 1800. She m. (1) Frederick Lewis, Jr., Whitefield, 1818; (2) Stephen, son of David Kenniston, 1822. Capt. Andrew McFarland was a prosperous master mariner, engaged in the foreign trade. His second wife evidently endeared herself much to the Boothbay people in her two years of life among them, for we find in these genealogies at least half a score of namesakes of Mary Sales.

(*14) JOHN MURRAY³ MCFARLAND (*Andrew*,² *John*¹) m. Margaret, dau. of Paul and Margery (Beath) Reed. He was the first postmaster in Boothbay and throughout his career one of the principal men of affairs in town. He has been described to the author by those who remember him as a man of slight frame, weighing not more than 130 pounds; of a careful, conservative turn, free from impulsiveness and thoroughly calculating in all undertakings. He was town treasurer for 32 years. His townsmen implicitly relied upon him as to both judgment and integrity. See Chaps. XVI, XIX and XXI. He died July 13, 1831; she died Feb. 9, 1857. Children:

- 19 Elizabeth, b. June 23, 1795; d. 1805.
- 20 Margaret, b. Feb. 27, 1797; m. Major Alexander Drummond, Phippsburg.
- 21 Margery, b. Dec. 25, 1798; m. Rufus K. Reed.
- 22 Rosanna, b. Apr. 7, 1800; unm.
- 23 Nathaniel C., b. Mar. 21, 1803; unm.; one of the firm of McFarland Bros.; d. Dec. 28, 1882.
- 24 Elizabeth, b. Aug. 15, 1806; d. Oct. 4, 1822.
- 25 John, b. Nov. 14, 1807; set. in the vicinity of Belfast.
- *26 Andrew, b. Apr. 8, 1810, q. v.
- 27 William Maxwell, b. July 27, 1812; unm.; d. Apr. 25, 1870; he was one of the firm of McFarland Bros.

Fourth Generation.

(*20) ANDREW⁴ MCFARLAND (*John M.*,³ *Andrew*,² *John*¹) m. Margery, dau. of Major John McKown. He with his brothers William and Nathaniel constituted the firm of McFarland Bros., who, together with their father, whom they succeeded, made McFarland's Point so prominent a place of business over a long period in Boothbay's history. He died Apr. 21, 1887; she died Feb. 11, 1875. Children: I, John Murray, b. Jan. 7, 1838; m. Mary A., dau. of Edward K. Greenleaf; four chil.: Nathaniel C., John W., Richard M., Margery. II, Isabel Louise, b. Dec. 5, 1838; unm. III, Nathaniel C., b. July 5, 1842; d. Feb. 12, 1865.

NOTE.—There are references in early probate records, also in depositions, to a James McFarland, a contemporary, apparently, of John. No descendants have appeared in town of this man, but it is thought that they were brothers, that both settled here for a time and that James went back to Pemaquid, where he founded the Bristol family of this name.

McGUNIGLE.

Peter McGunigle was born in Pictou, N. S., Dec. 29, 1814. As a young man he came to Maine and engaged first at Camden, then at Thomaston and later at East Boothbay as a ship blacksmith. He m. Clementina Young, Thomaston, 1852. He followed his trade up to within a year or two before his death, which occurred Jan. 31, 1906. He was a man of strong convictions, influential in his church, the Methodist at E. B., and an ardent advocate of prohibition. Children: I, George A., b. Mar. 29, 1855; m. Clara M. Seavey; res. in Somerville, Mass. II, Carrie E., b. May 24, 1859; m. Arthur W. Shaw, Portland; dec. III, Ida A., b. Jan. 26, 1861; d. 1865. IV, Ulysses G., b. July 10, 1863; d. 1865. V, Archibald R., b. Jan. 31, 1867; res. Meriden, Conn. VI, Robert H., b. Apr. 23, 1857; d. 1858. VII, Henry H., b. Sept. 22, 1872; res. in Augusta.

McINTIRE.

Capt. Josiah McIntire was b. at Small Point, in the town of Phippsburg, in 1834. He came to B. at the age of 18. He m. Thankful, dau. of John and Abigail (Dunton) Roberts. His business was at sea. He d. Aug. 18, 1871. Children: I, Herbert K., b. Sept. 2, 1861; d. Sept. 1, 1879. II, Ernest L., b. Oct. 20, 1865; unm.; follows a seafaring life. III, Liston M., b. July 13, 1867; m. Maud Miller; live at B. H. IV, Addie T., b. Apr. 3, 1870; d. 1872. Mrs. Thankful McIntire has for several years conducted a summer boarding house at her residence on Townsend Ave.

McKAY.

William and Mary McKay came to B. from Nova Scotia in 1851 and set. at West B. H. She was Mary Grady before marriage. He followed the sea, dying in a foreign port from yellow fever, Dec. 31, 1864, a. 48; she d. in 1880, a. 60. Children: I, Harriet S., b. Dec. 20, 1846; m. Isaac Farmer. II, Mary A., b. Apr. 8, 1848; unm.; dec. III, Priscilla J., b. Feb. 25, 1850; unm.; dec. IV, Aquilla E., b. Dec. 5, 1852; unm.; dec. V, Ida S., b. Apr. 17, 1854; m. John H. Lake. VI, James H., b. July 26, 1856; d. in youth. VII, Estelle, b. Mar. 19, 1858; d. in youth. VIII, Edith E., b. 1860; m. Hardy McKown.

McKOWN.

1 PATRICK McKOWN came from Gleparm, County of Antrim, Ireland, to Townsend late in the fall of 1763. He was accompanied by his sister Mary, who afterward married John Daws, and his cousin, the Rev. John Murray.

They landed at New York and proceeded at once to Townsend. He settled on what has since been known as McKown's Point, where his son William afterward lived. He was born in Antrim, in 1739, the son of Robert and Nancy (Ford) McKown. He married Margery, the daughter of William Fullerton, Jr., in the fall of 1767. It is thought that Robert McKown, Bristol, who died in 1777, was his brother. Patrick McKown died Jan. 24, 1779. His widow afterward married Rev. Ezekiel Emerson, Georgetown, one of the leading Presbyterian ministers of his time. She died Feb. 21, 1824. The eleventh clause in his will was: "My estate or house and garden in Taberwyne street in Glenarm in the County of Antrim, Ireland, adjoining to the house formerly possessed by George Eaton I give and bequeath to my eldest son Robert if he shall go there for it, if not then to my second son William if he shall go there for it, and in his default to my youngest son John on the same terms." His will was drawn eleven days before his death. Chil.:

- 2 Jennet, b. Nov. 19, 1768; m. Capt. Ebenezer Smith, Woolwich.
- 3 Robert, b. Oct. 6, 1770; he went back to Ireland to sell the Glenarm property left him by his father and there m. Ann Grace, came back to America and set. in Woolwich, where they reared a family.
- *4 William, b. July 31, 1772, q. v.
- 5 Nancy, b. Nov. 6, 1774; m. John Ingraham, q. v.
- *6 John, b. Nov. 28, 1776, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*4) WILLIAM³ MCKOWN (*Patrick*¹) m. Polly, dau. of Samuel and Mary Thompson. He first set. where John M. Hodgdon lives, but later went to McKown's Point, where he afterward lived. He was a sea captain, engaged in the West India trade and followed the business many years. From him has descended one of the largest and most widely known families of seamen in Maine. When he was a young man, mate of his vessel, they were lying in the harbor of a West Indian city, the captain and one of the crew ashore, when an insurrection started. To rescue them was a desperate undertaking, for the firing was general all about the wharves and throughout the city, but, undaunted, he took a boat, rowed ashore, searched out his companions and together they reached the vessel in safety. He died Apr. 7, 1846; she died May 19, 1860. Children:

- 7 Mary, b. Feb. 18, 1802; m. John Parshley; set. in Bath; fam. of 7 chil.
- 8 Samuel, b. June 2, 1804; unm.; he was of an adventurous disposition. Followed whaling for several years; was with Samuel Smith and John Love in U. S. frigate *Brandywine* on a cruise to the West Indies to exterminate pirates; then for some years on a British man-of-war; and was making ready to ship on U. S. frigate *Constitution* when he disappeared and was never afterward heard from.
- 9 Patrick, b. July 10, 1806; m. Elizabeth Wylie; s. p.; d. 1833, see Cas.
- *10 William, b. June 19, 1808, q. v.
- *11 David, b. Aug. 30, 1810, q. v.
- *12 Joshua L., b. Apr. 30, 1813, q. v.
- 13 John, b. Sept. 19, 1815; d. 1833, see Cas.
- *14 Joseph T., b. Feb. 8, 1820, q. v.
- 15 Robert, b. Sept. 23, 1823; d. 1828.

(*6) JOHN³ MCKOWN (*Patrick*¹) m. Sally, dau. of Samuel and Ketty Harris. This man was best known to his contemporaries, as well as to posterity, as Major John McKown. He was a notable figure in his time and probably transacted the largest business and possessed the broadest acquaintance of any man in Boothbay. He lived and conducted his fishing establish-

ment and store near the present landing of the E. S. B. Co. at Southport. For public service see Chap. XVI. In the fifth clause of his father's will he and his sister Nancy were given to Mary (McKown) Daws to rear, and his descendants inform me this occurred. He died Feb. 17, 1852; she died Mar 26, 1884. Children:

- 16 Emerson, b. Aug. 25, 1800; d. 1829, see Cas.
- *17 Robert, b. Mar. 23, 1802, q. v.
- 18 Sarah, b. Oct. 22, 1803; m. Capt. George Reed, q. v.
- 19 John, b. Jan. 4, 1805; d. 1816, see Cas.
- 20 Isabella, b. Oct. 30, 1806; m. David Stinson, Woolwich.
- *21 Harris, b. Mar. 10, 1808, q. v.
- 22 Margery J., b. May 27, 1810; m. Andrew McFarland, q. v.
- 23 Horatio S., b. Jan. 7, 1812; dec.; unkm.
- *24 Benjamin, b. Feb. 19, 1814, q. v.
- *25 Cyrus, b. Apr. 1, 1820, q. v.
- 26 Mary A., b. Aug. 17, 1821; m. Martin E. Beal; he d. Apr. 11, 1890, a. 58-10; she d. Feb. 16, 1899. Children: Mart A. Beal, Rockford, Ill.; Isabel Beal, d. Oct., 1905; Henry H., d. Feb. 26, 1878, a. 17. Martin E. Beal lived at the old McKown homestead at South. and conducted business where Major McKown did.

Third Generation.

(*10) WILLIAM⁸ MCKOWN (*William,² Patrick¹*) m. Esther, dau. of Joseph and Jane Reed, 1832. They set. at Oak Point, where their son, Freeman H., now lives. He d. Jan. 1, 1887; she d. June 4, 1896, a. 82-10. Children:

- 27 John, 3d, b. Dec. 18, 1833; m. Lizzie Cameron, 1860; res. at Oak Point. Their chil. were: I, Cora E., m. Eben T. Lewis; II, Annie, dec.; III, Arthur, set. in Salem, Mass.
- 28 Joseph Reed, b. Nov. 15, 1836; m. Susan Grover, 1857; res. near the eastern end of the Southport bridge. Children: I, Olevia S., m. Alvah C. McKown; II, Lillian W., m. Frank Moore, res. in Mass.; III, George L., m. Annie Whitehouse; IV, Emma F., m. W. E. Lewis; V, Sophia G.; VI, Grace R., m. Thomas Earl Babb, Jr., Worcester, Mass.
- 29 Eliza E., b. Dec. 22, 1837; m. James P. Hodgdon; d. 1877.
- 30 Leonard, b. June 16, 1840; m. Emma Fitch, 1866; d. 1897; res. Bath.
- 31 Emerson, b. Jan. 2, 1842; m. Mahala Cameron, 1869; d. 1896; res. South. Children: Howard, Wardie, Hattie M., Daniel C., William L., Alonzo N.
- 32 Willard, b. Aug. 5, 1845; d. 1853.
- 33 Sophia J., b. Apr. 21, 1848; d. 1855.
- 34 Willard L., b. Jan. 13, 1851; m. Ella S., dau. of Benjamin McKown; d. 1886, see Cas.
- 35 Ida M., b. Apr. 4, 1855; m. Samuel D. Hodgdon, 1876; res. at West B. H.
- 36 Freeman H., b. June 22, 1858; m. Laura E., dau. of Rufus and Margaret Murray, 1893. He res. on homestead of his father and has achieved a wide reputation and acquaintance among summer visitors by the many and excellent clambakes he has furnished them; he has also been engaged sailing parties during the season for many years and is the hero of Elizabeth Akers' poem, "The Waterwitch."

(*11) DAVID⁸ MCKOWN (*William,² Patrick¹*) m. Sarah, dau. of James Adams. Settled near the Adams homestead. He died Jan. 18, 1896; she died Nov. 10, 1890. Children:

- 37 James A., b. June 27, 1836; d. Mar. 25, 1856.
- 38 William H., b. Sept. 18, 1840; d. Dec. 5, 1896; res. in Mass.
- 39 Charles, b. Sept. 11, 1845; d. Nov. 7, 1866. Two other chil. d. in youth.

(*12) JOSHUA L.⁸ MCKOWN (*William,² Patrick¹*) m. Martha J., dau. of

Samuel and Martha Lewis. They lived on the homestead at McKown's Point. He died May 27, 1885. Children:

- 40 Harriet E., b. Aug. 24, 1844; m. Richard Thomas, q. v.
- 41 Isora, b. June 29, 1846; m. Enoch Perkins, q. v.
- 42 Dennis, b. May 14, 1848; m. Mary E., dau. of David A. Pinkham; res. West B. H.; six chil.
- 43 Samuel F., m. Eliza, dau. of Andrew Adams; res. in Portland; two chil., Arthur and Leda.
- 44 Hardy W., b. May 4, 1854; m. Edith E. McKay; s. p.
- 45 Laura M., b. Mar. 10, 1864; m. Watson M. Simpson.

(*14) JOSEPH T.⁸ MCKOWN (*William,³ Patrick¹*) m. Catherine Dunton, Westport, 1843. He lived on McKown's Point for awhile after marriage, then for many years at Barter's Island, and later on the main, near Hodgdon's Island bridge. He commenced going to the Banks in 1884, at the age of 14; followed that business 35 successive years and then alternated between cod and mackerel fishing until his 80th year. Catherine, his wife, d. May 27, 1902, a. 75. He now (1905) lives with his son, George W., at B. H. Chil.:

- 46 Manson D., m. Mary A. Kimball; she d. Apr. 15, 1900; res. B. H. Children: Jason C., Leroy K., Josephine S., Julia A., John V., Eugene S., Nellie C. He and his four sons are sea captains.
- 47 Mary C., m. Edward H. Barter, Chelsea, Mass.
- 48 Henry M., m. Susan, dau. of Hiram Pinkham, dec.; he res. in Portland; two sons, Charles and Ralph.
- 49 Susan E., m. (1) Sanford Greenleaf, (2) Leonard S. McClintock; res. B. H.
- 50 Florence M., m. (1) Sarah F. Kimball; d. June 24, 1898; (2) Grace Benson, Gloucester, Mass.; res. B. H. Three chil.: I, Wendell P. (see Chap. XXIII); II, Mary, m. James H. Hudson, lawyer, Guilford; III, Florence.
- 51 Fred, m. Jennie A., dau. of Nathan S. Baker; sea captain; res. B. H.; one dau., Linnella.
- 52 George W., m. Nellie, dau. of John Gilpatrick; res. B. H.; two chil., Veda M. and Vernon.
- 53 Eveline, m. Charles W. Knight; res. B. Ctr.

(*17) ROBERT⁸ MCKOWN (*John,³ Patrick¹*) m. Sarah Crocker; res. on South. He d. Aug. 29, 1880; she d. May 20, 1887, a. 77. Children: I, Ann Grace; II, Albert; III, Albina; IV, Scott; V, Daniel. This family are all dec. Albert m. Lettie Pierce; three chil.: I, Clarence E., res. B. H., m. Eunice, dau. of Capt. Cyrus A. Thompson; II, Florence G.; III, Scott, dec.

(*21) HARRIS⁸ MCKOWN (*John,³ Patrick¹*) m. Henrietta —; res. on South.; three chil., Sarah, Mary I., Cyrus. Harris d. May 4, 1863; wife d. July 1, 1884.

(*24) BENJAMIN⁸ MCKOWN (*John,³ Patrick¹*) m. Anna P. Chandler. They lived at West B. on the Ingraham place. He d. Oct. 15, 1875; she d. Mar. 5, 1890. Children: I, Rosanna, m. William E. Given; res. Brunswick. II, Rachel M., m. Charles Reed; res. West B. H. III, Frederick, d. 1862, a. 15. IV, Emily T., unm.; res. Boston. V, Alvah C., m. Olevia, dau. of Joseph McKown; res. B. H.; two chil., J. Pierce (see Chap. XXIII) and Mildrith L. VI, Mary J., m. William H. Reed, q. v. VII, Lucilla, m. Joseph Atkinson; res. Everett, Mass. VIII, Ella S., m. Willard McKown; res. Everett, Mass. IX, Frank B., m. Addie B. Stover; res. Somerville, Mass.

(*25) CYRUS⁸ MCKOWN (*John,³ Patrick¹*) m. Mary E., dau. of John Reed, 2d. He succeeded to his father's business on Southport, but moved to the Harbor in 1864, where, for a time, he was engaged in shipbuilding. He was an influential citizen throughout his life in each town. He d. Dec. 8, 1888. Children: I, Eunice. II, Abby M., m. Charles C. Luce; d. 1903. III, Sammie, m. Charles E. Carlisle, q. v. IV, Orlando, res. B. H. V, Hie B., d. July 14, 1892, a. 19 years.

McCLELLAN.

Randall McClellan came to B. as a boy from Cape Bretton. He lived in the fam. of Capt. Robert Reed for some years; m. Sarah E., dau. of John and Adeline Wylie. They lived at West B. H. He was in the Gloucester vessel, *Forest Belle*, built at E. B., which went down with all on board abt. Dec. 12, 1868. He was the only one from B. Children: I, Eva M., m. William Metcalf, Dam. II, George B., m. Grace, dau. of Benaiah Dolloff; res. at B. H.; two chil., Frances and Richard. III, Ada M. IV, Morris Randall, carpenter, res. West B. H.; m. Mary G. Lewis.

MADDOCKS.

1 PALGRAVE MADDOCKS was b. in Kennebunkport in 1781. He was son of Pelsgrave Maddox (as the names appear in Bradbury's Hist. of Kennebunkport), who m. Mary Huff, and grandson of Henry Maddox, who came to Kennebunkport from Berwick, and was killed by an accident, Oct. 8, 1750. Palgrave came to Cape Newagen Island as a young man and married Rhuama, dau. of Samuel and Elizabeth (Thompson) Pierce, in 1804. He bought of Samuel Pierce the property which has always since been in the family name, now being owned by his grandson, William T. Maddocks. Upon this place his sons, Joseph and John, conducted one of the earliest bank-fishing establishments, and for a time the largest in either town. The property included Dogfish Head. The portion where the buildings and fishing stand were erected shows unmistakable signs of having been one of the favorite haunts of the Indians, see p. 40. The probate records of Lincoln County show no family of this name prior to 1800; but there was a Maddocks family in Boothbay early as 1790, for in that year John Maddocks and Elizabeth Kennedy, both of B., were married. Some other references could be made, but the disappearance from record later indicates a removal from town. Palgrave d. July 25, 1848; Rhuama, wife, d. Mar. 25, 1868. Chil.:

- 2 Luther, b. May 13, 1805; was a sea captain; d. July 30, 1829.
- 3 Sophia Barnard, b. Apr. 16, 1807; m. Freeman Grover, q. v.
- 4 Mary, b. Nov. 25, 1808; m. Joseph Huskins, 1830; d. July 18, 1894.
- 5 Eleanor, b. Dec. 7, 1810; m. Samuel Pierce, q. v.
- 6 Elizabeth, b. Sept. 25, 1812; m. Mark Rand, 1834, q. v.
- 7 Rebecca, b. Aug. 9, 1814; m. Rev. Nathan Webb; d. Feb., 1861.
- 8 Benjamin, b. Nov. 3, 1816; m. Abby Eveleth, Essex, Mass.; set. first in Calif. and then in Gloucester, Mass., where he d., Aug., 1882.
- *9 Joseph, b. Dec. 8, 1818, q. v.
- *10 John, b. Dec. 20, 1820, q. v.
- 11 Thomas, b. Aug. 18, 1822; d. in youth.
- 12 Robert, b. July 11, 1824; m. Ann Maria, dau. of George W. and Maria Pierce; he was lost at sea, 1860, see Cas. His wid. m. Oliver Berry, New Sharon.
- 18 Sarah, b. Oct. 20, 1826; d. 1827.

Second Generation.

(*9) JOSEPH³ MADDOCKS (*Palgrave*¹) m. Harriet E., dau. of William and Lydia T. Thompson. He was senior member of the fishing firm of J. & J. Maddocks, and by them the business first assumed an extensive form, though their father had carried on a similar business in the same place, see Chap. XXI. He died July 14, 1874; she died Mar. 9, 1898. Children:

- *14 Luther, b. Mar. 14, 1845, q. v.
- *15 William Thompson, b. Nov. 30, 1846, q. v.
- 16 Olive E., b. Sept. 16, 1848; m. Willard Jackson, who was b. in Jeff., Feb. 23, 1846; came to B. H. in 1871, first as Supt. of the Rockweed Factory and later of the firm of Maddocks & Jackson, livery and trucking. He d. Nov. 10, 1904. They had one son, Joseph Maddocks, b. July 24, 1871; m. Mary Rogers, of Boston, where they reside.
- *17 Joseph, Jr., b. Aug. 19, 1850, q. v.
- 18 Abby E., b. Mar. 1, 1853; m. Sumner Orne, Oct. 19, 1879, q. v.
- 19 Lizzie R., b. Oct. 20, 1857; m. Thomas Cameron, 1880.
- 20 Annie, b. Apr. 13, 1865; m. John Gardner; he was killed by an electric accident in Worcester, Mass.
- 21 Hattie M., b. Jan. 7, 1870; m. Ernest Glidden, Wal.

(*10) JOHN² MADDOCKS (*Palgrave*¹) m. (1) Charlotte, dau. of William and Elizabeth Pierce; (2) Lydia A., dau. of William and Lydia T. Thompson. His business life was blended with that of his brother Joseph in a partnership, to which reference has been made. He d. Feb. 25, 1863; Charlotte, wife, d. Jan. 17, 1861; Lydia A., wife, d. Jan. 19, 1861. Children:

- *22 Sewall T., b. June 17, 1854, q. v.
- 23 Arletta T., m. Arthur Brewer; live in Hoboken, N. J.

Third Generation.

(*14) LUTHER³ MADDOCKS (*Joseph*², *Palgrave*¹). He attended school at the Bucksport Seminary and the Lewiston Falls Academy, graduating at the age of eighteen from Eastman's National Business College, N. Y. After graduation he took charge of the books of J. & J. Maddocks until he was twenty years of age, when he engaged in business for himself. His first venture was the building of a fish oil and guano factory at Dogfish Head, which he operated for three years. In 1869 he moved to Boothbay Harbor, where he has since lived and been actively engaged in many of the branches of the fishing industry, but more particularly in those of oil production and canning. Chap. 21 includes these matters. Aside from his personal interests Mr. Maddocks has been active in the kindred trade and manufacturing associations, and over a long period has been a familiar figure about the State Capitol, twice as a representative, once as a senator and many times as a member of the "third house." He has been a consistent opponent to nearly all restrictive legislation governing the fisheries. For sixteen years he was secretary of the Maine Oil and Guano Association. In 1888 he became secretary of the National Fishery Association, an organization formed for the purpose of preventing adverse legislation to the fishery interests, by tariff enactment or otherwise. At that time he published several pamphlets which were given broad circulation, much of the data for which was obtained by extensively canvassing the fishery interests of the U. S., along the water front of the country, under the direction of Marshall McDonald, U. S. Fish Commissioner. Additional to his connection with the fishing interests he has also operated several winters in ice. He has been an active supporter of all improvements in town of a public character and was the moving spirit in the building of the Pythian Opera House, the footbridge across the harbor and in the organization of the company for electrical lighting in town. Since 1869 Mr. Maddocks has been the leading individual employer of labor in town, paying a part of the time the largest town tax.

On Sept. 26, 1870, he m. Mary Emily, dau. of William and Mary Kennis-

ton. They have two daus.: I, Grace D., m. Arthur G. Lewis; II, Millicent. Their home is on Atlantic St., where John Love formerly lived.

(*15) WILLIAM T.⁸ MADDOCKS (*Joseph,² Palgrave¹*) m. Betsey P., dau. of Thomas and Jane (Webber) Pierce. He succeeded the firm of J. & J. Maddocks in 1875, continuing the business until 1898. Since 1890 he has been engaged in the fish commission trade in Portland, where he has spent each winter, summering on the old homestead, which he retains. The original tract purchased by his grandfather now bears three residences and seven summer cottages besides the buildings of the old fish stand, which are used for several purposes. Mr. Maddocks held commission for inspector of fish for 26 years and one as justice of the peace for 30 years. For other public positions see Chap. XVI. Children: I, Benjamin T., b. July 15, 1872; m. (1) Hattie Hodges, Portland, who d. Nov. 21, 1901; (2) Mary Foster, Portland, May, 1903; one son, Milton H., by first m. II, Joseph, b. June 10, 1875; m. Estelle Hill, Portland.

(*17) JOSEPH⁸ MADDOCKS, JR., (*Joseph,² Palgrave¹*) m. Emma French, 1874. They lived at B. H. until 1895. He was member of the firm of Maddocks & Jackson, was chairman of the first board of selectmen for Boothbay Harbor and was Dep. Coll. of Customs from 1890 to 1895, see Chap. XVI. He then resigned to accept an offer in a tobacco establishment in Ky., later going to Murfreesboro, Tenn., in the same business, where he now resides. Children: I, Warren E., b. Apr. 30, 1876; m. Alice Hodgdon; res. at Wehrum, Pa. II, Royden K., b. Apr. 30, 1876; d. July 27, 1904, see Chap. XXIII. III, Florence. IV, Frank.

(*22) SEWALL T.⁸ MADDOCKS (*John,² Palgrave¹*) m. Nettie E., dau. of Arthur and Lydia (Merry) Blake, 1876. They res. at B. H. In his earlier years he was bookkeeper for the Atlantic Oil Co., later accountant and business manager for S. Nickerson & Sons. He is now engaged in marine insurance and real estate. Children: I, John A., m. Edith C. Kenniston; two daughters; see Chap. XXIII. II, Ella Agnes, dec. III, H. Frances. IV, Roscoe Harmon.

MARR.

This family has reached but the third generation in our towns, but its ancestry is of several generations in Georgetown and Kittery. From data in the possession of Jeruel Marr, Esq., Bath, together with Stackpole's History of Old Kittery and Her Families, the following facts are obtained.

I, John Erskine,¹ a son of Hon. Edward Erskine, of Gateshead-on-Tyne, came to America in 1717. On July 16, 1719, he m. Catherine, dau. of John and Elizabeth (Roberts) Surplus. They lived in that part of Kittery which is now Eliot. On the maternal line in his ancestry he was descended from the house of Marr, which was one of nobility. He assumed the name of John Marr in Kittery and engaged in a seafaring life. In 1760 he was wrecked on Cape Cod and died from exposure. His wife died in 1770.

- II, William Marr,² third son of John, m. Ruth Spinney. Members of her fam. afterward set. in Georgetown. They then lived on Eliot Neck. William and Ruth had two chil., John and Olive. When John was 13 years old the fam. moved to the Kennebec and set. on Yew Island, now Marr's Island, just off the Georgetown neighborhood known as Marrstown.
- III, John Marr³ when a young man made the acquaintance of a Miss Cornish while on a trip to Cathance with a boat load of fish. They were m. and set. on Marr's Island, where they reared a fam. of eight sons, all of whom had good-sized families of their own. It was at this juncture in the fam. history that the increase of the name is so apparent. John was a Rev. soldier, serving under Gen. Putnam. His wife lived to be 100 years old.
- IV, Thomas Marr⁴ was b. on Marr's Island, Apr. 1, 1784. He set. on Georgetown at the present point of Marrstown, living to be abt. 90 yrs. old. He was a soldier in the 1812 War, being stationed at Cox's Head. He was three times married: (1) Eunice Spinney, (2) Lydia Trafton, (3) Nancy Taylor. Chil. by first m., Eunice and John; by second m., Izetta, Lydia, Mary J., Thomas, Jr., Nahum, Jotham, Jeruel, Lemuel, Miranda A.; by third m., Mark, William, Ansel and Nancy.

1 Thomas Marr, Jr., came to Southport in 1841 as manager for Capt. Jonathan Pierce. Previously he had been in trade at Bath. He m. Mary A., dau. of Capt. Pierce, in 1842. Two years previous to this Warren, a son of Capt. Pierce, had m. Mary J., sister to Thomas Marr, Jr. A little after 1842 a brother, Nahum, came to Southport and the firm of T. & N. Marr was started, which succeeded at West Southport the business formerly carried on by Capt. Pierce, see Chap. XXI. He d. Sept. 29, 1870, a. 52-3-20; she d. Aug. 19, 1895. Children:

- 2 Edward L., b. Oct., 1843; m. Mahala Russell, Bris. He succeeded the firm of T. & N. Marr, but was cut down in early life, Oct. 28, 1872, after which the business was closed. His wid. m. Nelson Gamage, So. Bris.
- 3 Harriet A., b. Jan. 19, 1847; m. Everett E. Pinkham, q. v.
- 4 Eliphalet T., b. Dec. 22, 1850; m. Frances E., dau. of George W. Pierce; res. in Malden, Mass.; supt. for the E. Pitman Building Co.
- 5 Thomas Warren, b. Nov. 26, 1852; m. Addie Haskell, Portland; he is commercial traveler for Carter, Rice & Co., Boston; one son.
- 6 Charles Jones, b. Oct. 8, 1857; m. Mary E. Witham, Oct. 19, 1884. He came to B. H. in 1880 as bookkeeper for D. W. Hodgdon, then as assistant for one year in a N. Y. commission house. In Feb., 1884, in company with W. H. Fisher, as Fisher & Marr, was in business till 1887; then with G. B. Kenniston as partner, as C. J. Marr & Co., until 1890; since that date he has been alone in business under the last firm name. Located in Gregory Block Oct. 1, 1902. He was selectman of B. H. from 1891-98 and chairman of the board the last five years of his service. The water system was built during his administration. He has been Dep. Coll. and Inspector of Customs since 1898. For other town service, in South. and B. H., see Chap. XVI. Children: Marian E., Russell W., Leslie C.
- 7 Laura E., b. July 6, 1860; m. J. Dana Payson; res. on the homestead of her father, which in rebuilt form is open to the summer travel under the name of the Cozy Harbor House. They have three chil., Levoughn, Lewis, Warren.

8 Nahum B. Marr came to South. a few years after his brother Thomas and became partner of the firm of T. & N. Marr. He m. Julia, dau. of Capt. John Pierce. He was a contractor and builder before entering the firm and

re-engaged at the same business after it ceased. He died Jan. 23, 1906, a. 80-5-19; she died May 11, 1886. Children:

- 9 Preston, b. Apr. 27, 1849; d. Sept. 17, 1870.
- 10 Willard T., b. Apr. 12, 1853; came to B. H. in 1880 as bookkeeper for J. C. Poole & Co. In 1887 commenced business for himself, in which he still continues. Has been clerk of B. H. since the organization of the town and local agent for both lines of steamers from Portland for several years. He m. Della, dau. of Joseph Rowe, Georgetown, in 1879; they have two chil.: Ada N., a teacher in the B. H. schools, and Royal P.
- 11 Ann Delia, b. Feb. 13, 1859; m. Royal Luther; res. in Malden, Mass.
- 12 Nettie A., b. Feb. 26, 1866; m. Luther Bearce; d. July 26, 1900.

18 Jeruel Marr went to South. in 1850 and that year m. Catherine, dau. of Peter Westman. He was keeper of the Hendricks Headlight for 29 years; afterward rem. to Bath, where they now live. Children: I, Clarence E., b. May 12, 1852; m. Clara E., dau. of Ephraim Pinkham; keeps light at Pemaquid Pt. II, Verona, b. Dec. 5, 1853; m. James Coolen; res. in South. III, Clarinda A., b. July 20, 1855; m. Cyrus C. Dyer; res. in Arizona. IV, Wolcott H., b. Dec. 15, 1868; m. Hattie Hatch, Portland; keeper of the Hendricks Headlight. V, Preston L., b. Mar. 1, 1871; m. Angelette Burroughs; assistant light keeper at the Cuckolds.

MARSON.

1 Arber Marson was b. in Dresden, Nov. 10, 1800. He was twice married. By his first marriage were five children; by his second, eight. The first wife died abt. 1835, and in 1837 he m. Hannah P. Huff, Edge., a sister to Mary, who m. William Kenniston. As a young man he went to Bath and from there came to B. H. in 1842. He was a calker by trade, an industrious, prudent man, accumulating a competence. His home was where Dr. E. C. Blake lives, formerly owned by the Sargents. In him the early Methodist Church at the Harbor had a strong and earnest supporter. He died May 23, 1889; she died Jan. 24, 1899, a. 88. Children:

- 2 Mary J., b. Mar. 25, 1829; m. John L. Adams; d. Mar. 14, 1899.
 - 3 Henry P., b. Sept. 27, 1830; d. 1851, see Cas.
 - 4 Charles E., b. Apr. 5, 1832; m. Sarah Preble; lived at B. H.; chil.: William H., Granville C., Melville L., Mary E., Charles C.
 - 5 William D., b. Dec. 17, 1833; unm.; d. Jan. 18, 1901.
 - 6 Abigail, b. July 25, 1835; m. Willard Walker; d. Feb. 22, 1874.
 - 7 George A., b. May 11, 1838; m. Sarah W. Martin; res. at B. H., a calker by trade; one son, Fred.
 - 8 Anginette, b. Oct. 14, 1839; unm.; res. at B. H.
 - 9 Fanny L., b. Feb. 5, 1842; m. (1) Benj. Harris, (2) Hiram L. Ingraham.
 - 10 Emma E., b. Sept. 6, 1844; m. David Mayo.
 - 11 Allah A., b. Sept. 4, 1846; m. James C. Poole, q. v.
 - 12 James S., b. May 17, 1848; d. July 5, 1863.
 - 13 John S., b. July 7, 1850; m. Ella Vanhorn; carries on bakery and restaurant at B. H.; two daus.: Maud, who d. Nov. 1, 1904, a. 23, and Louise.
 - 14 Woodbury, b. June 5, 1852; m. Clara Moore; formerly engaged at sail-making; postmaster at B. H. 1890-93, and again since 1897 to the present; two sons, Leon and Lucas.
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MARTIN.

George A. Martin married Mary J. Farnham in 1847. They lived on Linekin. He d. Dec. 2, 1899, a. 75; she d. Oct. 6, 1899, a. 72. Children: I, Frederick F., b. Aug. 29, 1848; m. Julia L. Farrar, So. Bristol. II, Sarah W., b. May 10, 1851; m. George A. Marson. III, Uda V., b. Apr. 24, 1854. IV, Abbie E., b. Nov. 4, 1856; m. Alden Holbrook. V, George W., b. Mar. 21, 1865; m. Orra Holbrook. This fam. res. at Linekin.

MATTHEWS.

1 JOHN MATTHEWS stands by record first of that name in Townsend. He settled at the extreme point in Back River before 1757, where now James E. Lewis has his boat house. Albert R. Matthews, his descendant, has a plan of several places on Back River made that year. From John Matthews the place went to Isaac Lewis, then to his son David, and later to James E. Lewis, son-in-law of David. The place of building was abt. opposite where the Barter brothers built on the island and, probably, the date of settlement of the Barters and John Matthews was concurrent, for Joseph Barter married Lydia Matthews and John Matthews married Jennet Barter. They were published before Boothbay records existed, but the publishment may be found in Vol. I, Lincoln Co. Com. Records, reading thus: "Aug. 29, 1764, John Mathes and Jane Barto of Townsend." The dates of their deaths are unknown and their graves are unmarked. It is practically certain that John Matthews and his wife both came from Dover, N. H., and that he descended from Francis Matthews, who settled at Portsmouth, N. H., under Mason, in 1681. He was of a south of England family. Children:

2 Mary, b. Feb. 10, 1766; m. Nathan Dole, Pownalboro, 1793.

3 Elizabeth, b. Nov. 6, 1768; m. Frederick S. Arnold, 1788, a doctor then practicing in Boothbay and probably the second in town; they had one son, David, b. 1789. She m. (2) Edward Cooper, Kennebec, 1792.

*4 William, b. Aug. 20, 1773, q. v.

*5 Joseph, b. May 11, 1776, q. v.

*6 John, Jr., b. May 20, 1779, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*4) WILLIAM² MATTHEWS (*John*¹) m. Lydia, dau. of Andrew Wall, 1796. They lived in South. Lydia d. Sept. 20, 1824; date of his death unknown. Children: I, Jennet, b. Mar. 27, 1797; m. John Deering, Edge. II, Mary, b. Sept. 3, 1798; m. Benjamin Bennett. III, John, b. Aug. 5, 1801; m. Mary Barter. IV, Andrew, b. Feb. 8, 1803; m. Nancy Decker. V, James, b. Mar. 23, 1804; m. Catherine Harris. VI, Person, b. Mar. 30, 1807. VII, Hannah, b. Aug. 21, 1810; d. 1824. VIII, Stinson, b. Sept. 23, 1813. IX, Adeline, b. Feb. 8, 1815; m. Nathaniel Race. X, Willard, b. May 7, 1818. XI, Margaret, b. July 16, 1821.

(*5) JOSEPH² MATTHEWS (*John*¹) m. Sally Lamson, 1804. Lived on what is known as the Charles M. Lewis place, Back River. He died May 15, 1857; she died Jan. 25, 1859, a. 72. Children:

7 William, b. Jan. 29, 1805; d. Oct. 11, 1870, a bachelor living alone near where the road crosses to Dover.

8 Elizabeth, b. June 1, 1806; m. Israel Lewis, q. v.

*9 Ebenezer, b. May 18, 1809, q. v.

10 Stephen C., b. May 9, 1811; m. Emily, dau. of Giles Tibbetts.

- 11 Esther, b. Feb. 2, 1813; m. William Nute, Wis.
- *12 Charles, b. Feb. 8, 1817, q. v.
- 13 Thomas, b. Oct. 8, 1819; m. Sarah McCobb.
- 14 Emily, b. June 6, 1825; m. John Haley; d. Jan. 26, 1902.
- 15 George, b. July 21, 1827; m. Clementine Baker.
- 16 Eliza A., b. June 27, 1829; m. Daniel McCobb.

(*6) JOHN² MATTHEWS, JR., (*John*¹) m. Rebecca Southard, b. Mar. 17, 1786; she d. Oct. 31, 1817. He m. (2) Mary Barter, 1820. They lived north from his father's home. In early life he went on foreign voyages, but later engaged in fishing. He was lost in Bay Chaleur, July 19, 1848, see Cas. His widow m. James Tibbetts. Children:

- *17 Alfred, b. Aug. 3, 1806, q. v.
- *18 Edmund, b. Apr. 27, 1808, q. v.
- 19 Elbridge, b. Nov. 24, 1809; set. in Mass. He was a successful inventor of several agricultural implements.
- 20 Daniel, b. Sept. 10, 1811; m. Almira Lewis; set. in South.; record not obtained.
- 21 Caroline, b. Mar. 3, 1813; d. 1826.
- 22 Julia, b. Jan. 3, 1815; d. Feb. 26, 1852; unm.
- *23 Arthur, b. Apr. 27, 1817, q. v.
- 24 Frances L., b. Dec. 31, 1820; m. Jason Tibbetts.
- 25 Stillman B., b. Sept. 12, 1824; m. Arabell N. Tibbetts; both lost at sea, see Cas., 1853.
- 26 Mary C., b. Sept. 19, 1826; m. Allen Pinkham, 1847.

Third Generation.

(*9) EBENEZER³ MATTHEWS (*Joseph*², *John*¹) m. Sarah A., dau. of James and Abigail Tibbetts, 1834. He lived where his son, Albert R., now lives. The place was taken up by Abijah Woods abt. 1755-56, at the time Michael Sinnett, John Matthews, the Barter brothers and others set. in the vicinity. Woods was probably one of the number taken by the press gang when Sinnett was captured and impressed in the British service. Later the place went into the hands of John Webber, who sold it to James Tibbetts, who sold it to Ebenezer Matthews. He died June 7, 1877; Sarah A., wife, died Oct. 10, 1897. Children:

- 27 James Franklin, b. Oct. 3, 1835; m. Mary E., dau. of Paul Giles; res. at B. Ctr.; two chil.: George F., res. Mass.; Annie L., m. Wilfred L. Matthews, res. B. H.; James F., d. June 11, 1901.
- 28 Angeline, b. Dec. 1, 1837; m. Alonzo Lewis, q. v.
- 29 Minerva, b. Jan. 16, 1841; m. George W. Stover.
- 30 Abigail, b. Aug. 30, 1844; m. Roswell C. Lewis, q. v.
- 31 Albert Russell, b. Mar. 26, 1855; m. Lillian, dau. of Eli Nelson; res. on homestead of his father. He possesses very general and accurate information regarding his own and other Back River families.

(*12) CHARLES³ MATTHEWS (*Joseph*², *John*¹) m. Martha, dau. of William Reed. He lived between the Beath farm and town farm. He d. Sept. 25, 1890. Children: I, Charles, m. Ella Dunton; II, James E., m. — Brown; III, Albion, unm.; IV, Granville P., m. the wid. of his brother, James E.

(*17) ALFRED³ MATTHEWS (*John, Jr.*², *John*¹) m. (1) Charlotte Dunton, who was b. Sept. 22, 1805, and d. Apr. 11, 1845; (2) Martha L. Wentworth, 1850. He lived where the late Miles Lewis lived on Back River. He died Jan. 26, 1879; she died May 28, 1890, a. 89-6. Children:

- 32 Edward, b. Nov. 16, 1830; d. 1851, see Cas.
- 33 Rebecca, b. Dec. 26, 1832; m. Capt. Sewall Wylie, q. v.

- 34 Georgiana, b. Sept. 1, 1837; m. Capt. Llewellyn Baker; one dau., Annie, m. Robert G. Dewolfe.
- 35 Elbridge, b. Oct. 24, 1840; m. (1) Lovesta, dau. of Timothy Hodgdon; (2) Florence D., dau. of Zina H. Hodgdon. He followed the sea several years between Portland and S. A., living in Deering; later retired from sea-going and opened grain stores in Portland, Deering and Cape Elizabeth, in which business he is now engaged. Four chil. by first m.: Fred V., a lawyer in Portland, m. Annie Harmon; Chester, Genevieve and Florence, unm.
- 36 Byron C., b. Mar. 31, 1845; m. Sarah, dau. of Daniel W. Sawyer, 1868. Children: Ella, m. Rev. Albert Hanscom; Carrie M., m. Everett Maguire, Gloucester, Mass., dec. Mr. Matthews has been postmaster of Boothbay, see Chap. XVI, and has been treasurer of the Boothbay Savings Bank since Oct. 10, 1886.

(*18) EDMUND² MATTHEWS (*John, Jr.*,² *John*¹) m. Marie —; res. at B. H. Children: Ambrose and Elizabeth, who m. Isaac Coombs, res. at B. H.

(*23) ARTHUR² MATTHEWS (*John, Jr.*,² *John*¹) m. Aurinda, dau. of John McCobb, Jr. He d. Dec. 3, 1861; she d. July 19, 1887. Children: I, Theodore, b. Feb. 10, 1845; d. 1864. II, Alonzo F., b. Sept. 14, 1847; m. Mary P., dau. of Charles Giles; res. on Giles homestead. III, Charles G., b. Feb. 2, 1850. IV, George M., b. Feb. 22, 1853; d. 1869. V, John, b. Aug. 14, 1854. VI, Mary E., b. Feb. 20, 1857.

DANIEL MATTHEWS, thought to have come to Boothbay from Georgetown, and to have been a nephew of John Matthews, m. Mary Matthews, 1818. His wife's family is not recorded and she, evidently, was not a descendant, though may have been a relative, of John. Children: I, Mahala, 1814, m. Sawyer Pinkham; II, Hugh, 1819; III, Mary J., 1825; IV, Elizabeth A., twin sister to Hugh, m. Daniel McCobb, 1847.

OWEN Y. MATTHEWS, res. at B. H., treas. and supt. of the Townsend Marine Railway, is a son of Stephen C. and Emily (Tibbetts) Matthews (see No. 10). Children: Grace W., John C., Virginia W., Lewis.

MERRY.

1 JONATHAN MERRY came from England to America and settled in Edgecomb. His wife's name is unk. They had six sons and one dau. The sons, Hiram, Samuel, Dependence and William set. in Edge., David and John in B.

Second Generation.

2 DAVID² MERRY (*Jonathan*¹) m. (1) Chana Alley, (2) Jane McAllister. He lived where O. M. Delano does. Chana, w., d. Mar. 29, 1852. Children:

- 3 Mary E., b. Nov. 21, 1814; m. Benjamin P. Giles, q. v.
- 4 Susan, b. July 5, 1816; m. — Ward; set. in Brooklyn, N. Y.
- *5 Willard, b. Aug. 27, 1820, q. v.
- 6 Caroline, b. July 5, 1822; m. — Huff, Edge.
- *7 John A., b. Mar. 8, 1825, q. v.
- 8 Lydia M., b. Sept. 27, 1827; m. Arthur Blake, q. v.
- 9 David A., b. Feb., 1830; d. at Togus Military Asylum.
- 10 Martha E., b. Mar. 13, 1834; m. Jeremiah Blake.

11 JOHN² MERRY (*Jonathan*¹) m. (1) — Malcomb, (2) — Slater, (3) Betsey Thompson. He lived where George Wardwell does, at No. B. He d. Feb. 9, 1870, a. 73; Betsey, w., d. Nov. 19, 1888, a. 83-9. Children:

- 12 Antoinette, b. Mar. 21, 1835; d. 1842.

- 13 Thomas T., b. Mar. 21, 1837; m. (1) — Bliss, Dresden; (2) — Church, Naples; (3) — Watts, Machias; lived in Lewiston; d. in 1891.
- 14 Newell K., b. Mar. 18, 1839; m. Margaret S. Linekin; lived B. H. until abt. 1903; now lives in Deering; chil.: I, Ada N., b. Nov. 11, 1862; d. June 5, 1872. II, Emma, b. Dec. 17, 1864. III, Orrington L., b. Aug. 23, 1869; m. dau. of Manson C. Fuller; formerly in livery business at B. H.; purchased the town farm of B. a few years ago, where they now live.
- 15 Mary A., b. Apr. 5, 1841; m. Arthur M. Lewis, q. v.
- 16 Emeline, b. Apr. 24, 1843; m. George Wardwell; res. No. B. on her father's homestead.

Third Generation.

(*5) WILLARD⁵ MERRY (*David,³ Jonathan¹*) m. Elizabeth J. Trask; set. at Back Narrows. Children: John S., 1843; Margaret S., 1845; Asenith F., 1848; Alden B., 1850; Elizabeth S., 1854; George A., 1857; William A., 1859; Flora A., 1862.

(*7) JOHN A.⁵ MERRY (*David,³ Jonathan¹*) m. Mary J. Reed. She died Apr. 9, 1875; he died Aug. 4, 1904. They lived at Back Narrows. Children: I, Charles F., b. June 24, 1845; m. Charlotte O. Bryer; chil.: Nancy E., Horace C., Ezekiel H. He d. Aug. 4, 1903; she d. Mar. 2, 1884. II, Josephine, b. June 27, 1848. III, William B., b. Nov. 29, 1850; m. Jennie Bennett, Edge.; formerly lived at Back Narrows, now at B. H.; chil.: Julia E., Edward C., Addie J., Lyman H., Zina P., Eva J., Jennie M.

MILLER.

1 William Miller m. Sarah F. Lewis, 1854. They lived at West B. H. He d. Aug. 15, 1900, a. 81-3. Children: James E., Bertha F., John C., Genette, Gertrude, Joseph L.

2 James T. Miller, brother to above, m. Esther —; lived at West B. H. Children: Edward J., dec.; Lizzie, dec.; Horace M., m. Leonora Tripp, dealer in horses at B. Ctr.; Maud M., m. Liston McIntire, lives at B. H.; Claude, m., lives at West B. H. on homestead.

MONTGOMERY.

1 ROBERT MONTGOMERY is first, by the record, of this name in Townsend. He was descended from Scotch-Irish stock, but the names of his ancestors are uncertain. The Montgomery who was a partner with Campbell in Pem-aquid during Dunbar's administration may have been his father. The dates would make this consistent, and the close relation of the two settlements would make it probable, as in the case of several other families who were divided between the two neighborhoods,—instance the McFarlands, Boyds and McKowns. He may have been a brother to John Montgomery, who emigrated from Ireland to Londonderry, N. H., in 1747, and was there a linen weaver, receiving as a premium for fine linen, woven for Washington and his officers, from Congress, £40 and a diamond ring, the ring now being in possession of a great-granddaughter in New York. The dates would make this consistent. The real facts do not appear obtainable. We find Robert and Sarah Montgomery living in Townsend Mar. 25, 1758, the date of his

will, with a family of five children, two of whom were married. They probably lived about where East Boothbay village is situated. The will was probated Sept. 27, 1768 (Lincoln Prob. Records, Vol. I, 48-9). As a sample of the form of wills in those times this extract from his is given:

"Knowing that it is appointed unto all men once to die, do make and ordain this my last Will and testament, that is to say, first of all I give and Recommend my soul into the hands of God, that gave it; and my body I recommend to the Earth to be buried in decent Christian Burial at the discretion of my Executors, nothing doubting but at the general Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God."

In this will he bequeathed his wife, Sarah, one-third of both personal and real estate after his debts were paid. To his sons James and Robert, who were married, he gave five shillings each. To his daughter Anna, one-half of the remainder of his estate; and to his unmarried sons, John and Samuel, the remainder, to be divided between them. The name Montgomery was numerous and prominent in Londonderry and Antrim Counties, Ireland, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. April 27, 1772, Sarah Montgomery, widow, made her will, which was probated June 17, 1772. It may, therefore, be fixed that Robert died in 1768 and his wife in 1772. The fact that this family settled on the east side of the town, the Damariscotta only dividing them from Bristol, and that John North, Alexander Nickels, William Miller, Nathaniel Winslow and his wife, Martha, appear as witnesses in these wills, all residents of Bristol, inclines the writer's opinion to the Bristol family being ancestors, and that Montgomery who died while in partnership with Campbell, in Dunbar's time, was the original immigrant and father of Robert, of Townsend, and of John, who remained in Bristol and was living there at the time of Robert's death. Children:

- 2 James, whose wife's name was Sarah; no mention of children; estate prob. Sept. 6, 1764; probably lost at sea.
- 3 Robert, wife's name unknown; no mention of chil.; est. prob. Sept. 6, 1764; probably lost at sea with his brother.
- *4 John, b. abt. 1740, q. v.
- 5 Samuel, b. 1742; m. Jean Wyer, Bristol, 1769; d. June 3, 1808; s. p.; adopted James and Samuel Murray after their mother's death.
- 6 Anna, b. 1747; m. John Murray, 1766, q. v.; d. May 31, 1777.

Second Generation.

(*4) JOHN² MONTGOMERY (*Robert*¹) m. Lydia Winslow, Bristol, 1769 (thought to have been dau. of Nathaniel and Martha Winslow). He died June 23, 1785; she died Nov. 25, 1835. Children:

- 7 Sally, b. Nov. 10, 1770; m. William Fullerton, 1794, q. v.
- *8 Robert, b. Mar. 1, 1772, q. v.
- *9 Nathaniel, b. Dec. 27, 1773, q. v.
- 10 John, Jr., b. Nov. 8, 1775.
- *11 William, b. Aug. 30, 1780, q. v.
- *12 James, b. Mar. 31, 1782, q. v.
- 13 Samuel, b. Apr. 2, 1784.
- 14 Nicholas, b. Feb. 3, 1788; d. July 26, 1803.

Third Generation.

(*8) ROBERT³ MONTGOMERY (*John*², *Robert*¹) m. Jane, dau. of John and Margaret McCobb, 1796. He died Jan. 12, 1816. Their chil. were:

- 15 Mary, b. Apr. 28, 1797; m. Nathaniel Morse, Skowhegan.
- 16 Lydia, b. June 24, 1798; m. Isaac Sproule, Bris.



TOWNSEND BLOCK.

Built by the Townsend Real Estate Co., 1905-6. Sewall T. Maddocks, Manager.

- 17 Nancy, b. May 16, 1800; m. Marshal Smith, q. v.
- 18 Elizabeth, b. Oct. 4, 1804; m. Isaac Fountain, Bris., 1822.
- 19 Rachel, b. Aug. 7, 1807; m. Isaac Rowell, Madison.
- 20 Jane W., b. July 28, 1809; m. Jacob Orne, 1832.
- 21 Robert, b. June 5, 1814; see Cas., 186-; unm.

(*9) NATHANIEL⁸ MONTGOMERY (*John,² Robert¹*) m. (1) Betsey, dau. of Daniel Knight, Jr., 1800; she died Sept. 10, 1807; (2) Elizabeth, dau. of John Emerson, 1808; she died Mar. 31, 1867. He died July 8, 1858. Their home was what is known as the Barlow place. Children:

- 22 Daniel, b. June 8, 1801; m. Lucinda Totman, 1830.
- 23 Levina, b. June 11, 1803; m. Mark Hitchcock.
- 24 Eliza, b. July 12, 1804; m. Luther Webb, Jr., New., 1823.
- 25 Synthia, b. Dec. 4, 1806.
- 26 Betsey, b. Sept. 10, 1807.
- 27 Julia, b. Apr. 13, 1809; m. Robert Webster, 1833.
- 28 John, b. Dec. 2, 1810; d. Sept. 20, 1831; unm.
- 29 Rebecca, b. Sept. 13, 1812; m. Charles Park; d. July 7, 1885.
- 30 Lydia, b. Aug. 12, 1814; d. June 17, 1822.
- *31 Robert, b. June 2, 1816, q. v.
- 32 Dorothy, b. Mar. 13, 1818; m. Harvey Gaul, Bris., 1841; res. Malden, Mass.
- 33 Willard, b. Dec. 10, 1820; see Cas., 1844.
- 34 Caroline, b. Jan. 10, 1822; res. Boston; unm.
- 35 Prudence, b. Apr. 10, 1824; m. Arthur Libby, Chicago; their dau., Sarah E., m. Prof. Reinert A. Jernberg, professor in the Chicago Theological Seminary, May 5, 1887.
- 36 Abigail, b. Apr. 22, 1826; d. July 13, 1845; unm.
- *37 Leonard, b. Aug. 12, 1829, q. v.
- 38 Emily, b. May 22, 1831; m. Simon Gaul; d. Nov. 20, 1857; one dau., Emily, who m. Frank Macy.

(*11) WILLIAM⁸ MONTGOMERY (*John,² Robert¹*) m. (1) Charlotte, dau. of Thomas and Catherine Boyd, 1808; she d. July 24, 1824; (2) Mrs. Eunice Hodgdon, 1825. He was in trade for many years at B. H., where D. W. Hodgdon lives; he d. Jan. 29, 1881.

(*12) JAMES⁸ MONTGOMERY (*John,² Robert¹*) m. Jane, dau. of Andrew Reed, Jr., 1812. Lived at E. B. He d. Aug. 9, 1837; she d. Nov. 9, 1877. Children:

- *39 Andrew Reed, b. June 26, 1813, q. v.
- 40 Mary Sales, b. Jan. 12, 1815.
- 41 James, b. Dec. 7, 1816.
- 42 Benjamin, b. Sept. 29, 1818.
- 43 Jane, b. June 23, 1820; m. Bradford Y. Baker, 1846.
- 44 Samuel, b. Apr. 16, 1822.
- 45 Frederick, b. Apr. 1, 1824; m. Cynthia A. Reed, 1852; he d. 1869; she d. 1887.
- 46 Caleb, b. June 1, 1826.
- 47 Caroline, b. Feb. 12, 1828.
- *48 William, b. Jan. 1, 1830, q. v.
- *49 John, b. Nov. 29, 1831, q. v.

Fourth Generation.

(*31) ROBERT⁴ MONTGOMERY (*Nathaniel,³ John,² Robert¹*) m. Mary Clark. She d. Apr. 9, 1901, a. 79; he d. Mar. 12, 1882. He was a sea captain for many years. They had three chil.: I, Stanford J., see Cas., 1880; II, Luria J.; III, Dora A., m. Millard F. Blake.

(*37) LEONARD⁴ MONTGOMERY (*Nathaniel,³ John,³ Robert¹*) m. Sarah J. Webber, Deering, 1881; res. on homestead. Children: I, Adelbert, m. (1) Isabel Montgomery, (2) Mary Thorpe; II, Eliza J., m. Alfred Race; III, Ellen E., m. Edward H. Greene; IV, Charlotte W., res. Roxbury, Mass.; V, Augusta G., m. Frank G. Brown; VI, Sarah E. L., m. W. H. Rice.

(*39) ANDREW R.⁴ MONTGOMERY (*James,³ John,³ Robert¹*) m. Ruth Seavey, 1889. He d. Nov. 12, 1895; she d. Dec. 31, 1900. Children: Mary Julia; Ruth A., m. Charles Blake; Lydia J.; Eliza P.; Isabella, m. Adelbert Montgomery, dec.; Caleb, Charles A., James A. S.

(*48) WILLIAM⁴ MONTGOMERY (*James,³ John,³ Robert¹*) m. Sarah E. Seavey. They res. in Malden, Mass. Children: Mary, Carrie M., Norris B., Ruby K., William Low.

(*49) JOHN⁴ MONTGOMERY (*James,³ John,³ Robert¹*) m. Ann, dau. of Charles Knight, 1857. Res. at E. B.; painter. He d. Sept. 19, 1901; she d. Apr. 24, 1905. Children: I, Thaddeus L., m. Lizzie Murray; II, Addie L., m. (1) James R. Auld, (2) Fred Orne, 1905; III, Mabel E., m. L. A. Dunton; all res. at B. H.; IV, Victor K., m. Isabel Seavey, res. E. B.

MOODY.

Daniel H. Moody was b. in Pittston, east village, May 26, 1840, the son of Daniel and Hannah (Kincaid) Moody. Daniel Moody, Senior, was b. in Whitefield, the son of Jeremiah Moody, an early settler there and a Rev. soldier. The subject of this sketch went to Calif. in 1860, returning in 1864. He taught 42 terms of school about his locality, was six years on the board of selectmen and represented his district in the Legislature while living at E. Pittston. He m. Hattie B., dau. of Dr. Horatio G. Allen, Dresden, Nov. 26, 1871. In 1888 he came to B. H., in company with Dr. Allen, and established a drug business, see Chap. XIX. Dr. Allen and his wife both died a few years later at their home. Mr. Moody has served several years on the school board and was appointed Coll. of Customs for the Wiscasset Dist. in the McKinley administration, which office he still holds. They had three children: Edwin G., d. 1884, see Cas.; Blanch S., a teacher in the B. H. schools, and Gladys K., dec.

MULLINS.

Robert T. Mullins m. Naomi Farmer, 1837. They lived at W. B. H. He d. Aug. 23, 1864, a. 52-5; she d. July 7, 1898. Children: I, Samuel J., b. June 22, 1838; d. 1875. II, John W., b. Aug. 20, 1841; m. Melissa J. Westman, 1865. III, Eliza C., b. Aug. 29, 1844; m. George S. Wylie. IV, Robert G., b. Aug. 14, 1846. V, Thomas E., b. Sept. 14, 1848; d. in youth.

MURRAY.

1 JOHN MURRAY, who m. Anne Montgomery, was a prominent early resident at B. Ctr. She was the only dau. of Robert and Sarah Montgomery. It is thought that he was of the Murray family in Antrim and that he, perhaps, came directly here from Ireland, as a young man, settling among relatives and marrying soon after, though it is not unlikely that his parents may

have come to America about the time of the Dunbar settlement, settling, as many did, to the westward and the son came later to Boothbay. His home was where John K. Corey lives and for several years after marriage he held an innkeeper's license. While not a matter of public record, there are references to show that the old plantation proceedings were carried on in his house, and that prior to the incorporation of the town, which was before his marriage, he lived there and his house served the purpose of a townhouse. Meetings were held there by the Cong. Society previous to the erection of their church. A Robert Murray, supposed to have been a brother to John, appears frequently in early town and probate records, but after a few references his name disappeared and the trace is lost. It has been thought that they were related to the Rev. John Murray, to which opinion the author is inclined, but no known proof exists of the fact. Anne, wife, d. May 31, 1777, in her 30th year. He m. (2) Elizabeth Chapman, Ipswich, 1779, but the dates of their deaths are not known. No children are found recorded under the second marriage. Children:

- 2 Robert Montgomery, b. Oct. 27, 1767.
- 3 John, b. Sept. 15, 1769.
- *4 James, b. June 27, 1772, q. v.
- *5 Samuel, b. Apr. 10, 1774, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*4) JAMES² MURRAY (*John*¹) m. Esther, dau. of Thomas and Catherine Boyd. He was adopted by Samuel Montgomery, his uncle, after the death of his mother. They lived where Samuel Montgomery had, and the place is now in the possession of his grandson, Isaac Murray. With his younger brother, Samuel, who also was adopted by his uncle, they built and carried on the Murray Mill previously referred to. From this couple descend most of the members of the Murray family now living in this locality. He died Nov. 14, 1852; she died Mar. 7, 1861. Children:

- 6 John, b. Dec. 8, 1801; m. Abigail Pinkham; lived near Pleasant Cove; he d. Apr. 25, 1893; she d. Aug. 10, 1881.
- 7 Nancy, b. June 25, 1803; d. 1806.
- 8 Susanna, b. Mar. 30, 1805.
- 9 Alice, b. Apr. 21, 1807; m. — Brooks, Boston.
- *10 Samuel, b. Nov. 24, 1808, q. v.
- 11 Caroline, b. June 23, 1810; d. 1828.
- *12 Rufus, b. May 14, 1812, q. v.
- 13 Jane, b. June 19, 1814; m. Miles Hagan.
- 14 James, Jr., b. Jan. 26, 1816; m. Fanny Hodgdon.
- 15 Charles, b. Feb. 21, 1818; m. Mary E. F. Linekin, Belfast.
- 16 Freeman, b. Jan. 30, 1820; set. in Boston.

(*5) SAMUEL² MURRAY (*John*¹) m. Sarah, dau. of Thomas and Catherine Boyd. He was connected in business through life with his brother James. They lived at E. B. He d. Mar. 6, 1847; she d. Aug. 10, 1849. Children:

- 17 Robert, b. Apr. 17, 1807; d. Aug. 5, 1834.
- 18 Sarah, b. Feb. 27, 1809; m. James Seavey, q. v.
- 19 Thomas, b. Feb. 3, 1811; d. May 12, 1893; unm.
- 20 William, b. 1813; d. Aug. 27, 1888; unm.
- *21 Levi, b. 1826, q. v.

Third Generation.

(*10) SAMUEL² MURRAY (*James*² *John*¹) m. Sarah, dau. of Jeremiah Holton. They lived at E. B. where Isaac, their son, now lives. He rebuilt

the house in its present form and for business followed farming. He died Apr. 15, 1870; she died Nov. 8, 1866. Children:

- *22 Isaac, b. Sept. 8, 1841, q. v.
- 23 Caroline, b. May 5, 1848; m. Austin Reed.
- 24 Mary E., b. May 9, 1846; unm.
- *25 Albert, b. Jan. 14, 1850, q. v.
- 26 Samuel D., b. June 12, 1858; m. Della F. Clifford, Dam.
- 27 John Thorpe, b. Sept. 9, 1856; m. Nancy Poor.
- 28 Lizzie B., b. Jan. 26, 1861; m. Thaddeus L. Montgomery, q. v.

(*12) RUFUS⁸ MURRAY (*James,² John¹*) m. Margaret S. Tibbetts, Bris.; she was b. Oct. 11, 1826. They lived at E. B. He was a ship carpenter. He died Apr. 7, 1874. Children:

- 29 Freeman, b. Mar. 17, 1848; m. Ada Whitehead, 1888. They live at E. B. He carries on boat building.
- 30 Lyman S., b. June 13, 1849; m. Laura E. Marr, 1890; d. Jan. 30, 1896.
- 31 Nancy J., b. Aug. 12, 1850; m. John R. McDougall, q. v.
- 32 Abby O., b. Sept. 4, 1854; m. Clarence M. Jones, 1875; lives in Noble.
- 33 George T., b. Aug. 22, 1857; m. Nellie A. Sargent, 1882; sea captain; res. at B. H.
- 34 Celia P., b. Apr. 18, 1863; m. George Foster, 1883; d. Dec. 13, 1901.
- 35 Rufus P., b. June 8, 1865; m. Sarah Goodwin, 1893; lives in Bristol, R. I.
- 36 Laura E., b. May 12, 1868; m. Freeman H. McKown, 1893, q. v.

(*21) LEVI⁸ MURRAY (*Samuel,² John¹*) m. Sophia P. Hodgdon, 1848. They lived at E. B. He was a ship carpenter. He died Nov. 16, 1865; she died 1892. Children: I, Allen W., b. Feb. 22, 1850; m. Ella Bennett; one dau., Maud, m. Capt. J. C. McKown. II, William, b. Mar. 12, 1854; d. Mar. 15, 1871. III, James R. B., b. Apr. 1, 1856.

Fourth Generation.

(*22) ISAAC L.⁴ MURRAY (*Samuel,² James,² John¹*) m. Mary E., dau. of Francis Sargent, 1866. They live at E. B. in the homestead of his father, where Samuel Montgomery originally settled. Children:

- 37 Philip H., b. Jan. 25, 1868; m. Lena Seavey; res. at E. B., pilot.
- 38 Minnie M., b. Oct. 11, 1871; m. Tyler Hodgdon, q. v.
- 39 Cordelia H., b. June 11, 1875; d. Mar. 6, 1904.
- 40 Nellie K., b. Feb. 13, 1877; m. William E. Rice.
- 41 Mary E., b. Apr. 13, 1881.
- 42 Lewis N., b. Feb. 13, 1884.
- 43 Richard H., b. Dec. 13, 1888.

(*25) ALBERT⁴ MURRAY (*Samuel,² James,² John¹*) m. Abbie G., dau. of Francis Sargent. They live on Wall's Pt. He and his sons have followed the fishing business, principally as masters of porgy steamers, in which they have been very successful. Children: I, William B., b. Apr. 6, 1871; II, Sarah C., b. June 25, 1873; III, Eugene, b. Feb. 16, 1875; IV, Albert, Jr., b. July 24, 1877; V, Leon E., b. May 24, 1880; VI, Edward F., b. Sept. 28, 1884.

NELSON.

1 ELI NELSON, b. in 1796, m. Weltha Harris. They lived at Cape Newagen, where he commenced trade abt. 1815 and afterward engaged in the fisheries. She d. Nov. 9, 1834, a. 27; he m. (2) Sarah F. Harris, who d. May 11, 1891, a. 81. He d. Feb. 18, 1868. Children:

- *2 Albert, b. Oct. 14, 1828, q. v.
- 3 Eli H., b. Jan. 5, 1830; m. Sarah R. Cameron, 1856; he d. Oct. 7, 1866; she d. Aug. 18, 1868.
- 4 Mary Jones, b. Oct. 30, 1831; m. Wilmot Lewis, 2d.
- 5 Sterling, b. May 12, 1833.
- 6 Weltha A., b. Mar. 21, 1836.
- 7 Angelette, b. Oct. 11, 1837; d. Oct. 22, 1859.
- 8 Plummer T., b. May 23, 1839.
- 9 Flora, b. Mar. 24, 1850.
- *10 Clark L., b. May 21, 1852, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*2) ALBERT³ NELSON (*EH*¹) m. Ellen —. He d. Sept. 11, 1903; she d. July 11, 1903. Children: I, Addie S., b. July 12, 1867; II, John Edwin, b. Aug. 12, 1869; III, Dexter J., b. Sept. 5, 1875; IV, Geneva M., b. Mar. 20, 1878.

(*10) CLARK L.³ NELSON (*EH*¹) m. Laura B., dau. of Freeman Grover. He d. Mar. 25, 1887; she d. Jan. 20, 1889. Children: Ernest G., Arthur C., Chesley W., see Chap. XXIII.

NICKERSON.

1 Capt. Joseph Nickerson was born in Brewster, Mass., Nov. 4, 1818, the son of Seth and Patia (Eldredge) Nickerson. He went early to sea and rapidly rose to master mariner. He followed the sea for several years and also did contract work; his principal contract being that of building Minot's Head Light Station. In 1865 he came to West B. H., locating a fishing business, as the firm of Nickerson, Perry & Thatcher, on McKown's Pt., and lived where George Greenleaf does. Later, with his nephew, Alonzo R. Nickerson, as the firm of J. Nickerson & Co., the business of ship building and repairing was commenced in 1870, in connection with a general store. He sold his interest in 1874. In 1885 he came to B. H., where he afterward lived. He was always a Democrat, and, though that party was in the minority in Lincoln Co., he served nine years on the Board of County Commissioners. For many years before his death he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Boothbay Savings Bank. He d. Jan. 7, 1897. He m. Mary S., dau. of Samuel and Ruth Mayo, Chatham, Mass., who was b. in 1823, in 1843. She res. at B. H.

2 Capt. Stephen Nickerson, son of Seth and Patia (Eldredge) Nickerson, was born in Brewster, Mass., Mar. 28, 1814. He m. Charity, dau. of Nathan and Bethia Nickerson, Nov. 29, 1839. His ancestry ran to William Nickerson, who came from England to America in 1630. He commenced a seafaring life at the age of sixteen, going for sixteen years deep-sea fishing, then for ten years he commanded vessels in the coasting trade bet. Salem and New York. In 1856 he commenced in the South American trade, and during the Civil War, as master and owner of the sch. *Henry P. Russell*, transported troops. At its close, for the American Colonization Co., he took to Liberia 285 ex-slaves, a movement which has found its way into general history. In 1877 he came to B., where his brother Joseph and his son Alonzo had been living for several years, the result being the establishment of the firm of S. Nickerson & Sons, in the general fish and salt business, at B. H.

that year, see p. 373. He d. at South Harwich, Mass., Oct. 11, 1905. Mrs. Nickerson d. at B. H., June 30, 1889. Three of their sons located at B. H. South Harwich was the home of the fam. before coming to Maine.

3 Capt. Stephen E. Nickerson was b. in So. Harwich, Mass., in 1840. He m. Imogene Smalley of that town. They came to B. H. in 1877, where he became a member of the firm of S. Nickerson & Sons. He commenced early at sea, following that life for about twenty years, principally on foreign voyages and much of the time master of his vessel. Their chil. were five in number, three of whom are living: Rose H., engaged in trade in B. H.; Cynthia Dora, who m. Clarence R. Hodgdon, see Chap. XXIII, and Carlton B., see Chap. XXIII. Capt. Nickerson died June 10, 1903.

4 Alonzo R. Nickerson was b. in So. Harwich, Apr. 15, 1848. He came to B. as bookkeeper for Nickerson, Perry & Thatcher, May 1, 1867. He m. (1) Abbie J., dau. of James T. Beath, Jan. 8, 1871; she d. Sept. 11, 1883; (2) Natalie B. Noyes, Castine, Jan. 20, 1885. Their family consists of one son, Louis Stephen, by the former marriage, and Parker Toward, Hazel Lowe and Natalie Noyes. In 1870 he became partner in the firm of J. Nickerson & Co., succeeding to the entire business in 1874, becoming member of S. Nickerson & Sons in 1877. For official positions in town see Chap. XVI; besides these he has been a trustee of the Boothbay Savings Bank since 1884; in 1888 he was appointed on the Staff of Gov. Marble; was senator from Lincoln Co., 1895-99; presidential elector in 1896; has been a member of the Lincoln Co. Rep. Com. from 1898 to 1904; member of the Rep. State Com. since 1900; State Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries since 1897.

5 Arthur E. Nickerson, b. in So. Harwich, Mass. He came to Boothbay in 1880 and became a member of the firm of S. Nickerson & Sons at that time. He m. Flora L. Duley, Starks. Since the dec. of Capt. Stephen E. Nickerson, and the sale of the business of S. Nickerson & Sons, except certain reservations, to the Baldwin Fish Co., a new firm, composed of A. R. and A. E. Nickerson, styled Nickerson Bros., has been formed for conducting the alewife business at Nobleboro and Warren, besides mackereling, etc. The headquarters are at B. H. This fam. have one son, Harry.

ORCHARD.

Benjamin Orchard m. Susan Reed in 1842. They lived on road from B. Ctr. to Hodgdon's Is. He died July, 1887. Children: I, Romanzo, b. Sept. 12, 1844; d. Jan. 3, 1870, see Cas. II, Olive F., b. Sept. 28, 1846; unm. III, Warren B., b. Nov. 2, 1853; m. Gertie L. Pinkham, 1886; res. on home-
stead.

ORNE.

1 WILLIAM ORNE came to Cape Newagen Island a short time before his marriage in 1795 to Rebecca Morton, of Friendship. He set. on the east side of Ebenecook Cove and followed farming and fishing. His name appears in some of the early records as William Horn, which is a clerical error. The name, as it now appears in spelling, is the same as it appeared about Ports-

mouth and Isle of Shoals several generations ago. The error is explainable from the fact that, as mentioned elsewhere, a runaway sailor by the name of Cornelius Conrad located at Cape Newagen about 1772, marrying a dau. of John Chaples and at once changed his name to Cornelius Horn. A fam. of this name followed, which is now extinct, but no fam. actually by the name of Horn, other than by this descent, has ever lived in this locality. The similarity of sound led some of the early town clerks into this error. William died July 31, 1846, a. 72-6. Children:

- *2 William, Jr., b. Dec. 11, 1797, q. v.
- *3 James, b. May 28, 1800, q. v.
- 4 Elizabeth, b. Aug. 23, 1803; m. William Pierce; d. 1894.
- 5 Mary, b. Oct. 6, 1805; m. Charles Thorpe, q. v.
- *6 Jacob, b. Nov. 15, 1807, q. v.
- 7 Charlotte, b. Apr. 8, 1810; m. Charles Thorpe, his second m.
- *8 Silas, b. Aug. 28, 1812, q. v.
- *9 Thomas, b. May 8, 1814, q. v.
- 10 Miles, b. Sept. 14, 1817; m. Frances Knight.

Second Generation.

(*2) WILLIAM² ORNE, JR., (*William*¹) m. Elizabeth Hall, Georgetown. He set. at the beach near Hendricks Head and for a time was light keeper there. He d. Oct. 3, 1886; she d. Mar. 24, 1863, a. 61-11-14. Children:

- 11 James, b. 1823; sea captain; d. May 29, 1895.
- *12 Freeman, b. Jan. 4, 1825, q. v.
- 13 Thomas, unm.
- 14 William, m. Louisa Pinkham.
- 15 Eliza J., b. 1827; m. George Webber; d. July 7, 1896.
- 16 Benjamin, b. 1830; m. Lydia C. Pierce; d. Sept. 3, 1882; she d. Oct. 9, 1890.
- 17 Margery, m. Stephen S. Thompson.

(*3) JAMES² ORNE (*William*¹) m. Mahala Pierce, 1827. He was master of a vessel at times and was also engaged in the bank cod fishery, see Chap. XXI. He d. May 29, 1895; she d. Sept. 30, 1892. Children:

- 18 Silas B., b. Oct. 11, 1828; m. Euphesena, dau. of John Andrews; res. in Portland.
- 19 Baker P., b. Dec. 19, 1829; m. Emma A., dau. of John Andrews; res. in Portland.
- 20 Mary Elizabeth, b. Feb. 12, 1830; unm.; d. June 28, 1904. For many years she was governess in the fam. of Hon. Anson Burlingame, and with them was in most of the capitals of Europe during his diplomatic career.
- 21 Osias, b. Dec. 7, 1832; unm.; res. South.
- 22 Sarah A., b. Jan. 27, 1834; m. Chapman N. Reed, q. v.
- 23 Elbridge, b. Aug. 27, 1837.
- 24 Arvilla T., b. Sept. 27, 1839; m. Capt. Jason Carlisle, q. v.
- 25 Zina Burton, b. Oct. 13, 1843; unm.; res. in South.
- 26 Charlotte Pierce, b. Feb. 20, 1846; m. John A. Reed, q. v.
- 27 Eliza Ellen, b. Nov. 24, 1847; m. Benjamin Grover, q. v.
- 28 Emma J., b. Feb. 27, 1851; m. William A. King, Gloucester, Mass.
- 29 Bertha J., m. Horace M. Wylie, q. v.

(*6) JACOB² ORNE (*William*¹) m. Jane Montgomery; lived at B. H. and carried on a fishing business. He purchased the place on Oak St. first built by John W. Weymouth and now owned by Orne Bros. He d. Sept. 26, 1877; she d. Apr. 5, 1874. Children: I, Nancy J., b. Jan. 25, 1834; m. William Foster. II, Miles A., b. July 23, 1837. Two chil., Orin and Lydia A., d. in inf.

(*8) **SILAS³ ORNE** (*William¹*) m. (1) Judith Decker, 1837; (2) Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Lewis and wid. of Bailey Reed, 1849. He set. at West B. H. in 1837, where he afterward lived. From that date until 1861 he was partner with his brother Thomas, engaged in trade and fishing. They run boats and also purchased fish. He d. Jan. 15, 1876; Judith, w., d. May 25, 1849. Children:

- 30 Silas Cushman, b. Dec. 14, 1838; unm.; lives in Lynn, Mass.
- 31 Augusta, b. June 21, 1842; m. Capt. John Truman.
- 32 Clara A., b. Dec. 21, 1847; d. May 18, 1867.
- 33 Abby Jane, b. July 16, 1850; m. William Crooker; lives in Lynn, Mass.
- 34 Rosila, b. Apr. 21, 1852; m. (1) Charles H. Crooker, Bath, (2) George H. Snow; lives in B. H.
- 35 Alvah M., b. June 13, 1854; m. Augusta, dau. of Alonzo Chapman.
- 36 Mary Emma, b. Sept. 17, 1856; d. June 27, 1869.
- 37 Fred, b. June 17, 1859; m. Allie L. Auld.
- 38 Jennie H., b. Oct. 31, 1861; m. Sumner Reed.
- 39 Martha R., b. Apr. 7, 1864; m. W. F. Dudley.
- 40 Thaddeus W., b. Feb. 7, 1870.

(*9) **THOMAS² ORNE** (*William¹*) m. Margaret Campbell, 1837; set. at West B. H., 1837. Was partner with his brother Silas from 1837 to 1861, in fishing and trade. The store was opened in 1845 and conducted by Thomas until 1899. He has been an active member of the Methodist Society, an earnest prohibitionist, and now (1906), at the age of nearly 92, he has a clear memory of the events of his lifetime and by his reminiscences has afforded valuable aid in the preparation of this volume. Children:

- 41 Charles S., b. May 18, 1840; m. Sophronia Vantassel; merchant at West B. H.
- 42 Elizabeth, b. June 30, 1842; m. W. C. Wilson; res. B. H.
- 43 Woodbury D., b. Jan. 6, 1845; m. Emeline Reed.
- 44 Thomas P., b. June 3, 1847; d. in youth.
- 45 Caroline R., b. Jan. 14, 1850; d. in youth.
- 46 Parker M., b. Sept. 11, 1851; m. (1) Georgia Blake, (2) Hattie Lewis.
- 47 Ada E., b. Oct. 13, 1853; m. Fred Campbell, q. v.

Third Generation.

(*12) **FREEMAN³ ORNE** (*William, Jr.,² William¹*) m. Apphia J. Cameron. In his earlier life, as partner with Daniel Cameron, as Cameron & Orne, and later with his sons, as Freeman Orne & Sons, he conducted an extensive business over a long period at bank fishing, see Chap. XXI. He died Aug. 25, 1901; she died Oct. 27, 1886. Children:

- 48 Sumner, b. Oct. 22, 1851; m. Abby E., dau. of Joseph Maddocks; res. in South.; has had a long experience in town affairs, see Chap. XVI.
- 49 Zina, b. Sept. 2, 1854; m. Elizabeth H., dau. of Jonathan P. Thompson; formerly lived at South., now in B. H.; three chil.: Fannie S., Sidney B., see Chap. XXIII, and Percy Freeman.
- 50 Sarah E., b. Aug. 23, 1857; m. Asbury Decker; d. Oct. 3, 1888.
- 51 Snow B., b. Feb. 28, 1860; unm.; res. in South.

PERKINS.

Enoch Perkins came to B. when about twelve years old from Dam., where his father's family lived. From that time on he went to sea, marrying Isora, dau. of Joshua McKown, 1863. They lived at West B. H. Children:

I, Frederick D., m. Carrie E. Hodgdon; res. at B. H., with Simpson & Perkins. II, Merrill A., m. Bessie Simpson; res. B. H., member of firm of Simpson & Perkins. III, Bert, m. Rosa Scully, South. IV, Nettie M., dec. V, Addie T., m. Joseph Miller; res. at B. H. VI, Jennie M., dec. VII, Bessie L., m. John Ryan, Bath.

PIERCE.

This is the most numerous family on Southport and has been such for more than a century; it is also one of the oldest. Four brothers and a sister, in order of age as follows, came from Marblehead, Mass., to Cape Newagen Island between 1764 and 1769: Samuel, Susanna, Silvester (sometimes rec. Silvenus), Joseph and David. There is reason to suppose that this family descended from John Pierce, "citizen and cloth worker of London," as described in an ancient charter to him (see pp. 60-61). He probably never came to America, but his son Richard married the daughter of John Brown, of Pemaquid, and they later settled in Marblehead. The fam. names and other circumstances are strongly presumptive of this descent. They will be taken up in order of age.

1 SAMUEL PIERCE, date of birth unknown, m. Elizabeth Thompson, Monhegan, 1767. This is said to have been the first marriage on that island of which any record exists. She was the dau. of Joseph and Elizabeth (Andrews) Thompson, who first settled at Monhegan, but became the founders of the Thompson family in Southport. He settled on what has since been known as the Maddocks estate, building a home and rearing his fam. there. Late in life he sold to his son-in-law, Palgrave Maddocks, and moved to Belfast, where he died, but the date is unknown. Elizabeth, his wife, is buried in the old cemetery at W. Southport, and from her gravestone we find she died Nov. 4, 1834, a. 84. Children:

- 2 Elizabeth, b. Aug. 16, 1769.
- *3 Jonathan, b. June 7, 1771, q. v.
- 4 Mary, b. Feb. 24, 1773; m. Edmund Leason, 1791.
- 5 Sarah, b. Feb. 17, 1775; m. Peter Dunton, 1804.
- 6 Abigail, b. Nov. 16, 1776; m. Robert Bryer, 1802.
- 7 Susanna, b. Sept. 13, 1778.
- 8 Rhuama, b. July 15, 1780; m. Palgrave Maddocks, q. v.
- 9 Joanna, b. Apr. 15, 1782.
- 10 Samuel, Jr., b. Mar. 8, 1784.
- *11 George W., b. Feb. 7, 1788, q. v.
- 12 Harriet T., b. Sept. 22, 1789; m. Rev. John Wilkinson, 1814.
- 13 Edward B., b. May 18, 1792; m. Dorcas McMahan, Georgetown, 1814.
- 14 Thomas H., b. Jan. 23, 1795; m. Hannah Hathorne, Woolwich, 1823.

15 Susanna, sister to the four brothers settling in South., m. John W. Brown, Ipswich, 1772.

16 SILVESTER PIERCE m. Elizabeth —; dates of births, deaths and marriage and family name of wife are wanting. Some doubt has been cast on this man being brother to Samuel, Joseph and David, but the oldest members of the family now in Southport, for the most part, think that he was. His family is much less represented in the town at present in descent than the others. Children:

- 17 Silvester, Jr., b. Jan. 30, 1773; m. Rebecca White, 1796. Chil.: I, Rebecca, b. Oct. 26, 1797. II, Margaret, b. Apr. 2, 1813. III, Samuel, b. Oct. 12, 1814; m. Charlotte Ham, 1837; he d. Feb. 11, 1901; she d. July 13, 1897. IV, Moses, b. Dec. 1, 1817; drowned in San Francisco abt. 1870.
- 18 Samuel, b. May 10, 1776.
- 19 Elizabeth, b. Oct. 10, 1778.
- 20 Sally, b. Mar. 18, 1780; m. Simon Brown, Bris.
- 21 Polly, b. Nov. 8, 1783.
- 22 Moses, b. Mar. 15, 1788.
- 23 Jenny, b. Dec. 20, 1790.

24 JOSEPH PIERCE m. Sarah, dau. of Joseph and Elizabeth Thompson, 1777. At that date they had moved from Monhegan to Cape Newagen Is. Dates of his birth and death unknown. She died July 11, 1834. He settled at West South. and Joe's Island took its name from him. When advanced in age he moved to the Cape. Children:

- *25 Joseph, Jr., b. May 25, 1777, q. v.
- *26 David, b. Mar. 29, 1779, q. v.
- 27 Sarah, b. Mar. 12, 1781; m. Joseph Gyor, Bris., 1803.
- 28 Elizabeth, b. June 15, 1783; m. William Harris, 1804, q. v.
- 29 Lydia, b. Aug. 12, 1787.
- 30 Polly, b. July 29, 1789; m. Samuel Harris, Jr., 1809, q. v.
- 31 Margaret, b. June 29, 1791.
- *32 William, b. 1800, q. v.

33 DAVID PIERCE, b. 1757, m. Jenny —. He was youngest of the four brothers, and located at W. Southport, on what is now Marr's Harbor. He d. Oct. 16, 1788. Family name of his wife or date of her death unk. Chil.:

- 34 Jenny, b. Mar. 17, 1783.
- *35 David, Jr., b. Mar. 23, 1786, q. v.
- 36 Ebenezer, b. Mar. 18, 1788.

Second Generation.

(*3) JONATHAN² PIERCE (*Samuel*¹) m. Lydia, dau. of John and Mary Rand. He established an extensive business in general trade and bank fishing at Marr's Harbor, which he continued successfully for about half a century and was then succeeded by his two sons-in-law, Thomas and Nahum Marr, see Chaps. XIX and XXI. He d. May 26, 1847; she d. Jan. 1, 1845, a. 68-6. Children:

- 37 Maria B., b. Mar. 7, 1795; d. young.
- 38 Lydia, b. Aug. 5, 1799; m. William Thompson, q. v.
- 39 Samuel, b. Sept. 5, 1801; m. Eleanor, dau. of Palgrave Maddocks; he d. Mar. 5, 1861; she d. Jan. 18, 1894.
- 40 John, b. Apr. 4, 1804; m. Mary Webber.
- 41 Harriet, b. July 1, 1807; m. John Thorpe, 1829.
- 42 Elizabeth, b. June 8, 1809; m. Eliphalet Thorpe, 1829.
- 43 Jerome L., b. July 23, 1811; d. young.
- 44 Warren, b. Dec. 28, 1813; m. Mary J. Marr, 1840; d. Dec. 15, 1851.
- 45 Thomas, b. Oct. 8, 1816; m. Jane Webber; he d. July 9, 1852; she d. June 14, 1889.
- 46 Mary Ann, b. Apr. 14, 1819; m. Thomas Marr, Jr., Georgetown, 1842, q. v.
- 47 Julia, b. Oct. 23, 1823; m. Nahum B. Marr, q. v.

(*11) GEORGE W.² PIERCE (*Samuel*¹) m. Maria Barnes, 1811. He died Aug. 27, 1866; she died June 12, 1883, a. 88-3. Children:

- 48 Mary B., b. Dec. 24, 1811; m. Stephen Pierce, 1832.

- 49 Harriet, b. Apr. 12, 1818; m. Alfred Brewer, q. v.
- 50 Lydia, b. June 5, 1815; m. — Gurney, Chelsea, Mass.
- 51 Susanna, b. May 2, 1817; m. Moses Jewett, Westport.
- 52 Sarah, b. July 18, 1819; m. Charles Prince.
- 53 Ann Maria, b. Nov. 20, 1828; m. Robert Maddocks.
- 54 George W., Jr., b. Nov. 28, 1830; m. Julia Thompson.
- 55 Elizabeth, b. Oct. 16, 1832; m. Silas Pierce.

(*25) JOSEPH² PIERCE, JR., (*Joseph*¹) m. Abigail, dau. of John and Mary Rand, 1800. They lived at the Cape and are buried in a small yard there. He died Oct. 25, 1860; she died Jan. 21, 1870, a. 90. Children:

- 56 David, 2d, b. Dec. 15, 1803; m. (1) Martha Thompson, 1825, (2) Abigail Decker, 1841; he d. Sept. 9, 1884; Abigail, w., d. May 3, 1870, a. 63-8.
- 57 Jonathan, twin brother to David; no rec.
- 58 Stephen, b. Mar. 13, 1805; m. Mary B. Pierce, 1832; he d. Jan. 28, 1881; she d. Mar. 3, 1884, a. 73.
- 59 George, b. Oct. 4, 1807; m. Mary A. Decker, 1832; he d. Dec. 13, 1860; she d. July 13, 1868, a. 55-3.
- 60 Jesse, b. Nov. 2, 1809; set. in Portland.
- 61 Ebenezer, b. Nov. 2, 1812; set. in Portland.
- 62 Joseph, Jr., b. Jan. 3, 1814; m. Sarah Lewis, 1832; lived at Cape.
- 63 Elizabeth, b. July 9, 1816; m. Frank Jones, 1834.
- 64 Sally, b. Oct. 9, 1818; m. Charles Jewett, West.
- *65 Miles, b. July 29, 1823, q. v.

(*26) DAVID² PIERCE (*Joseph*¹) m. Sarah Ozier. He died Oct. 11, 1864; she died Sept. 29, 1864, a. 79. Children:

- 66 Baker, b. July 24, 1806; set. in Rockland.
- 67 Mahala, b. Sept. 4, 1807; m. James Orne, q. v.
- 68 Nancy, b. Nov. 3, 1811; m. — Yates, Round Pond.
- 69 Hannah, b. June 14, 1817; m. and set. in Round Pond.
- 70 Charles, b. May 3, 1819; m. Sarah Pierce; d. Oct. 20, 1876.
- 71 Eliza, b. Mar. 27, 1824; m. and set. in Round Pond.
- 72 Silas, b. June 17, 1828; m. Elizabeth T. Pierce; he d. June 22, 1892; she d. Jan. 1, 1902.

(*32) WILLIAM² PIERCE (*Joseph*¹) m. Elizabeth Orne, 1825. He died Apr. 24, 1859; she died July 15, 1894. Children:

- 73 Willard Thorpe, b. Oct. 30, 1826; d. young.
- *74 David Porter, twin brother to above, q. v.
- 75 Charlotte, b. Sept. 8, 1828; m. John Maddocks, q. v.
- 76 Alfred, b. Oct. 17, 1830; m. Althea Miller; d. Jan. 21, 1892.
- 77 Cyrus William, b. Dec. 6, 1832; m. Margaret J. Pierce; he d. June 11, 1883; she d. Mar. 31, 1891.
- 78 Mary Alice, b. Nov. 2, 1834; m. Joseph R. Willey.
- 79 Lydia C., b. July 11, 1839; m. Benjamin Orne.
- 80 Hattie B., m. James Coolen.
- 81 Thomas O., m. Olivia Rose.
- 82 Otis W., m. Lulu Pierce.

(*35) DAVID² PIERCE, JR., (*David*¹) m. Martha Thompson, 1825; she died Aug. 27, 1830. Children: I, Samuel, b. Oct. 11, 1826. II, Albion K. P., b. Aug. 17, 1828. This family removed to Gloucester, Mass.

Third Generation.

(*65) MILES² PIERCE (*Joseph, Jr.*,² *Joseph*¹) m. Sarah A., dau. of Andrew Farmer. Lived at B. H. and had a grocery store on Atlantic St. He died June 3, 1895; she died Nov. 7, 1884. Children: I, Ervin, b. Sept. 11, 1856; res. B. H. II, Addie, b. Jan. 30, 1859; d. Mar. 11, 1882. III,

Elmer, b. Apr. 11, 1861; d. Oct. 26, 1884. IV, Nettie M., b. Jan. 24, 1863; m. R. A. Lewis; res. at B. H. V, Selden A., b. Oct. 13, 1868; d. Mar. 8, 1882. VI, Abbie, b. July 20, 1873; d. in inf.

(*74) DAVID PORTER⁸ PIERCE (*William*,³ *Joseph*¹) m. (1) Mary —; she d. June 27, 1862, a. 19; (2) Mrs. — Loud, Round Pond. He d. Nov. 30, 1903. Children: I, William, m. Flora Barter; res. South. II, Betsey G., m. Irving McKown; res. South. III, Edward, m. in Pensacola, Fla.; res. South. IV, Walter, m. Ethel Moore; res. South. V, Hardy, dec. VI, Joynell, res. in Gardiner.

(89) Samuel and Eleanor Pierce were the parents of Emerson Pierce, who did business several years where the firm of Pierce & Hartung are now established at B. H. Another son, Pall G., was partner in the above firm. He died Dec. 24, 1903. Samuel is mentioned in Chap. XXI, doing business at Marr's Harbor.

PINKHAM.

1 BENJAMIN and JUDITH PINKHAM came to Townsend in 1759 and settled where the late Eben Clisby lived at No. B. They were from Dover, N. H., but it is claimed by some of the descendants that they came from Merryconeag (Harpwell) to Townsend, and by the Dover family that they went from Dover to Merryconeag instead of Townsend. It is likely that both may be correct. Benjamin was one of seven brothers and several sisters, all born in Dover, N. H. One of the brothers, Ebenezer, settled in Merryconeag and is ancestor of the family there. Benjamin may have settled for a short time where his brother was and then come on to Townsend. Another brother, Solomon, came to Townsend at the time, but it is not thought that he remained here as there is no record evidence of such a family. It is thought that Benjamin's family consisted of five sons and two daus. The fam. name of Judith Pinkham is not known. The ancestry of Benjamin Pinkham follows:

I, Richard Pinkham,¹ who set. in Dover, N. H., about 1642.

II, Richard, Jr.,² who lived in Dover, N. H.

III, John³ and Rose (Otis) Pinkham, who lived and died in Dover, N. H.; had seven sons and a number of daughters. Among this family were Ebenezer, who set. in Merryconeag; Benjamin and Solomon, who came to Townsend in 1759.

Benjamin d. Mar. 2, 1792, a. 75; Judith d. Oct. 23, 1797, a. 76. Children:

*2 Ichabod, b. Oct. 23, 1741, q. v.

*3 Solomon, q. v.

4 Benjamin, Jr., m. (1) Ella Catland, Bris., 1771; (2) Rhoda Hutchings, Freetown, 1774. No further rec. found.

*5 Nathaniel, b. Dec. 7, 1751, q. v.

6 Rhoda, m. Benjamin Rollings, 1777, q. v.

7 Sarah, m. William Lewis, 1780; d. 1796.

*8 Calvin, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*2) ICHABOD² PINKHAM (*Benjamin*¹) m. Mercy Catlin, 1766. He lived where David A. Reed does and was a leading character in town in his time. He was active in the Revolutionary contest, holding a captain's commission,

and was much connected with town affairs, as may be noted in our earlier chapters. His estate inventoried \$5,260.55. By his will he gave a farm of 47 acres, where Benjamin then lived, to him. This was just south of the B. M. Giles house, east side of road, on top of the hill. The house was burned many years ago. To Ichabod, Jr., he gave the homestead of his father (the Clisby place) and to Nathaniel the place where the late Jason Pinkham lived. He died Oct. 21, 1800; she died July 10, 1821. Children:

- 9 James, b. May 28, 1767; drowned at Montsweag, 178-.
- *10 Benjamin, b. Oct. 17, 1769, q. v.
- *11 Ichabod, Jr., b. Feb. 10, 1772, q. v.
- *12 Nathaniel, b. Mar. 15, 1774, q. v.
- 13 Mercy, b. June 19, 1777; m. David R. Adams, q. v.
- 14 Sarah, b. Jan. 25, 1780; m. David Reed, 8d, q. v.
- 15 Mary, b. Jan. 16, 1784; m. Asa G. Baker.
- 16 Martha, b. Mar. 20, 1786; m. Samuel Thompson, Jr., 1810, q. v.
- 17 Betsey, b. June 13, 1788; unm.; d. 1828.

(*3) SOLOMON² PINKHAM (*Benjamin*¹) m. Mary Perry, 1767. They lived at No. B. The dates of death of both are unknown. Children:

- *18 Joseph, b. Nov. 26, 1767, q. v.
- *19 Calvin, Jr., b. Feb. 10, 1769, q. v.
- 20 Solomon, Jr., b. June 7, 1772; m. Sally Ball, 1795. They lived at West B. H. and after their children were grown up and some m. in town they rem. to Starks. Their daus. m. as follows: Sarah m. Amherst Spofford, Charlotte m. Benjamin Wylie, Mary m. Ebenezer Lewis. He d. in Starks about 1830.
- 21 Sarah, b. Oct. 7, 1774; m. Joseph Barter, Jr., 1794.
- 22 Hannah, b. Oct. 13, 1776; m. David Day, 1799.
- *23 David, b. Mar. 29, 1779, q. v.
- 24 Margaret, b. Mar. 30, 1781; m. Timothy Dunton, 1804, q. v.
- 25 Judith, b. Oct. 28, 1784; m. John Webber, 1807.
- 26 Mary, b. Oct. 1, 1787.
- 27 Abigail, b. Oct. 31, 1791; m. James Moon, 1827.

(*5) NATHANIEL² PINKHAM (*Benjamin*¹) m. Martha Catland, 1774. He lived at No. B. where Horace W. Pinkham now does. He built the first mill where the Adams stream empties into Back River waters, and was succeeded by his son Isaac in his homestead and the mill. He died Sept. 8, 1808; she died Nov. 14, 1825. Children:

- 28 Joseph, b. June 9, 1778.
- 29 Nathaniel, Jr., b. Aug. 15, 1784; d. Sept. 3, 1808.
- *30 Isaac, b. Aug. 25, 1787, q. v.
- *31 John, b. Mar. 7, 1791, q. v.
- 32 Patty, b. July 8, 1793; m. Edmund Wilson, 1814, q. v.

(*8) CALVIN² PINKHAM (*Benjamin*¹) m. Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph Barter, 1781. He set. on Barter's Is. No rec. of their deaths has been found. Chil.:

- *33 Samuel, b. Apr. 18, 1782, q. v.
- 34 Abigail, b. Apr. 16, 1784.
- *35 Andrew, b. Aug. 21, 1786, q. v.
- 36 Elizabeth, b. June 14, 1790.
- 37 Lydia, b. Sept. 30, 1792; m. Thomas Williams.
- 38 Nathan, b. Apr. 30, 1794; m. Charlotte Young, Alna,
- 39 Judith, b. Sept. 7, 1796; m. David Austin, 1820.
- 40 John, b. Mar. 25, 1801.

Third Generation.

(*10) BENJAMIN⁸ PINKHAM (*Ichabod*,² *Benjamin*¹) m. Abigail, dau. of Joseph Giles, 1791. He was a sea captain and a man who accumulated a large property for the times. He had interests in the Damariscotta ship-yards and for some years was the largest taxpayer in town. He gave each of his children a farm and home, as follows: To John, 2d, the homestead; to Martha, the cash to buy a place in Dresden; to Mercy Carlisle, the Welsh farm at Dover; to Abigail Murray, the farm where the late John Murray lived; to Paul G., the B. M. Giles farm; to Sarah Reed, the farm where James A. Reed lives; to Mary C. Adams, the David A. Reed farm; to Cynthia Adams, the Paul Giles farm. He died Feb. 8, 1834; she died Dec. 18, 1848. Children:

- *41 John, 2d, b. Sept. 7, 1793, q. v.
- 42 Martha, b. Feb. 8, 1795; m. Joel Thompson, 1814; set. in Dres.
- 43 Benjamin, b. Jan. 11, 1797; sea captain; unm.; d. in West Indies, 1821.
- 44 Mercy, b. Oct. 28, 1798; m. William Carlisle, q. v.
- 45 Abigail, b. Nov. 19, 1800; m. John Murray, q. v.
- 46 Cynthia, b. June 9, 1803; m. David Adams, 2d, 1822.
- *47 Paul G., b. Aug. 31, 1805, q. v.
- 48 Sarah, twin sister to Paul G., m. John Reed, 3d.
- 49 Mary C., b. Aug. 24, 1809; m. James Adams, 2d, 1829.

(*11) ICHABOD⁸ PINKHAM, JR., (*Ichabod*,² *Benjamin*¹) m. (1) Betty Cunningham, Edge., 1792; (2) Lucy Hunt, Bris., 1794. He lived where he set; died Jan. 23, 1851. Lucy, wife, nearly reached her 100th year. Children:

- 50 Sally, b. Feb. 8, 1795; d. about 1825; unm.
- *51 James, b. Nov. 7, 1796, q. v.
- 52 Lucy, b. Jan. 4, 1798; m. Alonzo Foster, White.
- 53 Maria, b. Jan. 29, 1801; m. John Jenness, Lynn.
- 54 Ichabod, b. Aug. 29, 1803; m. Betsey Lewis, 1833; lived opposite Indiantown.
- 55 William M., b. Feb. 10, 1808; d. Sept. 22, 1826.
- 56 Martha, b. Aug. 16, 1810; m. Daniel Hutchings, Bris.
- 57 Sawyer, b. Feb. 5, 1813; m. Eliza A. Perkins, Georgetown, 1843.
- 58 Charles Fisher, b. Feb. 4, 1817; m. in Lynn; set. there.

(*12) NATHANIEL⁸ PINKHAM (*Ichabod*,² *Benjamin*¹) m. Betsey McFarland, 1799. Lived on place left him by his father. He died Oct. 3, 1857; she died Nov. 17, 1864. Children:

- 59 Thyrsa, b. Apr. 25, 1801; m. Nathaniel Palmer, Camden, 1821.
- 60 Eliza, b. Oct. 16, 1803; m. Stephen Sargent, q. v.
- 61 Nathaniel, b. Feb. 17, 1806; m. (1) Lucy Kennedy, 1826, (2) Mary Dockendorff, 1834.
- 62 Margaret, b. Feb. 17, 1808; m. John S. Wright, Edge., 1829.
- *63 Jason, b. May 24, 1810, q. v.
- *64 Ephraim, b. Dec. 8, 1815, q. v.
- 65 Lydia A., b. Nov. 23, 1818; set. elsewhere.
- 66 Mary J., b. Dec. 24, 1822; m. Silas P. Greenleaf, 1841.
- 67 Benjamin F., b. June 1, 1825; unm.; d. Mar. 22, 1897; was an officer in the Seaman's Home, New York.
- 68 Nancy Weld, b. Feb. 7, 1828.

(*18) JOSEPH⁸ PINKHAM (*Solomon*,² *Benjamin*¹) m. Ellice Cunningham, Edge., 1789; he set. in Edge. and m. a second time; d. in town of Washington. He was a sea captain. Children: Sarah, 1790; John, 1792; Eunice, 1794; Thomas, 1796; Samuel, 1799; David, 1802; William, 1805.

(*19) CALVIN⁸ PINKHAM, JR., (*Solomon*,² *Benjamin*¹) m. Julia Kenney, 1798. He lived in the western part of town. She d. Nov. 2, 1863. Children:

- *69 Thomas, b. June 6, 1794, q. v.
- 70 Fanny, b. July 18, 1796; m. John Lewis, 8d, q. v.
- *71 Benjamin, b. Dec. 20, 1798, q. v.
- 72 Mina, b. May 15, 1801; m. Giles Lewis, q. v.
- *73 Frederic, b. Dec. 24, 1802, q. v.
- *74 Luther, b. Nov. 20, 1805, q. v.
- 75 Jonathan, b. Aug. 24, 1808; m. Sarah Hodgdon, 1832; set. in Bath.
- 76 Esther, b. Aug. 9, 1812; m. Charles Day, West, 1831.

(*23) DAVID⁸ PINKHAM (*Solomon*,² *Benjamin*¹) m. Sarah Bryer, Kittery, 1803. Was probably first owner of the farm of the late Payson Tibbetts, Back River. Tibbetts bought the place of his heirs. Children: I, Olive, b. Apr. 20, 1806; m. Capt. John Adams. II, Warren, b. May 23, 1807; m. Hannah Chase, Edge., 1829. III, George W., b. Jan. 3, 1809; lived for a time at Back River, then moved to Newcastle, where, about 1848, during a fit of insanity, he killed his wife, four children and himself. IV, Charles, b. June 19, 1811; set. in Wis. V, Edwin, b. Sept. 29, 1813; lived where H. D. Runey does; m. — Dodge.

(*30) ISAAC⁸ PINKHAM (*Nathaniel*,² *Benjamin*¹) m. Sally Crooker, 1811. He lived where his father did and carried on the mill on the premises. He was in trade at B. Ctr. for a few years. He d. Sept. 23, 1866; she d. Apr. 26, 1874, a. 79. Children: I, Olive, b. June 4, 1815; m. — Hunnewell, Cambridge, Mass. II, Martha Wilson, b. Dec. 29, 1817; d. Dec. 22, 1842. III, Isaac, Jr., b. Mar. 6, 1820; m. Lurena, dau. of Charles Giles; one son, Charles G. IV, Sarah, b. Mar. 6, 1823; m. Joseph Dodge, 4th. V, Nancy, b. Nov. 20, 1827. VI, Francis C., b. Sept. 7, 1831; d. Feb. 14, 1873. VII, Horace Wilson, b. Oct. 24, 1837; m. Emma J. Fuller, 1874; res. on homestead of his father. VIII, Lyman W., b. Aug. 14, 1839; res. on South.

(*31) JOHN⁸ PINKHAM (*Nathaniel*,² *Benjamin*¹) m. Charlotte Thompson, 1814. Lived where James A. Reed does. He d. Jan. 27, 1886; she d. Dec. 26, 1856. Children: I, Joseph, b. 1815; d. 1822. II, Martha, b. 1818. III, Charlotte, b. Apr. 10, 1821; m. Ebenezer Farnham, Linekin, 1837. IV, John W., b. 1823; d. 1829. V, Joseph, b. 1827.

(*33) SAMUEL⁸ PINKHAM (*Calvin*,² *Benjamin*¹) m. Eunice Kenney, 1801. Lived on Barter's Island. Children: Catherine, 1802; Elvira, 1804; Apphia, 1807; Alfred, 1809; Margaret, 1811; Thomas, 1814; William, 1817.

(*35) ANDREW⁸ PINKHAM (*Calvin*,² *Benjamin*¹) m. Mary Bickford, 1806. Lived on Barter's Is. He d. Jan. 2, 1825. Children: Julian, 1808; Louisa, 1812; Betsey, 1814; Patty, 1817; Willard, 1819; Harriet, 1823.

Fourth Generation.

(*41) JOHN⁴ PINKHAM, 2D, (*Benjamin*,³ *Ichabod*,² *Benjamin*¹) m. Julia Thompson, 1818. He lived on the homestead of his father; was a master mariner and owner of shipping property. He died May 16, 1866; she died Sept. 21, 1871. Children:

- 77 Mary A., b. Dec. 17, 1818; m. Paul Giles, q. v.
- 78 John, b. Sept. 25, 1820; m. Margery, dau. of Samuel Adams; d. Feb. 15, 1846. Chil.: I, John Henry, b. Feb. 8, 1843; m. Margaret, dau. of William McDougall, 1866; she d. July 9, 1885, a. 35. II, Sarah E., b. May 22, 1845; unm.; dec.
- 79 Julia, b. July 17, 1822; m. Bainbridge Reed.
- 80 Abigail, b. Nov. 15, 1825; m. Osgood Reed, q. v.
- 81 Benjamin P., b. Mar. 22, 1830; d. 1845.
- 82 Martha Ellen, b. Oct. 16, 1832; m. — Cunningham; set. in the West.
- 83 Emily P., b. May 12, 1835; m. Thomas Blake, q. v.
- 84 Margaret E., b. Dec. 13, 1837; m. John L. Demuth.

- 85 Osborn, b. Feb. 4, 1848; m. Julia E. Hodgdon, 1869; d. Aug. 21, 1874.
 86 Benjamin E., b. June 11, 1845; m. Abbie J., dau. of W. G. Lewis; res. B. H.; sea captain; chil.: Ethel M., Marion L., Arthur E., Ella, Grace.

(*47) PAUL G.⁴ PINKHAM (*Benjamin*,³ *Ichabod*,² *Benjamin*¹) m. (1) Martha, dau. of David Adams, 1830, (2) Mrs. Cordelia R. Kelley, 1858. He followed the sea in his earlier years as captain, engaged in foreign trade; later he became master rigger, having charge of that work in yards at Wis., Dam. and E. B. He d. Aug. 23, 1870; Martha, wife, d. Oct. 1, 1856. Chil.: I, David A., b. June 12, 1832; m. Martha S., dau. of Jeremiah Blake, 1857; res. West B. H. II, William C., b. Dec. 1, 1834; m. Christiana, dau. of Benjamin Giles, 1861; res. Back Narrows. III, Paul G., Jr., b. May 14, 1838; d. Oct. 6, 1858. IV, Mercy A., b. July 29, 1842; m. William Larrabee, Bath. V, Osgood R., b. Mar. 25, 1845; d. Mar. 4, 1862, on passage to Ship Is. VI, Mary F., b. Oct. 29, 1847; m. Augustus Larrabee, Chelsea, Mass. VII, Margaret H., b. July 20, 1850; m. Eugene Huff. VIII, Martha A., b. Oct. 2, 1852; m. Raymond Clifford, Westminster, Mass. IX, Marcella M., b. July 17, 1868; res. Worcester, Mass.; unm. X, Paulelia G., unm.; res. B. H. Three chil. d. in infancy or early youth.

(*51) JAMES⁴ PINKHAM (*Ichabod, Jr.*,³ *Ichabod*,² *Benjamin*¹) m. Hepsibeth Sawyer. He d. May 11, 1861. Children: I, Mary J., b. Mar. 13, 1827; m. John Farnham. II, Ann M., b. May 24, 1828; set. in Lynn. III, George W., b. 1829; set. in Lynn. IV, James M., b. 1833; res. in Portland. V, Samuel M., b. 1835; res. at Cape Elizabeth. VI, Weltha G., b. 1838. VII, Franklin L., b. 1840; killed in New York Harbor.

(*63) JASON⁴ PINKHAM (*Nathaniel*,³ *Ichabod*,² *Benjamin*¹) m. Abigail Tibbetts, 1837; lived on homestead of his father. He d. Sept. 30, 1898; she d. Aug. 16, 1898. Children: I, William, b. May 4, 1839. II, Gardner G., b. Feb. 3, 1841; d. Oct. 17, 1855. III, Eliza E., b. Nov. 27, 1842; m. Charles H. Dolloff, 1878, q. v. IV, Sanford, b. Feb. 11, 1846; m. and set. in the West. V, Ozro, b. June 30, 1850; d. May 22, 1889; unm.

(*64) EPHRAIM⁴ PINKHAM (*Nathaniel*,³ *Ichabod*,² *Benjamin*¹) m. Phebe Carlisle in 1841. Lived first at B. Ctr., then moved to Southport in 1849, where he afterward lived. He d. Jan. 19, 1892; she d. Dec. 29, 1872. Chil.: I, Everett, b. July 3, 1843; m. Harriet, dau. of Thomas Marr, Jr. He is merchant and postmaster at W. South. and has long been connected with the affairs of his town; chil.: Charles E. and Laura E. II, Sidney, b. Feb. 9, 1845; was for some years keeper of Seguin light. III, Mary L., b. Jan. 6, 1848. IV, Willis, b. May 5, 1853.

(*69) THOMAS⁴ PINKHAM (*Calvin, Jr.*,³ *Solomon*,² *Benjamin*¹) m. Emma Abbott, 1821. He lived where his son Wesley does. He died Mar. 1, 1869; she died June 28, 1898, a. 103-9-24. Children:

- 87 Wadsworth, b. Sept. 7, 1822; m. Phebe A. Fitch, Feb., 1849. He d. Feb. 3, 1873; she d. Feb. 9, 1906. They lived in West B. near Sawyer's Is. Children: I, Clarence Irving; II, Esther F.; III, Marietta, res. Haverhill, Mass.; IV, Edward H., Haverhill, Mass.; V, Luella T., m. Capt. Ernest Johnson; VI, Thaddeus W., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 88 Harriet E., b. Jan. 2, 1824; dec.; unm.
 89 Caroline, b. Jan. 20, 1825; m. William Barter, 1844.
 90 Augusta, b. Oct. 14, 1826; m. Sanford C. Baker.
 91 Matilda, twin sister to Augusta; m. John Kent, 1869.
 92 Josie A., b. Jan. 17, 1829; m. George Kimball.
 93 Margaret J., b. Aug. 18, 1830; m. (1) Albion K. Hall, Rockland, 1851; (2) William E. Warren, Lynn.
 94 Thomas, Jr., b. Dec. 7, 1832; m. Mary Fitch, 1861.
 95 Edward H., b. May 25, 1834; d. Sept. 26, 1850, see Cas.
 96 Albion, b. June 10, 1836; m. Luella Thoits, 1860.
 97 Wesley, b. Sept. 3, 1842; m. Francena Hodgdon, 1867. Lives on homestead; see Chap. XVI for town service.



The U. S. Fish Hatchery erected on McKown's Point, Boothbay Harbor, in 1904.

(*71) BENJAMIN⁴ PINKHAM, 2D, (*Calvin, Jr.,³ Solomon,² Benjamin¹*) m. Abigail Lewis, 1817. Lived on Barter's Is. He d. June 1, 1884; she d. Feb. 4, 1878. Children: I, Freeman, b. Sept. 1, 1817. II, Hiram, b. Jan. 18, 1820; m. Mahala Hodgdon, West, 1841. III, Belinda, b. July 30, 1822; m. William H. Abbott. IV, Levinia, b. Jan. 4, 1827. V, Alden, b. July 12, 1829. VI, Lenora, b. Dec. 5, 1831; m. Henry Gove, 1848. VII, Martha, b. Mar. 24, 1834. VIII, Marshall, b. Aug. 8, 1836; m. Sarah J. Pinkham, 1858. IX, Octavia, b. July 26, 1839; m. Joseph Macaulay. X, Susan C., b. Aug. 9, 1841.

(*73) FREDERICK⁴ PINKHAM (*Calvin, Jr.,³ Solomon,² Benjamin¹*) m. Phebe Lewis, 1825. Lived on Barter's Island. He d. Sept., 1888; she d. Aug. 8, 1884. Children: I, Allen, b. Mar. 13, 1827; m. Caroline Matthews, 1847. II, Osias, b. Sept. 30, 1829; m. Mary Lewis, 1852; d. Sept. 19, 1894. III, Franklin, b. Oct. 5, 1832; d. 1850. IV, William, b. Mar. 7, 1835; m. Alzida Barter. V, Randall, b. Mar. 17, 1837. VI, George, b. Jan. 21, 1839; m. Elizabeth Crew, 1864. VII, Eliza, b. Oct. 11, 1840; d. Aug. 27, 1851. VIII, Sarah J., b. Oct. 11, 1840; m. Marshall Pinkham, 1858. IX, Elizabeth A., b. Sept. 4, 1843; m. William F. Barter, 1863. X, Mary, b. Jan. 18, 1847; m. Stephen G. Dunton, West., 1865.

(*74) LUTHER⁴ PINKHAM (*Calvin, Jr.,³ Solomon,² Benjamin¹*) m. Ann Daws, 1827. They lived on Barter's Is. She d. Mar. 5, 1875. Children: I, Arletta, b. Sept. 29, 1829; m. Albert Kimball, 1848, q. v. II, Sarah, b. Aug. 13, 1831; m. Bradford Lewis, 1848. III, Jonathan, b. Jan. 22, 1833; d. Oct. 22, 1852. IV, Manson, b. Feb. 18, 1835; m. Mary E. Pinkham, 1858. V, Charles, b. Apr. 16, 1839. VI, Alfred H., b. July 5, 1841; m. Louisa A. Rines, Wis., 1863; d. July 9, 1885. VIII, Clement P., b. July 19, 1843; m. Ella Pinkham, 1863. VIII, Elizabeth A., b. Aug. 18, 1845. IX, Loring A., b. July 26, 1848. X, Luther D., b. June 16, 1851; d. Aug. 9, 1870. XI, Elzada, b. Nov. 2, 1860.

POOLE.

JAMES C. POOLE was born in Bris., Mar. 25, 1845. From the age of 16 until he was 24 he was engaged at Damariscotta, Gloucester and Boston at sailmaking. In 1869 he bought out D. W. Sawyer's sailmaking establishment and followed that business for twelve years, during which period he became interested in some shipping property. In 1871 he sold the business to his brother, Eben A. Poole, and engaged in general trade and the fisheries, see Chaps. XIX and XXI. He m. Alah Marson, 1870; they have two daughters, Lillian and Nellie, both m. and res. in Mass.

EBEN A. POOLE, brother to above, succeeded him in 1871; m. Annie M., dau. of Giles Dunton, 1879; res. B. H. Children: Carlton C., Addie L. and Russell.

PREBLE.

- I, Abraham Preble,¹ immigrant, set. at Scituate, Mass., before 1637; was at York, 1642; m. Judith Tilden; d. before 1663.
- II, Abraham, Jr.,² son, York; m. Hannah Kelley.
- III, Jonathan,³ b. 1695, York; set. in Arrowsic, 1716; m. Rebecca Harvey; built at north of the island, 1735; d. 1768.
- IV, Joseph,⁴ b. Arrowsic, 1729; m. Mary Hodgkins; d. 1808. Eleven chil., one of whom was Ebenezer, q. v.

1 EBENEZER PREBLE was born at Arrowsic, Oct. 20, 1758; m. Lydia Smith, Woolwich, b. Mar. 28, 1761. They set. at Cape Newagen, where the Newagen House stands, in 1785. He d. Aug., 1837; she d. Apr. 13, 1837. Children:

- *2 Aris, b. Apr. 30, 1786, q. v.
- 3 Joseph, b. Jan. 29, 1789.
- 4 David, b. Aug. 6, 1792; d. 1869.
- *5 John, b. May 26, 1794, q. v.
- 6 Margarite, b. July 25, 1796.
- 7 Jonathan, b. Nov. 22, 1798; d. 1831, see Cas.
- 8 William, b. Aug. 10, 1802.

Second Generation.

(*2) ARIS³ PREBLE (*Ebenezer*¹) m. Abigail, dau. of Amos Gray, 1806. He lived on the homestead. Children: I, Ebenezer, b. Feb. 10, 1809; m. Cynthia, dau. of Roger Sherman, 1830; their chil. were Frances A., Statira, Granville A., Lysander W. Capt. Ebenezer d. Sept. 19, 1875. II, John W., b. May 2, 1811. III, Francis, b. Aug. 31, 1814.

(*5) JOHN² PREBLE (*Ebenezer*¹) m. Margaret Lancaster, 1822. Chil.: I, Martha E., 1823; II, Henry M., 1826; III, Caroline, 1828; IV, Margaret, 1832.

RACE.

1 GEORGE RACE, JR., was of Scotch descent. He came to America as mate of a ship in which his brother was captain, and landed at York. From there he came east, leaving the ship, and set. at the head of Linekin Bay, abt. halfway bet. Bayville and Murray Hill. The cellar spoken of on p. 418 was probably his. It is quite evident that his father and mother came later to B. and lived with him, otherwise their deaths would not be recorded in the books of the town. George Race, Senior, d. Oct. 17, 1821; his wife, name unk., d. Feb. 7, 1819. George Race, Jr., m. Sarah Bennett, 1798. Their deaths are not found recorded. Children:

- 2 Patty, b. Dec. 1, 1799; m. William Rackleff.
- *3 John, b. May 31, 1802, q. v.
- 4 William, b. Jan. 28, 1807.
- 5 Sarah, b. Apr. 23, 1810.
- 6 Hiram, b. June 10, 1818.
- 7 George, b. Sept. 4, 1817.
- 8 Mary, b. July 20, 1821.

Second Generation.

(*3) JOHN² RACE (*George, Jr.*,¹) m. Mary Linekin, 1824. He lived on Linekin Neck and followed the sea. He died Jan. 17, 1857. Children:

- *9 James Linekin, b. Mar. 15, 1825, q. v.
- 10 Sarah Farnham, b. Oct. 9, 1826; m. Simon McDougall, q. v.
- *11 John Edward, b. Nov. 23, 1831, q. v.
- 12 Henry Wright, b. Jan. 20, 1834.
- 13 Hiram, b. May 9, 1836; m. Matilda S. Adams, Wal.
- 14 Mary Abigail, b. May 9, 1841; m. George Reed.
- 15 Nancy J., b. Mar. 6, 1843.

Third Generation.

(*9) JAMES L.³ RACE (*John*,² *George, Jr.*,¹) m. (1) Nancy McDougall, 1847; (2) Mrs. Mary A. D. Adams, 1855. He was for many years a sea captain;

also engaged in bank fishing as partner in the firm of Race & McDougall, he later succeeding to the business, see Chap. XXI. In later years he has had a lumber yard at E. B., where he lives. Nancy, w., d. Apr. 25, 1852. Chil.:

- 16 Edward E., b. Sept. 26, 1849; m. (1) Mary L., dau. of James Seavey; she d. Mar. 2, 1878; (2) Susan A. Nash, Waldoboro. Children: I, Eva A., b. July 11, 1875; II, James L., b. Nov. 9, 1882, druggist at E. B.; III, Nellie M., b. July 4, 1885. Mr. Race was in trade at E. B. for a few years in the early eighties, also engaged in bank fishing. For public service see Chap. XVI. He was nominated and elected representative to the Legislature in 1888, on the issue of a division of the town and the water question combined, taking ground with the remonstrants. In the session following, where the matter was fought out, the petitioners received every courtesy from their representative, though in opposition, that could be expected, and no enmities existed after its close. In 1889 he received the appointment of statistical agent, Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Fisheries, in which he continued until 1895, when the Green Lake station was placed under his supervision, at which place he still remains.
- 17 Alfred, b. Nov. 3, 1851; m. Lizzie Montgomery; res. at E. B. He had followed the sea as master mariner some years when, in 1887, through his efforts, the Portland and Boothbay Steamboat Co. was organized, see p. 422. Children: I, Nellie M., d. at the age of 4 yrs. II, Arthur L., m. Minnie E. Dodge, Portland; steamboat agent in Portland. III, Clarence A., m. Laura E. Adams; dentist, res. in Portland. IV, Bernice A. V, A. Leroy. VI, Shirley K.

(^{*11}) JOHN E.² RACE (*John,² George, Jr.,¹*) m. Nancy A. Bennett. They lived at E. B. He followed the sea as master in coasting and foreign trade. He d. Dec. 27, 1887; she d. in 1901, a. 67. Children: I, Mary Ella, b. Nov. 27, 1854; II, Daniel B., b. Dec. 20, 1856; III, Tilda A., b. July 28, 1859; IV, John W., b. July 2, 1862; V, Alfred, b. June 30, 1866; VI, Elverton A., b. June 1, 1869.

RAND.

1 JOHN and MARY RAND had set. at Cape Newagen Island before 1776, perhaps several years before. It is said that they came from the westerly part of Maine, but I have failed to find clues to the family ancestry in any of the works published in that locality, though I have been successful in many other cases. Mary, the mother of the fam., lived with her son, John, Jr., in her last days and died Feb. 13, 1826. They had four children, perhaps more:

- ² Lydia, b. 1776; m. Jonathan Pierce, q. v.
- ³ Nabby, b. 1780; m. Joseph Pierce, Jr., q. v.
- ^{*4} John, Jr., q. v.
- ^{*5} Stephen, q. v.

Second Generation.

(^{*4}) JOHN² RAND, JR., (*John¹*) m. Sally Hambleton, 1796. He died Nov. 28, 1826. Children:

- 6 John, b. Aug. 17, 1797.
- 7 Henry, b. Oct. 4, 1799; m. Keziah B. Bowles; chil.: I, Elizabeth, b. Oct. 18, 1827; II, Sarah J., b. Oct. 22, 1829; III, John, b. July 12, 1834; IV, Mary D., b. Sept. 4, 1836; V, Lydia, b. Nov. 16, 1838.
- 8 Sarah H., b. Aug. 5, 1802; m. Daniel Cameron, q. v.
- 9 Samuel, b. Oct. 20, 1804; m. Jane Hall, Georgetown, 1829. He d. Jan. 2, 1878; she d. June 30, 1901, a. 81.

- 10 James H., b. Oct. 10, 1806; m. Eleanor Emerson, 1830. He d. Apr. 21, 1841; she m. (2) Samuel Adams; she d. June 30, 1886, a. 75.
- 11 Mark, b. Apr. 8, 1809; m. Elizabeth Maddocks, 1834. He d. May 13, 1880; she d. Feb. 13, 1848; one son, Mark, Jr., b. July 16, 1842.
- 12 William, b. Dec. 16, 1811; d. Feb. 1, 1831.
- 13 Edward, b. Dec. 16, 1811.

(*5) STEPHEN^s RAND (*John*¹) m. Nancy Adams, Woolwich, 1812. Chil.: I, Lucy, b. Dec., 1812. II, Reuben, b. Aug. 18, 1814. III, Benjamin, b. Aug. 22, 1816.

REED.

1 ANDREW REED founded the largest family which has lived in Boothbay. He was a man of sterling character, as all that can be learned of him attests. Four, at least, of his sons were prominent in the Revolution, Andrew, David, Paul and Joseph; two, John and Henry, died before that struggle began, while William was a private. Thomas, only, of those living at the time shows no service record. Several grandsons were also active in that war. He has many times been mentioned as a settler under Dunbar, but there were strong indications that this was an error, though apparently not susceptible of proof. At last in the records of the Adams family, whose founder, Samuel, married the only daughter and youngest child of Andrew Reed, it is found that she, Sarah (Reed) Adams, was born on shipboard when her father's family came to America. This fixes the year of coming as 1743, and makes consistent all that appeared otherwise. Andrew Reed was born in Antrim, Ireland, in 1693; and his wife, Jean Murray, aunt of the Rev. John Murray, was born in Antrim, in 1698. She was of Scotch-Irish descent, but it is said that he was of English descent. The title of Col. has often been applied to him, and, if correctly so, the title must have been obtained in Ireland, for he was too old to engage in the French and Indian War and died thirteen years before the Revolutionary outbreak; but at his age of coming to America, fifty years, there is reason to suppose the title may have been gained on the other side of the Atlantic. He was chiefly influential in inducing Mr. Murray to come to Townsend. At the time of his settlement here the records show that the land from William Moore's to Echo Lake was settled upon, but no settlement at that date is indicated from Mill Cove west-erly, unless in case of the Wylie family. Andrew Reed selected the spot to build his first log house a little to the east of the Mill Cove dam. and south-easterly from the house of the late Capt. George Reed, now owned by his daughter, Isabella M. Reed. From this home he was driven out about 1745 by the Indians, returning in 1749, after which no serious disturbance is again recorded. Traditions tell us that one winter during this period, while his family was at the westward for safety, he alone, of all the settlers, remained in Townsend. He died July 22, 1762; his wife, Jean, died Feb. 8, 1780. He, with his sons, built a mill at the cove soon after 1749, and a few years before his death he built a frame house, by some said to have been the first of the kind in Townsend, about the spot where stands the stable to the residence of the late James F. Hodgdon, and there died, his estate inventorying £149 9s. 4d. Children:

*2 Andrew, b. about 1725, q. v.

*3 Henry, b. about 1727, q. v.

- *4 David, b. 1729, q. v.
- *5 John, b. about 1731, q. v.
- 6 William, b. about 1733; m. Jane —; was a member of the first church and remained in B. until during or after the Revolution; is said to have settled in Topsham, which appears to be correct.
- *7 Paul, b. 1735, q. v.
- *8 Joseph, b. 1738, q. v.
- *9 Thomas, b. about 1740, q. v.
- 10 Sarah, b. Mar. 19, 1743; m. Samuel Adams, q. v., Dec. 30, 1762; d. Dec. 10, 1828.

NOTE.—It may be mentioned that Elizabeth, dau. of James and Mehitable Adams, born Dec. 22, 1810, who married Payson Tibbetts, is now living at Back River. She was, therefore, about 18 years of age at the death of her grandmother, Sarah (Reed) Adams. Capt. William Reed, Oakland, Cal., b. Oct. 11, 1811, and d. Apr. 10, 1905, was, when this genealogy was compiled, the oldest descendant bearing the family name.

Second Generation.

(*2) COL. ANDREW² REED (*Andrew*¹) m. Mary —; lived on his father's homestead, west of Mill Cove dam, where the late James F. Hodgdon did; was in trade as early as 1761; received a colonel's commission during the Revolution. Rev. John Murray made a home with him until he married and settled in the Pisgah parsonage. He d. Mar. 4, 1807; she d. July 24, 1816, a. 90. Children:

- *11 Andrew, Jr., b. Dec. 12, 1755, q. v.
- *12 Robert, b. Aug. 22, 1757, q. v.
- 13 John, b. Apr. 18, 1760; no rec.
- *14 David, Jr., b. Feb. 11, 1762, q. v.
- 15 Mary, b. Apr. 5, 1764; m. Elias Skidmore, 1787.
- 16 Sarah, b. Feb. 9, 1770; m. Joseph Giles, q. v.
- 17 Jane, b. May 4, 1773; m. Andrew Reed, 8d, q. v.
- *18 William, b. Dec. 16, 1776, q. v.

(*3) HENRY² REED (*Andrew*¹) never came to America, but remained in Ireland and married Sarah McCulloch. They had three children; he died and Andrew sent for his wid. and children to come to Townsend and make a home with him. They did so and in 1768 Sarah Reed, wid., m. John Leishman, q. v. Children:

- *19 William, b. in Ireland, Aug. 1, 1850, q. v.
- *20 Andrew, b. in Ireland, 185—, q. v.
- 21 Jennett, b. in Ireland, 185—; d. on passage to America.

(*4) CAPT. DAVID² REED (*Andrew*¹) m. Martha, dau. of Robert Wylie; set. where Albert N. Reed lives, West B. H.; was sea captain, merchant and mill owner, see Chap. XIX. He d. Feb. 28, 1808; she d. June 24, 1816. Children:

- 22 Martha, b. Oct. 27, 1758; m. William Reed, q. v.
- 23 Jenny, b. Feb. 4, 1761; m. David Reed, 8d, q. v.
- 24 Mary, b. Mar. 14, 1763; m. Samuel Thompson, q. v.
- 25 Betsey, b. Mar. 16, 1765; m. (1) Samuel Day, (2) David Kenniston, q. v.
- 26 David, b. Mar. 16, 1767.
- *27 Andrew, b. Mar. 19, 1769, q. v.
- *28 Robert, b. July 22, 1771, q. v.
- *29 John M., b. Oct. 25, 1773, q. v.
- *30 Paul, b. Mar. 11, 1779, q. v.
- 31 Sally, b. May 12, 1782; m. Matthew Reed, q. v.

(*5) JOHN^a REED (*Andrew*¹) m. Sarah —; lived, as indicated by his will, made Mar. 31, 1767, and prob. June 14, 1769, near but southerly from the Campbell Ponds. He devised land south of them and bordering on Sheepscot waters, evidently intended as a farm for each, to his four sons and then to each of his daughters, but did not name the latter. For this reason and the fact that they do not appear on town records this family is less definite than the others. Children:

*82 Andrew, q. v.

33 David, m. Jenny, dau. of David Reed, 1786; lived where Samuel Hodgdon does, West B. H.

34 Jean, m. Samuel Sanders.

35 Katherine, m. Jonathan Greenough, 1787; had 8 daus.; set. elsewhere.

Two sons mentioned in will appear nowhere in record. They followed No. 32. He may have had a dau., Elizabeth, who m. Eleazer Sherman, Jr.

(*7) CAPT. PAUL^a REED (*Andrew*¹) m. Margery, dau. of John Beath, 1759. He set. where the Boothbay House now stands and owned the land westerly and southerly, including McKown's Hill and McFarland's Point. He was a prominent townsman, followed the sea successfully and appears often in Chap. XIII. The three children, Andrew, Elizabeth and Rosanna, were adopted by Capt. John and Elizabeth (Beath) Parker, Phippsburg; Mrs. Parker being a sister to their mother, and they having no children of their own. Capt. Paul d. in Salem, Mass., Jan. 6, 1799; she d. 1822. Children:

36 Paul, b. Sept. 7, 1760; sea captain; d. at New Orleans; unkm.

37 Andrew, b. July 5, 1765; m. Beatrice, dau. of Gen. Samuel McCobb; set. in Bath; was father of Thomas B. and Parker McCobb Reed; d. Jan. 2, 1848. A numerous and prominent family descends from him.

*38 William Maxwell, b. Mar. 5, 1767, q. v.

39 Jane, b. Feb. 25, 1769; m. Joseph Campbell, q. v.

40 Margaret, b. Feb. 7, 1771; m. John M. McFarland, q. v.

41 Betsey, b. Mar. 9, 1773; m. John Agry, Hallowell.

42 Rosanna, b. May 23, 1775; m. Capt. Nathaniel Curtis, Jamaica Plains, Mass.

43 Mary, b. Sept. 25, 1777; m. Samuel Oakman, Pittston, 1802.

44 Margery, b. Feb. 11, 1782; m. Amasa Piper; settled in Ohio.

45 Sarah, b. Apr. 10, 1785; m. Col. Jacob Auld, q. v.

Two children following 36 d. young; omitted.

(*8) CAPT. JOSEPH^a REED (*Andrew*¹) m. Sarah, dau. of Robert Wylie. He set. on what has in recent years been known as the Freeman Reed place, northerly from Mill Cove, adjoining his father's homestead. He followed the sea, principally on foreign voyages, and amassed for the times a large property. At his decease he was, evidently, the largest property owner in town, leaving bequests to all his children and to most of his grandchildren. He d. Mar. 6, 1809; she d. May 18, 1789. Children:

46 Jenny, b. Dec. 18, 1766; m. David Reed, Jr., q. v.

47 Sarah, b. Oct. 26, 1768; m. Thomas Reed, q. v.

48 Martha, b. Oct. 26, 1770; m. Jonathan Sawyer, q. v.

*49 David, 3d, b. Oct. 16, 1772, q. v.

50 Betsey, b. Sept. 16, 1774; m. — Trask.

51 Joseph, b. Sept. 18, 1776; d. Nov. 4, 1798; unkm.

*52 Alexander, b. Dec. 17, 1778, q. v.

*53 Paul, 2d, b. Nov. 29, 1780, q. v.

54 Katherine, b. Mar. 20, 1786; m. William Farmer, q. v.

Two sons, John and Andrew, d. in childhood.

(*9) THOMAS^s REED (*Andrew*¹) m. Mary, dau. of Robert Wylie. Followed farming and coasting; no rec. of his death; she d. July 12, 1804. Chil.:

- *55 James, b. Jan. 6, 1764, q. v.
- 56 Robert, b. Oct. 15, 1766; d. July 18, 1842; unm.
- 57 Thomas, b. July 16, 1769; m. Sarah, dau. of Joseph Reed, 1791; set. in Belfast.
- 58 Esther, b. Feb. 15, 1772; m. John M. Reed, q. v.
- 59 Polly, b. Dec. 11, 1774; d. Aug. 8, 1803; unm.
- *60 Matthew, b. Jan. 11, 1778, q. v.

Third Generation.

(*11) CAPT. ANDREW^s REED, JR., (*Andrew*,² *Andrew*¹) m. Phebe, dau. of Jonathan Sawyer, 1778; set. near Hodgdon's Island bridge, where John A. Reed lives. He was captain of a privateer at the age of 20, in the Revolutionary service; d. June 29, 1842; she d. Nov. 18, 1829. Children:

- *61 Andrew, b. Mar. 29, 1779, q. v.
 - 62 Mary, b. May 23, 1788; m. Paul Reed, 2d, q. v.
 - 63 Jane, b. Mar. 11, 1792; m. James Montgomery, q. v.
 - *64 John, 2d, b. Apr. 23, 1794, q. v.
 - *65 Benjamin, b. July 29, 1798, q. v.
- Children, Robert, Joshua, Phebe, Benjamin (first) and Frederick C., either d. young or no trace; omitted.

(*12) ROBERT^s REED (*Andrew*,² *Andrew*¹) m. Sarah Stevens, Salisbury, Mass. Settled at Pig Cove, Cape Newagen Island; was captain of a U. S. revenue cutter, in connection with the custom house at Wiscasset after the Revolution, in which he served as a fifer. Children:

- *66 William, b. Jan. 8, 1786, q. v.
- *67 John, q. v.
- *68 Robert, q. v.

Two chil., Sally and Joseph, d. young; omitted.

(*14) DAVID^s REED, JR., (*Andrew*,² *Andrew*¹) m. Jenny, dau. of Joseph Reed, 1784. This family evidently set. elsewhere after the children were grown up and a part of the daughters had married and settled here. Date of death of parents unknown. It is thought no sons set. in town. Children: I, David, b. 1784. II, Joseph, b. 1785; d. Apr. 2, 1850; unm. III, Sally, b. 1787; m. Capt. John Reed (*67). IV, Jenny, b. 1789. V, Andrew, b. 1791. VI, Patty, b. 1794. VII, Samuel, b. July 2, 1796. VIII, Elizabeth, b. 1798. IX, Fanny, b. 1801; m. Joseph Lewis, 1822. X, Clarissa, b. 1803; m. Samuel Lewis, 1822. XI, Nancy, b. 1807; m. Capt. John Reed, 1829. XII, Jacob, b. 1809; d. Jan. 26, 1850.

(*18) WILLIAM^s REED (*Andrew*,² *Andrew*¹) m. Martha, dau. of Joseph Lewis, Jr., 1802; lived at Back River where his grandson, Fred C., now does. In his time he was called "Sexton" Reed, as he performed those duties many years. He d. Feb. 4, 1838; she d. Mar. 15, 1868. Children:

- 69 Mary, b. Apr. 28, 1803; d. Oct. 22, 1821.
- 70 Jane, b. May 19, 1806; m. John Lyon.
- 71 Julia A., b. Oct. 1, 1807; m. Edwin Hodgdon.
- *72 Rufus, b. Feb. 2, 1812, q. v.
- 73 Esther, b. Aug. 14, 1814; m. Ira Hodgdon.
- 74 Martha, b. Jan. 19, 1818; m. Charles Matthews.
- 75 Harriet, b. May 5, 1820; d. Jan. 11, 1885; unm.
- 76 Olive, b. Jan. 6, 1824; m. Henry Elden; d. Mar. 2, 1905.

(*19) WILLIAM^s REED (*Henry*,² *Andrew*¹) m. (1) Jean, dau. of Andrew McFarland, 1778; (2) Martha, dau. of David Reed. He lived where Albert

N. Reed does, with his father-in-law, and was drowned by capsizing of his boat just off that point. He taught the first singing school in Boothbay. He died 1798; Jean, wife, died July 20, 1780. Children:

- 77 Jane, b. Feb. 22, 1779, d. May 7, 1805.
- *78 Henry, b. Feb. 3, 1792, q. v.
- 79 Esther, b. Mar. 24, 1794; m. Roger Sherman, Edge.

(*20) ANDREW^s REED (*Henry,² Andrew¹*) m. Hannah, dau. of Israel Davis; lived for a time in B., then moved to Pownalboro, where they died. They had six chil., the three youngest dying in youth. I, Rosanna, b. 1789; m. William M. Auld. II, Hannah, b. 1792; m. William Durant. III, Sarah, m. Daniel Gilbert.

(*27) ANDREW^s REED, 3D, (*David,² Andrew¹*) m. Jane, dau. of Col. Andrew Reed. He lived where Wilmot Reed does, on McKown's Point. He d. June 3, 1847; she d. Nov. 5, 1861. Have been unable to complete the record of this family. Children: I, Polly, b. Apr. 17, 1804. II, Phebe, b. Sept. 1, 1806. III, Andrew, b. Sept. 7, 1807. IV, Elizabeth, b. Sept. 6, 1809. V, Ann, b. Apr. 6, 1812, three times m.; (1) Robert Tool (2) Sebe Reed, (3) Jeremiah Beal. VI, Mary, b. Apr. 5, 1815. Wilmot Reed inherited the est. of his grandfather through his father, Andrew, third child above mentioned.

(*28) ROBERT^s REED, 3D, (*David,² Andrew¹*) m. Ellice, dau. of William Wylie, 1794. He was a farmer and followed the sea; lived where the late Isaiah Reed did, west of Campbell's Cove. He d. Oct. 7, 1832; she d. Oct. 29, 1858. Children:

- *80 Robert, b. Apr. 21, 1796, q. v.
 - 81 Alice, b. Jan. 26, 1798; m. Robert Reed, q. v.
 - 82 Paul, b. July 16, 1803; see Cas.
 - 83 Sarah, b. Oct. 14, 1805.
 - 84 Patton, b. Aug. 16, 1807; d. Nov. 15, 1859; unm.
- Two chil. d. in youth; omitted.

(*29) JOHN M.^s REED (*David,² Andrew¹*) m. Esther, dau. of Thomas Reed. It is thought this family moved elsewhere after their children were grown up. No son appears with family on the records. Children: I, Mary, b. May 5, 1797; m. Henry Gray, 1817. II, John, b. July 25, 1799; d. July 13, 1823. III, Matthew, b. Sept. 16, 1803. IV, Esther, b. Jan. 26, 1806. V, Isaiah, b. Jan. 13, 1808; d. at sea, 1833, see Cas. VI, Martha, b. Oct. 5, 1810. VII, Elizabeth, b. Dec. 2, 1813; d. May 19, 1876; unm.

(*30) PAUL REED (*David,² Andrew¹*) m. Ruth, dau. of Robert Wylie, 1807; lived on his father's homestead and followed farming. He d. Sept. 4, 1844; she d. Sept. 15, 1872. Children:

- 85 Francis, b. Oct. 30, 1808; m. Lucy Ann Snow, Woolwich. He built the house and lived at West B. H. where James A. Harding does. He d. May 30, 1886. Children: I, Angeline, b. Dec. 1, 1834; m. Nelson Harding. II, Merrill H., b. May 1, 1835. III, Orin, b. Oct. 1, 1844; m. Helen M. Berry; d. 1905; three chil.: Dora D., m. Asbury Powers, Albion B. and Leone. IV, Adelaide T., m. Charles Cotton, Greenport, N. Y.
- *86 George B., b. June 15, 1811, q. v.
- 87 Warren, b. Aug. 23, 1815; m. Sarah Decker, Southport; lived east side of Campbell's Cove, just northerly from ice works. He d. Dec. 12, 1899; she d. July 12, 1886.
- 88 Willard, b. Aug. 23, 1817; d. 1822.
- 89 Mary A., b. Sept. 1, 1820; d. Apr. 10, 1887; unm.
- 90 Caroline E., b. Mar. 24, 1823; m. Francis Walker, Bath.
- *91 Charles, b. May 30, 1826, q. v.
- 92 Albert N., b. Sept. 14, 1831; unm.; res. on his father's homestead.

(*32) ANDREW⁸ REED, 3D, (*John,² Andrew¹*) m. Mary, dau. of Andrew McFarland, 1779; thought to have settled on Indiantown Island, it being near where his father lived. They had twelve chil., five of whom d. in inf. or youth. Their births occurred bet. 1780 and 1802. The seven whose records go no farther than birth were: Sarah, b. 1780; Jane, b. 1785; Rosanna, b. 1788; Hannah, b. 1792; William, b. 1794; John, b. Nov. 8, 1799; Ephraim, b. Sept. 6, 1802. It is thought this family moved to Whitefield, Windsor or into that locality. Andrew d. Nov. 12, 1821; she d. 1810.

(*38) WILLIAM MAXWELL⁸ REED (*Paul,² Andrew¹*) m. (1) Rosanna, dau. of Andrew McFarland, 1794; (2) Martha Rust, 1811. He, at an early age, owned all the land bordering upon the Harbor on the east side from a point northerly of the Menawermet to the south line of the original McClintock property. This he exchanged with Joseph Campbell, who married his sister, for the land where the Boothbay House stands and nearly the entire business part of the town below Custom House Square, including McKown's Hill and McFarland's Point. This same property had originally belonged to his father, Paul Reed. William M. followed the sea most of the time, principally in the foreign or West India trade. He commanded the town militia in the War of 1812-14 and through a long life was an active and influential citizen. He died Aug. 13, 1850; Rosanna died Nov. 14, 1810. Children:

- 98 Paul Maxwell, b. Nov. 27, 1796.
- 94 Charles, b. June 23, 1800; m. Sarah Reed, 1829.
- 95 Maria, b. Sept. 7, 1802; m. Daniel J. Averill.
- 96 Rufus King, b. Sept. 20, 1806; m. Margery McFarland, 1830; he d. June 9, 1860; she d. Mar. 16, 1844.
- 97 Elizabeth Ann, m. Dr. D. K. Kennedy, 1828.
- 98 Rosanna M., b. Jan. 21, 1814.
- 99 Mary E., b. Jan. 28, 1816; m. Hiram Haskell, Clinton, 1839.
- 100 Isaac Weston, b. Oct. 18, 1821; m. Mary Russ; set. in Cal., d. there; s. p.
- 101 Susan Caroline, b. Nov. 11, 1826.

(*49) DAVID⁸ REED, 3D, (*Joseph,² Andrew¹*) m. (1) Susanna, dau. of Andrew McFarland, 1796. He built and settled just back of where his grandfather built his log house in 1743. It became the home of his son, Capt. George Reed. At his father's death, in 1809, a bequest in the will gave him the farm where the late Washington Reed lived, and he afterward made that his home. In some records he is designated as "3d" and in others as "4th." He m. (2) Sarah, dau. of Ichabod Pinkham. He d. Apr. 24, 1825; Susanna, wife, d. June 7, 1801; Sarah, wife, d. Mar. 2, 1863. Children:

- *102 George, b. Sept. 2, 1797, q. v.
- 103 Susanna, b. Aug. 14, 1799; m. William S. Bryer, q. v.
- *104 Washington, b. Aug. 8, 1811, q. v.
- 105 Benjamin Tyler, b. June 2, 1813; d. 1831.
- *106 Nathaniel Curtis, b. Oct. 23, 1815, q. v.
- 107 Martha Jane, b. Nov. 1, 1819; m. (1) Joseph Harris; (2) — Webber.
- 108 David Adams, b. Oct. 28, 1821; d. Dec. 17, 1843; unm.
- 109 Thomas, b. 1823; d. 1842.

(*52) ALEXANDER⁸ REED (*Joseph,² Andrew¹*) m. Catherine, dau. of Thomas Boyd. They settled on the hill on road leading from Mill Cove to the Center, where the late Caleb S. Reed lived. He was a sea captain. He died July 16, 1850; she died Jan. 9, 1852. Children:

- 110 Joseph, b. Aug. 24, 1803.
- 111 Caleb Strong, b. Dec. 22, 1805; m. Harriet Poor, 1852; set. on his father's homestead. Followed a seafaring life; d. Feb. 12, 1876. Chil.: Alden P., Silas S., William S., Augustus W., Bertha G., Lizzie, Albert B.

- 112 Silas Lee, b. Mar. 7, 1808.
 113 Bellone, b. Sept. 18, 1810; m. Alexander Reed.
 114 Sarah Ann, b. Apr. 28, 1813; m. William Emerson, q. v.
 115 Samuel Miller, b. Mar. 11, 1816; m. Matilda J., dau. of Alfred Hodgdon, 1845; built and settled where Capt. G. A. Low lives; had a fam. as follows: I, Emma J., b. 1847, d. 1864; II, Caroline Lewis, b. 1849; III, James Bliss, b. 1853; IV, Florence M., b. 1855; V, Charles Weston, b. 1858; VI, Mary E., b. 1860, d. 1874. He was lost at sea in 1862-3, see Cas. Matilda J., wife, d. Aug. 9, 1863. Their family moved elsewhere.
 116 Charity P., b. Jan. 28, 1819; m. — Parker, Boston.
 117 Alexander Wylie, b. Sept. 8, 1821.

(*53) PAUL³ REED, 2D, (*Joseph,² Andrew¹*) m. Mary McCobb; lived on his father's homestead; was a sea captain. He d. Mar. 20, 1857; she d. Sept. 2, 1839. Children:

- 118 Henry, b. Apr. 17, 1808; m. — Brewer.
 119 Jason, b. Mar. 2, 1810.
 120 Pauline, b. Apr. 12, 1812; m. John Wheeler.
 *121 Freeman, b. Jan. 12, 1815, q. v.
 122 Joseph, b. Mar. 12, 1818; d. at New Orleans, Dec. 13, 1840.
 123 Mary J., b. Apr. 18, 1825; m. John Merry.

(*55) JAMES³ REED (*Thomas,² Andrew¹*) m. Sarah, dau. of Samuel Kenney. He followed farming and coasting; d. Mar. 2, 1810; she d. Sept. 8, 1823. Children:

- 124 Thomas, b. Jan. 17, 1789; d. 1809.
 125 James, b. Mar. 23, 1791; d. 1819.
 126 Lydia, b. Sept. 2, 1797; d. Sept. 17, 1882; unm.
 *127 Robert, b. May 17, 1800, q. v.
 128 George, b. Dec. 25, 1802; d. July 1, 1826.
 *129 Jonathan, b. Aug. 19, 1805, q. v.
 130 Alexander, b. Oct. 19, 1808; m. Bellone Reed.

(*60) MATTHEW³ REED (*Thomas,² Andrew¹*) m. Sally, dau. of David Reed. He was a sea captain; none of his sons set. in town. He d. Feb. 19, 1857; she d. Aug. 24, 1852. Children: I, Charles, b. 1805; set. elsewhere. II, Mary A., b. Mar. 17, 1809; m. Charles Knight, q. v. III, Thomas, b. 1811; unm. IV, Elizabeth K., b. 1816; m. Daniel Brown, 1835. V, Sarah, b. 1819; unm.; d. 1845. VI, Marshal S., lost off Hatteras, Nov. 19, 1848. VII, Oliver M., b. 1827; d. 1849; unm.

Fourth Generation.

(*61) ANDREW⁴ REED, 4TH, (*Andrew, Jr.,³ Andrew,² Andrew¹*) m. Patience Catland, Newcastle; d. Feb. 5, 1837; she d. Apr. 23, 1839. Chil.: I, Lydia C., b. 1805; II, Joshua C., b. 1807; III, Phebe S., b. 1809; IV, Willard, b. 1812; V, Nancy.

(*64) JOHN⁴ REED, 2D, (*Andrew, Jr.,³ Andrew,² Andrew¹*) m. Eunice, dau. of James Tibbetts, 1817; lived near Hodgdon's Island bridge, where his son, John A., lives. He d. Apr. 14, 1873; she d. Mar. 1, 1878. Children:

- 181 Bainbridge, b. Mar. 9, 1819; m. Julia, dau. of John Pinkham, 2d.; set. at E. B.
 182 Osgood, b. Apr. 17, 1821; m. Abigail, dau. of John Pinkham, 2d; farmer, lived at Back River; d. Jan. 22, 1891; she d. Jan. 24, 1888. Chil.: I, Izora E., m. Albert Wheeler; II, Franklin M., res. on homestead; III, Ada E.; IV, Wilmot O., dec.; V, Russell, dec.; VI, Jennette, m. George Kenney.

- 183 Wilmot, b. Aug. 26, 1823; m. (1) Lucy E. Parkhurst, Gloucester, Mass., Dec. 31, 1848; she d. June 28, 1869, a. 28; (2) Esther A. Gove, Edge.; he d. Nov. 21, 1866. Children: I, Izette B., m. Harvey C. Smith, res. Gloucester; two children. II, Wilmot A., m. Jennie P. Griffin, res. Gloucester.
- 184 Frederic, b. Dec. 6, 1825; m. Elizabeth Spinney; he d. May 22, 1871; she d. Nov. 15, 1871.
- 185 Franklin, b. Feb. 13, 1828; m.; set. in Cal.; d. there.
- 186 Mary E., b. Aug. 22, 1830; m. Cyrus McKown, q. v.
- 187 Manley, b. Sept. 7, 1832.
- 188 Chapman N., b. Sept. 20, 1834; m. Sarah A., dau. of James Orne; res. B. H. Children: I, Melville, m., res. Boston; II, Howard, m., employed in U. S. Geol. Survey; III, James Burton, m., res. B. H.; IV, E. Wilder, in U. S. employ in Central America.
- 189 Edward Payson, b. Aug. 30, 1836; d. June 2, 1884; unnm.
- 140 Albaline, b. Mar. 16, 1839.
- 141 Laura E., b. Mar. 29, 1842; m. Merrill Hodgdon.
- 142 John Albion, b. Nov. 4, 1844; m. Lottie P., dau. of James Orne; res. on homestead of his father; two daughters, Marion and Eunice E.

(*65) BENJAMIN⁴ REED (*Andrew, Jr.,³ Andrew,² Andrew¹*) m. Isabella Crie, 1827. He was in early life a merchant at B. Ctr. He rem. to E. B. in 1832, where he remained through life. There he was a merchant and ship-builder, and became a large owner of real estate, much of which, undivided, is now owned by his heirs. He died Sept. 14, 1875; she died May 25, 1889, a. 86. Children:

- 143 Isabella, b. Feb. 18, 1828; m. P. F. Wells, Boston; chil., Mary I. and Benjamin W.; she d. Feb. 24, 1887.
- 144 Benjamin B., b. Jan. 20, 1831; d. in Calif., Oct. 19, 1849.
- 145 Frederick, b. Sept. 15, 1833; m. Emma E. Hixon, Boston; engaged in the furniture trade; two daus., Nellie H. and Emma I.
- 146 Jennie R., b. Dec. 17, 1835; m. Julius Kincheloe, 1866; he d. May 20, 1867, see Cas. She res. at B. H. with Mrs. J. H. Blair.
- 147 William E., b. Oct. 27, 1839; m. E. Ella Howes, New Sharon, 1878; s. p. He d. Apr. 21, 1896. He was a man who held the esteem and confidence of those who knew him to a remarkable degree. See Chap. XVI for public service.
- 148 Bradford D., b. Jan. 15, 1842; d. Aug. 5, 1868.
- 149 Ellen A. M., b. May 4, 1846; m. John H. Blair, q. v.

(*66) WILLIAM⁴ REED, 2D, (*Robert,³ Andrew,² Andrew¹*) m. Hannah Plummer, dau. of Benjamin Hutchings, 1809. Their home was at Pig Cove, but moved to Vassalboro, 1835. She died Jan. 24, 1852. Children:

- 150 Sally Stevens, b. Apr. 25, 1810; m. in New.
- 151 William, b. Oct. 11, 1811; m. Hannah C. Hall, Vassalboro, Dec. 30, 1839; rem. to Oakland, Cal., Nov., 1856; he d. Apr. 20, 1905. Chil.: I, Elizabeth M., m. David P. Barstow. II, Emily F., dec. III, Charles Goffe, m. Flora A. Moore, Bridgton, Me.; four chil., Olive A., Elmer, Aimee E., Eva M. IV, George William, m. (1) Mary E. Monroe, (2) Georgia A. Brown; five chil., Mabel L., Clarence M., Russell C., Lyle M., Elva J. V, Nellie C., m. Thomas C. Mayor.
- 152 Abigail, b. May 30, 1813; m. in Vassalboro.
- 153 Joseph, b. June 10, 1815; set. in Vassalboro.
- 154 Benjamin H., b. July 13, 1816; set. in Vassalboro.
- 155 Elbridge G., b. Jan. 11, 1819; m. Susan Randall, Augusta, who was b. 1823, d. 1878, at Red Bluff, Cal., where the fam. now res. Children: Susan R., Elvira B., Annie F., Elbridge G.
- 156 Newell B., b. Nov. 10, 1820; res. in Boston; owner of Boston Island.
- 157 Bradford Y., b. Mar. 21, 1827; set. in Vassalboro.

(*87) CAPT. JOHN⁴ REED (*Robert,³ Andrew,² Andrew¹*) m. Sarah, dau. of David Reed, Jr. He followed the sea; date of death unk.; wife d. Jan. 8, 1829. Children: I, Jonathan Stevens, b. Aug. 22, 1814; d. Sept. 4, 1839, see Cas. II, Hannah, b. Sept. 15, 1820; and two chil. dying in youth. Capt. John lived on Indiantown Island.

(*88) ROBERT⁴ REED, 4TH, (*Robert,³ Andrew,² Andrew¹*) m. Alice Reed. Date of death of either unk. One son only is recorded, Bailey B., b. June 19, 1821; m. Elizabeth Lewis; lived at West B. H. and had a fishing stand northerly from the Oak Grove House, on the cove. He died Dec. 31, 1847. His wid. m. Silas Orne. They had two daus.: I, Laura A., b. July 21, 1845; m. J. Clifford Holton, q. v. II, Elizabeth Bailey, b. Oct. 17, 1847.

(*72) RUFUS⁴ REED (*William,³ Andrew,² Andrew¹*) m. Eleanor —; lived at Back River on his father's homestead; dec. Children: I, Ervin W., m.; res. B. H. II, George M., m. Bessie Blackburn; res. B. H. III, Blanch E., m. Herbert G. Dunton; res. No. B. IV, Fred C., lives on his father's homestead. V, Eva M., m. Melvin D. Sawyer; res. B. H. VI, Myrtle E., m. Edward Hutchinson; res. B. H. VII, Laura B.; m. Merrit Wylie.

(*78) HENRY⁴ REED (*William,³ Henry,² Andrew¹*) m. Miriam, dau. of Joseph Carlisle. Followed the sea; res. on the family homestead at Carlisle Pt. He d. Apr. 10, 1873; she d. Sept. 23, 1883. Children: I, William, b. Sept. 17, 1815; d. July 23, 1837; unm. II, Joseph C., b. Apr. 5, 1817; d. Dec. 22, 1832; unm. III, Llewellyn, b. Nov. 12, 1819; m.; res. Gloucester; d. Sept. 9, 1880. IV, Charles H., b. Nov. 8, 1822; m.; set. in Wash.; d. 1871. V, Amos C., b. July 2, 1824; d. Nov. 23, 1846, see Cas. VI, Arietta J., b. 1826; d. 1834. VII, Cordelia R., b. June 13, 1829; m. (1) Benjamin Kelley, q. v., (2) Paul G. Pinkham, q. v., (3) John Welch. VIII, Alonzo P., b. Aug. 3, 1831; d. Jan. 8, 1853. IX, Martha J., b. Dec. 17, 1835; m. Elisha Conley.

(*80) ROBERT⁴ REED, 4TH (*Robert,³ David,² Andrew¹*) m. Lydia C. Reed; lived on his father's homestead, where the late Isaiah M. Reed lived; followed the sea and farming. He d. Nov. 16, 1864; she d. July 3, 1887, a. 81. Children: I, Lucretia, b. 1828; d. May 23, 1850. II, Rocksena, b. Nov. 5, 1832. III, Isaiah M., m. Mary A., dau. of Rufus Adams; d. Feb. 16, 1889; chil.: Charles P., dec., see Cas. 1889, Anna A., Hattie B., Betsey C., Nellie W. IV, Capt. Mitchell, b. Dec. 28, 1837; m. Lucy J. Vanhorn; chil.: Mary, Cyrus M., Douglass, Kate, Carrie. V, Charles W., b. Mar. 14, 1843; d. 1878, see Cas.

(*86) GEORGE B.⁴ REED (*Paul,³ David,² Andrew¹*) m. Mahala Stone, 1842; lived opposite the No. 8 schoolhouse on the site of the town store during the Revolution. Followed the sea. He d. Feb. 27, 1882; she d. July 30, 1897, a. 76-10. Children: Elvira V., Eliza E., Woodbridge, Amanda A., Abaline R., Gardner D.

(*91) CHARLES⁴ REED (*Paul,³ David,² Andrew¹*) m. (1) Mary J. Thorpe, 1852; (2) Rachel M., dau. of Benjamin McKown. He d. Aug. 23, 1904; Mary J., wife, d. Mar. 29, 1867. Children: I, William Herbert, b. July 16, 1854; m. Mary J., dau. of Benjamin McKown, 1885; one son, Herbert Chandler. He is proprietor of the Oak Grove House; for public service see

Chap. XVI. II, Charles S., b. Nov. 29, 1856; m. Jennie H., dau. of Silas Orne. III, Bertha E., b. Oct. 24, 1860; m. James E. Beath, q. v.

(*102) CAPT. GEORGE⁴ REED (*David, 3d,³ Joseph,² Andrew¹*) m. Sarah, dau. of Major John McKown, 1828; he lived at Mill Cove and had a long and prosperous career at sea. He d. Aug. 1, 1876; she d. Feb. 28, 1865. Children: I, Susanna Caroline, b. Feb. 25, 1829; m. Capt. Benjamin H. Lewis; d. Feb. 1, 1849. II, John McKown, b. Apr. 5, 1830; d. Sept. 26, 1854. III, George William, b. Nov. 30, 1831. IV, Benjamin Sewall, b. Mar. 15, 1834; m. Mary E. Sawyer, 1868; chil.: Mary, Benjamin, Simeon, Lillian, Sarah E., Bertha and Iva G. V, Ann Olivia, b. Jan. 7, 1838; d. May 24, 1878; unm. VI, Sarah Ellen, b. July 1, 1837; d. Apr. 16, 1892; unm. VII, Mary Alice, b. July 2, 1839; d. Mar. 17, 1862. VIII, Isabella McKown, b. Dec. 22, 1840; res. B. H.; unm. IX, Theodore, b. Dec. 11, 1843.

(*104) WASHINGTON⁴ REED (*David, 3d,³ Joseph,² Andrew¹*) m. Eliza J. Ross; res. on his father's homestead at No. B.; d. 1897; she d. in 1900, a. 84. Children: I, George W., b. July 19, 1835; dec. II, Eliza J., b. Dec. 16, 1844; m. Thomas J. Emerson, q. v. III, David A., b. Sept. 3, 1847; m. Mrs. Orissa E. Harris, 1878; res. No. B. IV, William A., b. Apr. 10, 1850. V, Joseph O., b. Aug. 16, 1858. VI, Rose M., b. Feb. 14, 1856; m. Thomas Harris. Four chil., d. in infancy, omitted.

(*106) NATHANIEL C.⁴ REED (*David, 3d,³ Joseph,² Andrew¹*) m. Catherine, dau. of James Adams; res. B. H., one mile north of village, farmer; d. Feb. 29, 1904; she d. June 9, 1898. Children: I, James Wesley, b. July 19, 1840; dec.; fam. res. B. H. II, Charles H., b. Oct. 24, 1855; dec.; fam. res. B. H. on homestead. III, Norman C., b. Mar. 12, 1858; res. Mass. Three chil., Sarah J., Lectina and Fredson, d. in youth.

(*121) FREEMAN⁴ REED (*Paul, 2d,³ Joseph,² Andrew¹*) m. (1) Martha, dau. of William Kennedy, 1839; (2) Harriet F., dau. of Samuel Brewer. He lived on the homestead of his father and grandfather; followed the sea; d. Mar. 9, 1887; Martha, wife, d. Oct. 9, 1845; Harriet, wife, d. Sept. 2, 1881. Children: I, Capt. Freeman Kennedy, b. Mar. 24, 1841; m. Elizabeth F., dau. of Benjamin Blair; three chil.: Fullerton Paul, Kate Leslie and Elizabeth Freeman; he d. Sept. 10, 1889, see Cas.; she d. Dec. 27, 1874. II, Elizabeth J., b. Feb. 18, 1843. III, William, b. Oct. 3, 1845; m. Lucy O., dau. of Capt. Nathaniel Foster; res. Linekin; one son, Foster. IV, Mary Frances, b. May 20, 1851. V, Abby E., b. Nov. 24, 1852; m. Charles H. Caswell.

(*127) ROBERT⁴ REED, 5TH, (*James,³ Thomas,² Andrew¹*) m. Esther, dau. of John Reed (*29); first lived on the Orchard farm and later where George Nelson does. He d. Oct. 17, 1877; she d. Apr. 29, 1890. Children: I, Sarah F., b. June 27, 1821; d. Dec. 1, 1868; unm. II, Mary E. K., b. Nov. 2, 1829; d. Mar. 28, 1874; unm. III, George Matthew, b. May 12, 1833; m.; set. in Gloucester, Mass. IV, Martha H., b. Aug. 30, 1836. V, James A., b. May 1, 1844; m. Henrietta J. Shaw, Woolwich, 1881; res. at No. B., farmer; see Chap. XVI for public service. VI, Oliver G., b. Nov. 30, 1850; sea captain; res. B. Ctr.

(*129) JOHN^d REED, 3D, (*James,^s Thomas,^s Andrew¹*) m. Sarah, dau. of Benjamin Pinkham. Lived where James A. Reed does at Pleasant Cove; he was a sea captain; d. Feb., 1879; she d. Dec. 24, 1878. Children: I, Cynthia, b. Nov. 28, 1828; m. Frederick Montgomery. II, James, b. Dec. 5, 1830; m. Lucy A. Brown; set. in Dam. III, Benjamin P., b. Apr. 8, 1833; m. Frances Kelley; he d. 1869; she d. Jan. 28, 1863; one dau., Celia, m. George Dunton. IV, John E., b. June 19, 1835; m. Hattie Sherman; set. in Washington. V, Sarah A., b. May 16, 1837; m. Isaac Webber. VI, Lydia A., b. Nov. 25, 1839; m. Stephen Morrill. VII, Julia A., b. Feb. 16, 1842; m. George A. Morrill. VIII, Marietta, b. June 12, 1844; unm. IX, Josephine, b. June 8, 1847; m. Claude H. Sherman. X, Eugene A., b. Jan. 29, 1850; m. Nellie Henley.

Levi Reed, who came from Woolwich and set. in E. B. in 1833, is not thought to have been related to the foregoing fam. He m. Abigail Perry in 1830. He d. July 13, 1885; she d. Aug. 4, 1883. Children:

- 1 John P., b. Dec. 10, 1832; m. Julia E. Blake; live at E. B.; chil.: I, Julia F., m. Zina Webber; II, Lizzie A., m. Frank H. Albee, res. at B. H.; III, Gilbert, m. Annie Sargent, res. at B. H.
- 2 George, b. July 26, 1834; m. Mary A. Race.
- 3 Sarah J., b. May 23, 1836; m. Levi Blake.
- 4 Margaret P., b. Aug. 19, 1838; m. Charles Wylie.
- 5 Levi S., b. Aug. 17, 1841; m. Marcia Farnham.; s. p.
- 6 Mary Alice, b. 1844; m. Joseph Davis.

RICE.

George M. Rice m. Elizabeth Fuller in 1862. They live at E. B. Chil.: I, Hattie Ellen, dec.; II, George W., m. Edith T. Lane, Bris.; III, Frank L., m. Annie O. Spear; IV, William E., m. Nellie K. Murray; V, Henry W., m. Sarah E. L. Montgomery; VI, Mary A.; VII, Lizzie E.; VIII, Addie K. The sons Frank L., William E. and Henry W. constitute the well-known firm of Rice Brothers Co., boat builders, who are mentioned in Chap. XIX.

RICHARDS.

1 Keyes Harriman Richards was b. near Round Pond, Nov. 8, 1833, the son of James and Hannah (Harriman) Richards. He m. Roseltha, dau. of Edmund and Elsie (Bryant) Yates, Feb. 22, 1863. He commenced a sea-faring life at 17, between N. Y. and the West Indies. On Nov. 18, 1870, he came to B. H. He commenced trade in Apr., 1872, see p. 347. His son-in-law, Frederick Dodge, was taken into partnership in 1891. He opened a branch store at Squirrel Is. in 1887; bought the Chase House in 1890, which was burned in 1893. He opened Squirrel Inn in 1896, first as lessee of the building, furnishing it himself, and later purchased it of the Association. The organization of the First Nat. Bank, in Nov., 1900, was more largely due to his efforts than any other individual, and he was made its president, which position he now holds. They have one dau., Florence, the wife of Frederick Dodge. Mr. Richards has always been a Democrat and has received his party's nominations on several occasions.

2 James D. Richards was b. at Round Pond in 1833, son of James and Hannah H. Richards. In early life he followed the sea. He m. (1) Mary Smith, 1858; (2) Sarah D. Bowdoin, 1869. He came to B. H. in 1870, first carrying on a painting establishment and as supt. of the marine railway for three years. In 1886 he opened a hardware store, which business he followed until his death, in April, 1893. By his first m. were two sons: I, Warren S., res. at B. H., a painter; II, Orlando M., living, but set. elsewhere.

SARGENT.

1 BENJAMIN SARGENT, not recorded on the town books, was living in B., at or near the Harbor, in 1788, probably for several years previous to that date. The name of his wife is unk. Children:

- *2 Edward B., b. 1764, q. v.
- 3 Phineas, m. Sally Brewer, 1801.
- 4 Priscilla, m. Abraham Springer, 1801.
- *5 Thomas, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*2) EDWARD B.² SARGENT (*Benjamin*¹) m. Sally Parsons, 1795. They lived at the Harbor where his son-in-law, Luther Weld, did later, now the home of Benjamin S. Reed, Atlantic St. He built a few small vessels from a yard where the residence of the late Herman Carlisle stands. He d. Aug. 8, 1846; she d. Aug. 19, 1847, a. 72. Children:

- 6 Frances, b. Jan. 28, 1797; m. Luther Weld, q. v.
- 7 Sally, b. Nov. 22, 1800.
- 8 Susanna, b. Sept. 13, 1803; m. John Andrews, q. v.
- *9 Stephen, b. Feb. 22, 1806, q. v.
- *10 Charles F., b. June 1, 1812, q. v.

(*6) THOMAS² SARGENT (*Benjamin*¹) m. Sarah Farnham, 1806. He d. Jan. 31, 1860; his home was at Lobster Cove. Children:

- 11 Isaac, b. Oct. 8, 1806.
- *12 Francis, b. April 19, 1808, q. v.
- 13 Sarah, b. June 24, 1810.
- 14 Hannah, b. Feb. 10, 1813.
- 15 Dorcas, b. June 18, 1815; m. Joseph Farnham, 2d, 1838.
- 16 Elizabeth, b. June 17, 1818; m. Ichabod Tibbetts, 1838.
- 17 Mary, b. Nov. 26, 1820.
- 18 Thomas, Jr., b. Jan. 16, 1825.

Third Generation.

(*9) STEPHEN³ SARGENT (*Edward B.*² *Benjamin*¹) m. Eliza, dau. of Nathaniel, Jr., and Elizabeth Pinkham. He built and lived where Dr. E. C. Blake does and his shipyard, then the largest in town, was where M. D. McKown has lived in recent years. See Chap. XIX. He rem. to Portland during the sixties. Children:

- 19 Weld, b. June 27, 1832; d. June 6, 1864; for him the G. A. R. Post was named.
- 20 Oscar, b. Sept. 5, 1833.
- 21 Edwin Lyman, b. Oct. 27, 1837; d. May 27, 1863.
- 22 Edward B., b. May 18, 1839; m. Maria Allen, Brunswick, 1860; res. in Portland.
- 23 Ann E., b. Apr. 29, 1845.

(*10) CHARLES F.¹ SARGENT (*Edward B.*,² *Benjamin*¹) m. Susan C. Fuller, 1843. He d. Apr. 30, 1854; she d. June 17, 1858. He was engaged in building vessels for several years where William M. Bennett lives. He lived at the head of the Harbor. Children: I, Ellen, b. Sept. 13, 1844. II, Edward P., b. Jan. 4, 1846. III, William A., b. Sept. 28, 1847. IV, Jason F., b. Jan. 28, 1850; d. 1853. V, Fanny W., b. Nov. 26, 1853.

(*12) FRANCIS³ SARGENT (*Thomas*,² *Benjamin*¹) m. Lucinda Tibbetts. He lived where his father did at Lobster Cove and followed the sea and fishing. Children:

- 24 John Francis, b. Sept. 17, 1834; m. Angelet Love, 1856.
- 25 Sarah E., b. Aug. 16, 1836; m. George E. Thurston, Bris., 1863.
- 26 Hiram, b. July 24, 1838; m. Eliza A. Tibbetts, 1862; d. Jan. 27, 1865.
- 27 Lydia A., b. Aug. 1, 1840; m. George C. Dunton, 1865.
- 28 Mary E., b. Feb. 12, 1843; m. Isaac L. Murray, 1866.
- 29 Cordelia, b. Jan. 20, 1846; d. 1848.
- 30 Isaac T., b. Feb. 2, 1848; m. Permelia E. Andrews, 1869.
- 31 William L., b. June 23, 1850; m. Naomi Tibbetts, 1872.
- 32 Eleanor H., b. Feb. 23, 1853.
- 33 Josephine, b. Oct. 17, 1854.
- 34 Abby G., b. Apr. 5, 1856; m. Albert Murray, 1871.

SAWYER.

The name of Sawyer was numerous in B. abt. 1790 to 1810. Several large families of chil. were raised in town of that name at abt. that period. It is impossible from any data which has come into my hands to determine the relationship of the early members in B. They may have been brothers, but from the number of heads of families, marrying within a few years of each other, I would be inclined to the opinion that they were more likely the sons of two families, coming here at nearly the same time and settling. They were evidently all related and came from Newburyport and that vicinity.

1 Jonathan, b. Mar. 6, 1749, with his wife, Sarah, b. Nov. 4, 1752, set. in B., at the Harbor, before 1768. He died Oct. 21, 1809. He was clerk of B. from 1794 to 1806, and the most artistic penman that has ever filled the office. Their chil. were: Sarah, 1768; Phebe, 1770; Jonathan, Jr., 1772; Anne, 1776, m. Edward Emerson; Betsey, 1780, m. George W. Merrill; Clarissa, 1791, m. Amos Carlisle; Alfred, 1794.

2 Jacob Sawyer, who d. Mar. 9, 1821, and Elizabeth, wife, d. Nov. 7, 1813, lived at Sawyer's Is. He was brother to Jonathan. She was Elizabeth Herrington.

3 Allen Sawyer, who m. Sally Hodgdon, Edge., 1780, also thought to have been a brother to the two former.

4 Samuel Sawyer, nothing recorded of his fam. if he had one, built the first tannery in town, on the main, opposite Hodgdon's Is., and afterward sold to Thorpe Bros.

5 Aaron Sawyer, whose wife was Sarah, was brother to Samuel, but their relationship to the others unk. Chil.: Aaron, Jr., 1781, m. Nabby Kenney; Benjamin, 1783; Joshua, 1785; Sally, 1787; Jonathan, 1789; Jacob, 1791, m. Martha Linekin.

6 Ebenezer Sawyer, m. Martha Giles. They lived on Sawyer's Is., and from him that island takes its name. He was probably a brother to Jonathan. Children: Betsey, 1781; Stephen, 1785; Mary, 1787; Paul, 1790.

7 Jonathan² Sawyer, Jr., (*Jonathan*¹) m. Martha Linekin. She d. July 8, 1812. Children: Betsey, 1804; Sarah, 1806; Mary H., 1807; Joseph R., 1809.

Not known to have been related to the foregoing were three brothers who came to B., at a later date, from Mt. Desert with their wives. Capt. Samuel Sawyer lived where John Gilpatrick does; Capt. Simeon Sawyer lived where Joseph Blake does, while Capt. Stephen Sawyer lived at E. B., north of the residence of Charles Southwick. He d. July 17, 1849, a. 54; Abigail, his wife, d. Dec. 13, 1870, a. 71. Children: I, Loisa, b. Sept. 19, 1822. II, Simeon, b. Sept. 19, 1826. III, Abigail, b. Oct. 7, 1828. IV, Stephen, b. Oct. 2, 1831. V, Sarah E., b. Dec. 15, 1833. VI, Henry C., b. Feb. 27, 1836. VII, William M., b. June 29, 1838; m. (1) Angeline Jack, Richmond, (2) Mrs. Aldana Blake, dau. of James Linekin; chil.: William, b. June 15, 1863; Melvin, b. Aug. 14, 1865. VIII, Mary E., b. June 30, 1841.

SEAVEY.

The Seavey fam. commenced in town by three brothers, William, James and Charles M., settling at East Boothbay Village in the thirties. They came from Kennebunkport, which had been known as Arundel previous to 1821. They were the sons of Stephen and Keziah (Huff) Seavey, and were of the seventh generation of their family in America. Their ancestry follows:

I, William Seavey,¹ immigrant, came to Portsmouth, N. H., in 1631, a member of the historic party under Mason.

II, William Seavey,² settled and lived in Kittery.

III, William Seavey,³ born in Kittery, settled in Arundel, 1720, where he afterward lived.

IV, Nicholas Seavey⁴ m. Hannah Leach; lived in Arundel; she d. in 1820, aged 102.

V, Stephen Seavey⁵ m. Elizabeth Wilde; lived in Arundel.

VI, Stephen Seavey⁶ m. Keziah Huff; had six chil.: William, James and Charles M., who set. in E. B.; also three daus., Julia and Lydia, who m. and set. in Boston, and Ruth, who m. Andrew R. Montgomery. Stephen and his wife came to E. B. in 1835, where he d. that year, a. 58; she d. Aug., 1854, a. 75.

1 William Seavey, b. June 29, 1802; m. Catherine, dau. of Samuel and Betsey Davis. He was first of his family to set. in B. With his wife and three children he came to E. B. in 1831. He was a spar maker, and later carried on shipbuilding and a lumber yard. He was an incorporator of the M. E. church in his village and a trustee for more than fifty years. He died June 2, 1892; she died Apr. 14, 1881, a. 76. Children:

2 Catherine, b. Sept. 23, 1827; m. Jeremiah P. Baker, q. v.

*3 William W., b. May 7, 1829, q. v.

*4 Granville J., b. Nov. 1, 1831, q. v.

5 Sarah E., b. Aug. 15, 1833; m. Capt. William Montgomery, q. v.

*6 James O., b. Apr. 15, 1835, q. v.

- 7 John N., b. July 30, 1837; m. Laura Bennett.
- 8 Eliza P., b. Feb. 27, 1839; m. Henry Treadway, Conn.; dec.
- 9 Abby F., b. Jan. 7, 1841; m. Leonard Webster.
- 10 James Seavey, second son of Stephen, m. Sarah, dau. of Samuel and Sarah Murray; came to E. B. in 1835. He was a block and spar maker. He died July 18, 1888; she died Jan. 2, 1856. Children:
 - 11 Charles A., b. Aug. 17, 1838; m. Lectina Wylie.
 - 12 James A., b. Apr. 7, 1840; d. 1852.
 - 13 Elizabeth A., b. Mar. 26, 1842; m. Rev. J. D. Pickels, D. D.
 - 14 Samuel M., b. June 12, 1847; m. Izette Wylie.
 - 15 Mary D., b. Apr. 20, 1850; m. Edward E. Race, q. v.
- 16 Charles M. Seavey, third son of Stephen, m. Martha Cott, N. H. They came to E. B. in 1845. He was a house and ship carpenter. She d. Feb. 22, 1852; he m. (2) Sarah, dau. of John Hodgdon, Linekin. He d. Mar. 10, 1889. Children:
 - 17 James M., b. July 6, 1836; set. in N. H.
 - 18 John O., b. Mar. 7, 1838; unm.
 - 19 Charles F., b. Aug. 31, 1841; m. Eveline Holton.
 - 20 Mary A., b. July 18, 1843; m. and set. in Worcester, Mass.
 - 21 Martha A., b. July 11, 1845; m. George E. Dodge, Linekin.
 - 22 Harriet, b. Aug. 18, 1846; m. — Cutts, Boston.
 - 23 Franklin, b. Mar. 18, 1850; m. Josie Hall, Worcester, Mass. He is a merchant at E. B.; one dau., Isabella, m. Victor K. Montgomery.
 - 24 Morris, b. Aug. 15, 1854; lives at E. B.
 - 25 Jennie J., b. Dec. 4, 1858; m. J. Ed. Knight.
 - 26 Clara M., b. Nov. 24, 1862; m. George A. McGunigle, q. v.
 - 27 John, b. Nov. 28, 1864; m. Lizzie Dodge, Edge.
 - 28 Stephen, b. Sept. 18, 1871; m. and set. in Boston.

Second Generation.

(*3) WILLIAM W.² SEAVEY (*William*¹) m. Eveline, dau. of James Linekin. He lives at E. B. and is a ship carpenter. Children: I, Ammi P., b. Nov. 15, 1853; d. 1863. II, William O., b. Jan. 11, 1858; m. Carrie L., dau. of Rufus Auld; is a sailmaker; lives at B. H. III, Mary Eveline, b. Jan. 11, 1858; m. William E. Blossom, q. v. IV, Philip H., b. Nov. 15, 1865; m. Elida L. Hysom, Bris. V, Gertrude M., b. Feb. 25, 1873; unm.; teacher.

(*4) GRANVILLE J.² SEAVEY (*William*¹) m. Harriet E. Kitchen, Vassalboro. He lives at E. B. and carries on sailmaking; they also, in summer, have opened their house for several years to the public. Children: I, Herbert Judson, b. Sept. 15, 1876; unm.; is master of a four-masted schooner. II, Bessie Colton, b. Sept. 26, 1879; music teacher; res. in Boston.

(*6) JAMES O.² SEAVEY (*William*¹) m. Durinda J. P., dau. of Miles Hagan. They live at E. B. He is a spar maker. Mrs. Seavey has for many years been a teacher of music in all parts of the town and is now pianist in Schatzer's Orchestra, B. H. Children: I, Annie L., b. Oct. 4, 1867; m. Philip Murray. II, Miles Hagan, b. Aug. 29, 1870; unm.

SHERMAN.

1 ELEAZER SHERMAN is said to have come from Mansfield, Mass., to Boothbay. Here he m. Lydia Kelley, 1767, and set. near the Edge line in No. B. Many of his descendants have lived in Edge, New. and other towns

farther north, Washington, Whitefield, Liberty, etc., are instances, which part of the State was largely peopled from the coast of Lincoln Co. in early times. He descended as follows:

- I, William Sherman¹ m. Prudence Hill, 1658.
- II, William Sherman, Jr.,² m. Desire, dau. of Edward and Faith (Clark) Doten, the latter of Mayflower descent.
- III, Eleazer Sherman³ m. Elizabeth Lapham and one of their sons was Eleazer, the subject of this sketch.

By his first marriage were eight children, properly recorded in the B. records. Between 1785, the birth of the last one, and 1790 his wife d. and he m., in the latter year, Susanna Wylie. By the last marriage were six chil., but dates of birth have not been obtained of them all; they are not recorded in B. The fam., made up from both town and fam. records, follows. He m. (3) Martha Reed, 1808; they had no children. He d. Mar. 24, 1826. Chil.:

- *2 Eleazer, Jr., b. Feb. 10, 1770, q. v.
- 3 Aaron, b. July 10, 1772; m. Polly Tarbell (appears also as Tarblet), 1796; set. in New.
- *4 Elisha, b. Sept. 13, 1774, q. v.
- *5 Roger, b. Sept. 13, 1776, q. v.
- 6 Elizabeth, b. Sept. 18, 1778; m. Samuel Giles, 1797, q. v.
- 7 Joseph, b. Nov. 20, 1780; m. Sarah Dunton; set. in Edge.
- 8 William, b. Feb. 29, 1783; m. Rebecca Dunton; set. in Edge.
- 9 Lydia, b. Apr. 29, 1785; m. Joseph Dunton; set. in New.
- 10 Robert, b. Sept. 1, 1791; m. Esther Reed; set. in Edge.
- 11 John, m. Eunice Besse, 1814; set. in Washington.
- 12 Abiel, m. Lovina Gove, Edge.; set. in Liberty.
- *13 Daniel, q. v.
- *14 George, q. v.
- 15 Susan, m. Samuel Williams, Edge.

Second Generation.

(*2) ELEAZER³ SHERMAN, JR., (*Eleazer*¹) m. (1) Elizabeth Reed, 1793; (2) Hannah S. Wylie, 1830. He was an undertaker and lived where the late Bradford Y. Baker did, at E. B. He died Jan. 27, 1854; Betsey, wife, died Dec., 1829. Children:

- 16 Lydia, b. Sept. 22, 1794; m. Abial Gove.
- 17 Betsey, b. Aug. 31, 1796; m. John Baker, Edge.
- 18 Harriet, b. Apr. 3, 1800.
- 19 Mary, b. Dec. 23, 1808; m. Charles McDougall, q. v.
- 20 Eleazer, b. Dec. 1, 1818; m. Susan Barter, 1842.

(*4) ELISHA³ SHERMAN (*Eleazer*¹) m. Catherine Tarbell, 1797. They lived where Capt. Freeman Greenleaf now does, north of Wildcat Bridge. Children:

- 21 Susanna, b. Apr. 28, 1798; d. 1813.
- 22 Mary, b. May 27, 1800; m. John Kelley, q. v.
- 23 Catherine, b. Nov. 2, 1802; m. David Deering, Bath, 1819.
- 24 Lydia, b. Apr. 10, 1805; m. Benjamin Hutchings, Edge., 1834.
- 25 John, b. July 25, 1807; m. Ruth —; set. in Vassalboro.
- 26 Zachariah, b. May 5, 1810; m. Sophia Waterman, Litchfield, 1839; lived on the homestead.
- 27 Robert, b. July 11, 1812; m. Bathsheba Morey.
- *28 Charles E., b. Oct. 1, 1820, q. v.

(*5) ROGER³ SHERMAN (*Eleazer*¹) m. Elizabeth Dunton, New., 1799. They lived in E. B. Children: I, Martha, b. Nov. 11, 1800. II, Nancy, b.

May 26, 1802; m. Benjamin Alley, 1822. III, Joseph, b. Mar. 23, 1804. IV, Samuel, b. Dec. 17, 1806. V, Stinson S., b. Mar. 21, 1810; m. Susan C. Blen, Dresden, 1843. VI, Hartley, b. Apr. 24, 1812. VII, Joshua, b. Aug. 20, 1814; m. Catherine Webber. VIII, Elizabeth, b. June 11, 1816; m. John Hutchings.

(*13) DANIEL² SHERMAN (*Eleazer*¹) m. Jane —. They lived in No. B. and had three children: I, Isaac C., b. May 29, 1827; m. Abigail, dau. of Silas Lewis; he was a merchant for many years at B.; d. Jan. 22, 1890. II, Betsey, b. Feb. 1, 1830; d. 1851. III, Eliza J., b. Apr. 1, 1832; m. Westbrook G. Lewis, q. v. Daniel Sherman died and his wid. m. Capt. George Sherman, 1839, q. v.

(*14) CAPT. GEORGE² SHERMAN (*Eleazer*¹) m. Mrs. Jane Sherman, wid. of Daniel. Children: I, Bradford B., b. July 16, 1840. II, George Kilburn, b. Dec. 13, 1842; m. Laura C. Brown, 1866; he d. July 26, 1878; she d. Dec. 18, 1885, a. 38; chil.: Marshall S., Raymond O., Thomas F., Walter K. III, Lyman O., b. Oct. 23, 1845.

Third Generation.

(*28) CHARLES E.³ SHERMAN (*Elisha*,² *Eleazer*¹) m. (1) Mary J., dau. of Charles Giles; she d. Apr. 24, 1855; (2) Mary C. Dodge. They set. in Edge., but their chil., in part, now live at B. H. Children: I, Clara E., m. Dexter W. Hodgdon, B. H., q. v. II, Rufus I., unm. III, Nellie F., m. Albert R. Baker, Edge. IV, M. Viola, m. George L. Baxter, Mechanicsville, N. Y. V, Charles E., Jr., m. M. Ella, dau. of Nathan S. Baker. They live in B. H. He is engaged in the livery business; has been deputy sheriff, State fish warden, and is member of the present board of selectmen. They have one son, Charles E., Jr.

SMITH.

1 SEBA SMITH¹ came to B. in August, 1822. He set. at West B. H., see p. 439. He was the son of Jasiel and Anna (Crossman) Smith. Jasiel was b. in Raynham, now Taunton, Mass., Mar. 25, 1734. He m. Anna Crossman, Apr. 14, 1757. They had a fam. of ten chil., of whom Seba was the sixth. With this fam., in 1787, they moved to Turner. Seba was born June 13, 1767. He m. Aphia Stevens, Oct. 9, 1788. For a time they lived in Buckfield, and later in Portland, before settlement in B. They had a fam. of twelve chil. Three only of the sons lived in B.: Seba, Jr., for a short time, Stevens for a longer period and Marshal during life. Rinda, a dau., m. John Beath, q. v. Seba Smith, Jr., was a man of recognized genius in his time. He had inherited the literary talent from his grandmother, Anna Crossman, who at the age of 84 wrote a poem upon the occasion of her birthday that finds a place in the "History of Turner" on account of its merit. He wrote under the *nom de plume* of Major Jack Downing; his principal published works being "My Thirty Years out of the Senate," "Way Down East," "New Elements of Geometry" and "Letters of Major Jack Downing." As a poet his ability was also recognized, and many fragments of his verse appear collected in the volume of Bowdoin Poets. He grad. from Bowdoin in 1818. In 1829 he established the *Portland Courier*, the first daily paper in Maine, after having been editor of the *Argus*. He m. Elizabeth Oakes

Prince, Yarmouth, 1828, who was counted among the first women of her day from a literary standpoint. He died at Patchogue, L. I., July 29, 1868. Stevens Smith, who was partner for a time with his brother Marshal, was b. in 1810 and d. in 1864, in Portland. He m. Harriet, dau. of Nicholas T. Knight. They had a fam. of seven chil., b. bet. 1833-47: Harriet S., Rinda A., Abial M., Elizabeth L., Rolvin H., Sarah K., Nicholas H.

Seba Smith, Sr., engaged in trade and bank fishing at once upon coming to B., which he followed until his death, Mar. 16, 1831, after which time the business was continued, as told in Chapters XIX and XXI, by his sons Marshal and Stevens.

2 MARSHAL SMITH² was b. in Buckfield, June 20, 1798. He m. Nancy Montgomery, Oct. 30, 1823. During his entire business career in B. he was one of its most prominent and influential men. His public service is shown in Chap. XVI and his business career in Chaps. XIX and XXI. Upon coming to the Harbor, in 1835, he purchased the Daniel Avery place on Oak St., which he rebuilt and which is now owned by his heirs. He d. Sept. 25, 1867; she d. Dec. 28, 1875. Children:

- 8 Silas, b. May 1, 1825; m. Rebecca E., dau. of Charles and Charlotte Thorpe, Mar. 24, 1867. He followed the sea, fishing and coasting, went to Calif. in the early days, and was a teacher in the Boothbay schools a part of many years. He had the care of his parents and lived on the homestead. He was a genial, witty man and had many friends. He d. Dec. 18, 1883; she d. Oct. 17, 1893; s. p.
- 4 Albert, b. Apr. 6, 1827; m. (1) Louisa Kruger, 1855; she d. Sept. 21, 1878; (2) Mary S. Beers, 1879; she d. June 24, 1887. He d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 15, 1903. He was a lawyer, practicing in N. Y. City. He had five chil. by first marriage.
- 5 Suel, b. Jan. 20, 1829; m. (1) Sarah E., dau. of James T. Beath, Oct. 22, 1857; she d. June 16, 1871; (2) Mrs. Alice T. Doten, dau. of Dea. Thomas S. Beath, 1873; she d. in 1888. He was an expert telegrapher, living in Bangor, Phila. and Boston, where he died, Mar. 13, 1896, at which time he was holding the position of Gen. Agt. of the Western Union Co. Four chil. by first m., all dec.
- 6 Lucy Ellen, b. Feb. 1, 1831; d. Oct. 7, 1852; unm.
- 7 Aphia J., b. Dec. 30, 1832; lives on homestead; unm.
- 8 Mary E., b. Nov. 13, 1834; m. John H. Mallard, Boston, 1859; d. Aug. 10, 1860.
- 9 Ruel, b. Oct. 19, 1836; m. Maria H. Dow, Bangor, Dec. 8, 1863. They have had three chil., two of whom are living. For many years he was in the practice of law at Bangor, and then became court stenographer and invariably accompanied Chief Justice Peters as he held court. He is now stenographer for the Spanish Treaty Claims Com., Wash., D. C.
- 10 William M., b. Oct. 5, 1838; m. Mary A., dau. of James T. Beath, Nov. 26, 1865. Since a time soon after the close of the Civil War, in which he served, he has held responsible positions in the telegraph and express business in Bangor, Buffalo and N. Y. City. From these he retired in 1904, returning to the old homestead at B. H., where they now live. They have had six children, three of whom are living: Frank M., in Helena, Mont., and Montgomery B., in Great Falls, Mont., both of whom hold positions of superintendency in prominent mining companies; Mabel A., unm., lives with her parents.
- 11 Emily Ann, b. Aug. 14, 1841; m. Rev. William Leavitt, Chicago, now dec. They have had four chil., three of whom are living.
- 12 Cinderilla (adopted), b. Sept. 6, 1839; unm.; d. Dec. 24, 1858.

SMITHWICK.

Charles C. Smithwick came to E. B. from New. He m. Mary, dau. of

Caleb and Eliza Hodgdon, 1874. Soon after he engaged in the livery and trucking business, which he still continues. Their home was the former homestead of her father. She d. Oct. 8, 1891. Children: Annie L., Mary E., Charles F., Emma G.

SPINNEY.

1 Robert Spinney was born in Georgetown in 1811. He descended from Thomas Spinney, a weaver, who came to America in 1659 and received a grant of 200 acres of land on the end of Eliot Neck. The fam. is numerous from him abt. Kittery and other towns in that vicinity. A grandson, Jeremiah, set. in Georgetown, who was b. in 1742. From him descended the fam. in that town. Robert m. Margaret, dau. of David Kenniston, 1832, and soon after moved to B. Ctr., where he afterward lived. His house stood in the corner, east side of the County road, northerly from the Kenniston house. His store, where he traded throughout his entire business career, was across the road from his house, westerly, see Chaps. XVI and XIX. He died Jan. 27, 1873; she died Aug. 2, 1870. Children:

- 2 Margaret J., b. Mar. 18, 1833; m. Arad Day, Dam.; set. in Chelsea, Mass.
- 3 Elizabeth S., b. Sept. 10, 1834; m. Frederick Reed, q. v.
- 4 Robert Curtis, b. Oct. 13, 1835; unm.; d. Jan., 1905.
- 5 Roxana J., b. Feb. 17, 1837; m. Levi Willey, q. v.
- 6 William Quinam, b. Oct. 13, 1838; m. Clara Berry; res. in Belfast.
- 7 Mary A., b. May 17, 1840; m. Richard M. Webber; lived in E. B.; rem. to Bath late in the nineties, where they both d. a few years later.
- 8 Caroline M., b. Oct. 13, 1841; m. Gilman P. Hodgdon, q. v.
- 9 John Gilman, b. Feb. 2, 1845; m. Julia E. Berry; farmer, lives at B. Ctr., formerly in trade, see Chap. XIX. Chil.: I, John S., b. May 3, 1869; m. Abby Abbott; res. B. Ctr. II, C. H. Raymond, b. Sept. 11, 1874; m. Nellie Harris, Lynn; engaged in insurance; res. in Chelsea, Mass. III, Clara P., b. Nov. 11, 1876; m. Ray Sherman; res. at B. H.
- 10 Martha M., b. Oct. 30, 1847; d. Aug. 6, 1877; unm.
Two chil. d. in early youth.

Enos Spinney came to B. H. in 1901 from Argyle, Yarmouth Co., N. S. Two years later he purchased of Charles E. Smith the old Kenniston homestead at B. Ctr., which he conducts as a dairy farm.

SPOFFORD.

This family is of Scotch descent, its founder locating in Georgetown, Mass. The ancestors of the Boothbay branch came to Solon in 1805, with an ox team, from Claremont, N. H. They were John and Hannah (Emerson) Spofford and had a family of nine children. A son, Amherst, born in 1795, was stationed at Boothbay during the War of 1812, where he became acquainted with Sally, dau. of Solomon Pinkham, whom he married in 1816. In 1820 they settled on Indiantown, removing a few years later to Cape Newagen Island, a little north of Abial Gray's. There they lived until after the mother's death, in 1850, when he and the younger children removed to Bingham. Two children died in infancy, the others were:

I, Levi B., b. 1819; m. Esther Gilman; d. 1863. II, Amherst, b. 1821, m. Sarah Gilman; moved to Bingham, 1867, and to Skowhegan, 1889, where he now lives. III, Joseph, b. 1827; lived in Southport; dec. IV, Augustus,

b. 1829; m. Mary A. Churchill, Solon; lives in Jonesboro. V, Hiram G., b. 1832, q. v. VI, Julia A., b. 1837; lives in Gloucester, Mass. VII, Granville G., b. 1839; m. and set. in Gloucester. VIII, Serena, lives in Gloucester. IX, Belle, lives in Boston. Other chil. were b. from subsequent marriages.

Second Generation.

Hiram G. Spofford m. Elizabeth Hipson, Digby, Nova Scotia. They set. in Boothbay and now live at the Harbor. He has been master of a fishing schooner for many years. Their chil. are Robert E., Hiram A., Alphonzo P., Edward W., William E., Lizzie E., Annie J., Minnie G., Gertie M.

Hiram H. Spofford, who lived in W. Boothbay, was son of Hiram, who was son of John and Hannah Spofford, Solon. He m. Adelia M. Lewis, 1859. They had three children: I, Etta M., m. Charles H. Spofford, Bingham; set. in B. II, Charles L., m. Arletta Kelley. III, Benjamin L. This family removed to Mass. a few years ago.

SPURLING.

Capt. Benjamin Spurling was b. July 22, 1840, at Great Cranberry Isle, son of George N. and Abigail Spurling. He m. Frances A., dau. of William P. and Abigail C. Preble, who was born and reared on the same island. He commenced going to sea at the age of ten; took his first command at 21, sch. *Maggie W. Willard*. In 1871 he moved to Portland and in 1888 to B. H. He holds a first-class pilot's license for the Atlantic Coast for steamers not exceeding 700 tons. He has built five vessels for E. Sanders & Co., Pensacola, Fla., and purchased and sold them several others. His principal sea-going has been in the mackerel fishery, and he has one high-line year to his credit. Their children are: Maud A., m. Forest Ware, Whitefield; Harold B. and Frances M.

STONE.

William Stone, b. Mar. 25, 1798, m. Rebecca Lewis, 1819, and set. on Barter's Is. at the northern end. He d. Nov. 26, 1878; she d. Mar. 29, 1891, a. 90. Children: I, Mahala, b. Sept. 7, 1820; m. George B. Reed, 1840, q. v. II, Catherine, b. Feb. 11, 1823. III, Eldridge, b. Jan. 12, 1825, q. v. IV, Mary A., b. Sept. 16, 1827; m. Charles M. Dodge, 1850. V, Miles F., b. Jan. 29, 1834. Eldridge, of above chil., m. Ursula P. Sherman, Edge., 1858. He d. Aug. 9, 1892. They lived on his father's homestead. Children: William H., b. Aug. 11, 1854; Joseph C., b. May 8, 1856.

STOVER.

Two brothers, Joseph and Dependence Stover, came to B. and set. on Barter's Is. before 1780. It is said that they came from Dover, N. H. It is a fam. name that has been in B. continuously since, but many omissions in recording have occurred.

1 Joseph Stover, whose wife's name is recorded Marsey (Mercy?), d. Oct. 4, 1824, a. 86. Their children were: Betsey, 1780; Lydia, 1782; Lois, 1784; Polly, 1786; James, 1791.

2 Dependence Stover, whose wife's name is recorded Mary, has no personal rec. She d. Apr. 24, 1852. Their chil. were: James, 1788; Samuel, 1785; Sarah, 1787; Abigail, 1800; Deborah, 1808; Dolly, 1806, Ebenezer, 1807.

Second Generation.

3 John Stover, b. 1778, thought to have been an unrecorded son of Joseph, m. (1) Rhoda Stover, also unrecorded, 1809; (2) Fanny Barter, 1835. He lived on Barter's Is. Children: Mary, 1811; Margaret, 1813; Sarah, 1817; Lois, 1819, d. 1885; Betsey, 1822; Rufus, 1829, d. 1895; Rhoda M., 1836; George W., 1840, d. 1891; John F., 1843; Dennis B., 1847. John, the father, d. May 1, 1862; Fanny, the mother, d. Sept. 23, 1864.

SWETT.

1 JOHN SWETT, first of this family in town, was born at Castine, Dec. 22, 1765. He was second son of Stephen Swett who owned, or claimed, quite a tract of land on Castine Neck prior to the Revolution. Castine, then Majorbagaduce, was so badly harassed during the war that Stephen Swett took his family to the westward, to a place called Great Bend, for safety. It consisted of a wife and two sons, Stephen, Jr., and John. Both boys went into the war before its close, John being only 15 years old at enlistment. In 1795 John settled on Thirty Acre Island, Boothbay, building a log house in which he lived until 1808. He then married and built a frame house, where he lived through life, and the same house was the home of Harvey Swett during life. John Swett married Abigail Witham, West., who was b. May 22, 1788. He was a cooper by trade, but followed farming and fishing. He took a deed of the western half of the island in 1810 of Benjamin Hodgdon and in 1816 of the other half from the State. Though called Thirty Acre Island, the Hodgdon deed calls the western half 47 acres, more or less. Recent surveys show its area to be 87 acres. John Swett d. Jan. 20, 1853; she d. Aug. 1, 1869. Chil.:

*2 Harvey, b. Jan. 27, 1810, q. v.

3 Warren, b. Feb. 2, 1813; m. Lavina Gove; two chil., dec.; he d. 1838, see Cas.

4 Joseph, b. June 19, 1815; m. Sophia White, Georgetown; set. there; two chil.; he d. May 16, 1868.

*5 Hiram, b. Oct. 29, 1819, q. v.

6 Elliot, b. Apr. 15, 1823; m. (1) Burnett Reed, (2) Sarah J. Hagan, Bath; set. in Georgetown; eight chil.

Second Generation.

(*2) HARVEY^a SWETT (*John*¹) m. Sarah J., dau. of Henry and Paulina Greenleaf, 1838. Lived on the homestead with his parents, and by caring for them became owner of the island. Under his ownership it became known as Swett's Island, but it was sold to an association for the purpose of a summer resort in 1887, when it was rechristened Isle of Springs. Many years ago there were two other houses on the island besides those of Harvey and Hiram Swett. In one lived a family by name of Neal and in the other a Matthews family; the head of the latter was frozen to death in his boat while fishing. Harvey Swett was an old-time skipper of fishermen and also did something in the mackerel business, but through the greater part of his career

his specialty in the fish business was smoking herring, for which the island was well fitted with smoke houses and other equipment (see Chap. XXI). He died Mar. 14, 1891; she died Feb. 15, 1894. Children:

- 7 Julia A., b. 1839; m. Rev. James W. Sawyer, Portland, 1866; two chil., Lizzie and Clara.
- 8 Byron W., b. 1843; m. Julia A. Hodgdon, 1870; lives in West B. H., engaged in the herring and bait fishery. Chil.: Cleveland B., Fred H., Ella L., Victor E., Ralph W.; Victor d. in Brunswick, Ga., 1902.
- 9 Harriet Eliza, b. 1847; m. Convers O. Hodgdon, 1867. Chil.: Clara, James, Lyman, Sarah, Hattie, Winfield.
- 10 Sumner P., b. 1852; m. Ophelia W. Pinkham, 1873; res. at West B. H., engaged in bait and herring business. Chil.: Leon, Raymond, John, Lillian, Alden, Richard, Chester.
- 11 Ida E., b. 1857; m. Samuel B. Down, 1894; s. p.

(*5) **HIRAM² SWETT** (*John*¹) m. Lucretia R. Dunton, 1841, who was b. Feb. 6, 1825. He was partner with his brother Harvey in business through life. He died Jan. 28, 1882; she died Jan. 4, 1885. Children:

- 12 Mary E., b. Jan. 25, 1842; m. Everett Linekin; d. Sept. 19, 1881.
- 13 Sophia A., b. May 29, 1844; m. Ezekiel Hodgkins; d. Dec. 11, 1877.
- 14 Eureka, b. July 27, 1846; d. Sept. 22, 1851.
- 15 Olive H., b. Dec. 2, 1849; unm.; d. May 7, 1874.
- 16 Alevia, b. Sept. 25, 1852; m. Alonzo Hodgdon; d. Apr. 3, 1872.
- 17 Lectina L., b. Nov. 5, 1855; m. Levi Burns.
- 18 Albina L., b. Nov. 5, 1855; m. (1) Niles J. Jewett, (2) Dennis S. Wylie.
- 19 Addie E., b. Feb. 14, 1860; m. James F. Dunton.
- 20 Carrie E., b. Sept. 29, 1862; m. George L. Margeson, Mattapan, Mass.
- 21 Flora, b. Aug. 12, 1864; m. Gardner Tibbetts; d. Mar. 7, 1889.

Zebediah F. Swett was b. Nov. 11, 1827, at Arrowsic, the son of Benjamin, Jr., and Louisa (Whitmore) Swett, and grandson of Benjamin Swett. Both ancestors were born and lived on Arrowsic. He m. Louisa, dau. of Andrew and Jane (Stinson) McFadden. This fam. is not related to descendants of John Swett of the foregoing fam. Mr. Swett came to B. H. June 18, 1870, and has since been engaged at his trade, that of ship calker. They have three chil.: I, Martha W., unm., lives with her parents. II, Ella J., m. Dr. Charles W. McClearn, Malden, Mass. III, Walter P., unm., machinist, employed in Beverly, Mass.

THOMAS.

Richard Thomas was b. in Halifax, Jan. 28, 1839. He came to B. in 1856 and m. Harriet, dau. of Joshua McKown, in 1864. They lived until recently on McKown's Pt., but now at West B. H. He has followed the sea as a cook from boyhood to the present. Children: I, Anna E., dec. II, Charles R., m. Nellie Albee, Wis.; she is dec. III, Emma, dec. IV, Scott W., m. Lizzie Pillman. V, Blanch T., m. Charles E. Clisby. VI, Lizzie H., m. Ralph Thompson. VII, Benjamin W., commenced trade in 1905 at South., Casino Building. VIII, Harry, m. Viva Macaulay. IX, Hardy, dec. X, Samuel H. XI, John.

THOMPSON.

1 **JOSEPH THOMPSON** was born in Ipswich, Mass., Mar. 6, 1722-3; he m. Elizabeth Andrews, Ipswich, in 1748; she was b. May 3, 1732. After mar-

riage, which occurred at Salem, they moved to Pemaquid, where they remained a few years, when their home was destroyed by fire. They then went to Monhegan for a time, where they were living when their oldest dau., Elizabeth, m. Samuel Pierce, in 1767. Between that and 1777, when Joseph Pierce m. Sarah, another dau., they had settled upon Cape Newagen Island at Cameron's Cove. Their graves are unmarked and no known record exists of their deaths. Children:

- 2 Elizabeth, b. Mar. 3, 1750; m. Samuel Pierce, q. v.
 - 3 Mary, b. Nov. 29, 1752; d. Dec. 4, 1832; unm.
 - *4 Samuel, b. June 30, 1754, q. v.
 - 5 Joseph, b. Jan. 2, 1756; m. Lucy Sally (perhaps Tully).
 - 6 Sarah, b. Dec. 23, 1757; m. Joseph Pierce, q. v.
 - 7 Susanna, b. Jan. 24, 1761; m. John Kent.
 - 8 Ruhama, b. Nov. 11, 1762.
 - 9 Joanna, b. July 29, 1764; m. Ebenezer Lundy.
 - 10 Jeremiah, b. Dec. 9, 1765.
 - 11 Lydia, b. Apr. 29, 1767; d. Feb. 2, 1851.
 - 12 Jane, b. Aug. 29, 1769; d. young.
 - 13 William, b. Oct. 1, 1770.
 - 14 Stephen, b. Nov. 9, 1771; d. Nov. 2, 1832.
 - 15 Jane, b. June 5, 1774.
 - 16 David, b. Oct. 29, 1775.
 - 17 John, b. Sept. 7, 1777.
- Two chil. d. in youth.

Second Generation.

(*4) SAMUEL² THOMPSON (*Joseph¹*) m. Mary, dau. of David Reed, 1781. They lived at Cameron's Cove. He d. Dec. 13, 1833. He was a sea captain and both he and his brother Joseph were in the Revolutionary service. Chil.:

- 18 Polly, b. Mar. 4, 1782; m. William McKown, q. v.
- 19 Patty, b. May 22, 1784; m. John Wylie, Jr., q. v.
- 20 Samuel, Jr., b. June 2, 1786; m. Martha Pinkham.
- 21 Betsey, b. Aug. 25, 1788; m. William Clark, 1809.
- 22 David T., b. Sept. 10, 1790; m. Mary Barnes; d. Jan. 25, 1815.
- *23 William, b. Mar. 19, 1793, q. v.
- 24 Sally, b. Apr. 23, 1795; m. Ephraim McCobb, 1823.
- 25 Charlotte, b. June 4, 1797; m. John Pinkham.
- 26 Julia, b. July 23, 1799; m. John Pinkham, 2d, 1818.
- *27 Joseph, b. Aug. 1, 1801, q. v.
- *28 John, b. June 11, 1803, q. v.
- 29 Henrietta, b. May 22, 1806; m. Neal Wylie, 1824.

Third Generation.

(*23) WILLIAM³ THOMPSON (*Samuel², Joseph¹*) m. Lydia T., dau. of Jonathan Pierce. They lived where Mrs. Rhoda Thompson lives. His life was mostly at sea from an early age. He d. Feb. 20, 1877; she d. Sept. 27, 1881. Children:

- 30 David, b. Jan. 8, 1819; m. Caroline Pierce. Children: Annie, William, Harriet and Lafayette, who m. Flora Pierce.
- *31 Jonathan P., b. June 19, 1820, q. v.
- 32 William, Jr., b. July 9, 1822; m. Eliza A. Decker; they had two chil., George and Helen.
- 33 Harriet E., b. Dec. 16, 1824; m. Joseph Maddocks, q. v.
- *34 John, b. Oct. 15, 1827, q. v.
- 35 Stephen S., b. Sept. 7, 1829; m. Margery Orne. Chil.: I, Roseltha, m. Walter Bigelow; II, Lucy M., b. Oct. 22, 1855, m. — Quinn; III, Madison, unm., dec.; IV, Ambrose, m. Maria Mayberry; V, Edward, unm., dec.; VI, Luther, unm., dec.; VII, Bessie, unm., dec.

- 36 Lydia A., b. Apr. 4, 1836; m. John Maddocks, q. v.
 *37 Charles C., b. July 27, 1837, q. v.
 *38 Cyrus M., b. Aug. 15, 1839, q. v.

(*27) JOSEPH⁸ THOMPSON (*Samuel*,² *Joseph*¹) m. Frances Sloman, Woolwich; he removed to Richmond with his family in the sixties. Children:

- 39 Samuel M., b. Sept. 24, 1824; d. 1839, see Cas.
 40 Mary A., b. Jan. 31, 1826; m. Mark Rand.
 41 Julia, b. Nov. 25, 1829; m. George W. Pierce, q. v.
 42 Joseph A., b. Apr. 30, 1831; m. Rachel Hathorne, Woolwich; set. in Bath.
 43 Lucy J., b. Jan. 19, 1833; m. Samuel Lancaster, Richmond.
 44 George, b. Dec. 7, 1834; m. (1) Emma Auld, (2) Florence Hathorne; set. in Fairfield.
 45 Willard, b. July 6, 1837; m. Etta Harland, Wilmington, Del.; set. in Del.
 46 Josiah W., b. July 19, 1839; m. Carrie Owen, Bath; set. in San Francisco.
 47 Silas, m. Melvina Pierce; lives in Richmond.
 Eliza and Emeline, bet. 46 and 47, d. young.

(*28) JOHN⁸ THOMPSON (*Samuel*,² *Joseph*¹) m. Abigail Sloman, Woolwich; settled in Rockport, Mass. Children:

- 48 Sarah E., b. May 30, 1828; m. (1) — Doucett, (2) David Elwell.
 49 Abigail, b. June 2, 1830; m. — Elwell.
 50 John E., b. July 8, 1832; set. in New York.

Fourth Generation.

(*81) JONATHAN P.⁴ THOMPSON (*William*,³ *Samuel*,² *Joseph*¹) m. Elizabeth Rand. He had his father's homestead, where he lived through life. Upon a part of the premises the summer hotel, the Lawnmere, has been built and is owned and conducted by his sons. A silver goblet is in the possession of this family which has come down regularly through the several generations from Joseph of Monhegan, and which was reputed old in his day, having descended from English ancestry. He d. Oct. 11, 1902. Chil.:

- 51 Marston Hodgdon, b. Apr. 12, 1851; unm.; has followed the sea as master mariner until abt. 1897; now associated with his brother, Herbert L., in the summer hotel built that year known as the Lawnmere.
 52 Marietta, b. Jan. 2, 1853; m. Frederick P. Baxter, Boston.
 53 Angie M., b. Sept. 27, 1855; d. July, 1882.
 54 Lizzie Hayden, b. Oct. 27, 1857; m. Zina Orne, q. v.
 55 Lydia Pierce, b. Apr. 4, 1860; m. Ebenezer L. Decker, South.
 56 Herbert Lyford, b. Dec. 31, 1865; m. Bertha Orne.
 57 Olive Maddocks, b. Dec. 11, 1867; m. Wells G. Nickerson, South.

(*84) JOHN⁴ THOMPSON (*William*,³ *Samuel*,² *Joseph*¹) m. Catherine Sigsworth. He followed the sea, either fishing or coasting; lived in Southport. Children: I, Fannie Parsons, m. Redford Rand. II, Freeman G., m. Gertrude Miller. III, John, m. Clara Alley; res. in South. IV, Winfield M., m., set. in the vicinity of Boston; has been on the *Boston Globe* staff in various departments for several years. V, Fred Baxter, unm. VI, Grace B., m. Frank Drown.

(*87) CHARLES C.⁴ THOMPSON (*William*,³ *Samuel*,² *Joseph*¹) m. Rhoda Rand. For many years he was ferryman bet. South. and B. H.; then for a time he was captain of the str. *Islander*, running in summer bet. Gardiner and B. H. He died Oct. 13, 1891. His wid. has rebuilt the homestead and opens it annually to the summer travel. Children: I, Henry, d. abt. 1878,

a. 16. II, Harriet, m. — Cross, Augusta. III, William L., m. Vivian Cross, Augusta. IV, Howard, m. Mary, dau. of Capt. Mitchell Reed; res. at South. V, Henrietta, unm.

(*38) CYRUS M.⁴ THOMPSON (*William*,³ *Samuel*,² *Joseph*¹) m. Mary Love. He has followed the sea both as master mariner and captain of tugs abt. the Kennebec waters. For town service see Chap. XVI. They live near the bridge on South. Children: I, Isaac R., dec. II, Della H., m. Capt. John Seavey, B. H. III, Eunice, m. Clarence McKnown; now living in B. H. IV, Maud M., m. Charles Baxter, Boston. V, Ralph, m. Lizzie Thomas. VI, Georgia, m. George Burnham. VII, Emery, unm. VIII, Lena, m. — Wilson, Boston.

THORPE.

James Thorpe came from England to Mass. in 1682; he married Hannah Newcomb, 1669. A son, Samuel, was born 1674, who married Elizabeth White, 1699. Their son, Samuel, Jr., was born Aug. 20, 1716. He had a son Eliphalet, b. June 20, 1738, who married Hannah Lewis, Dec. 17, 1762. These were the parents of Dea. Lewis Thorpe, the first of the name in Boothbay. Dedham, Mass., was the home of all; or nearly all, of the above-mentioned persons.

1 LEWIS THORPE was born in Dedham, Mass., Jan. 10, 1767. As a young man came to Georgetown and m. Hannah Drummond, who d. Oct. 16, 1822, a. 54; they had five sons. He m. (2) Susanna McFadden, who died Jan. 3, 1851, a. 75. He set. in Boothbay, opposite Hodgdon's Island, soon after his first marriage. He died Feb. 24, 1840. Children:

*2 Willard, b. 1796, q. v.

*3 Charles, b. 1798, q. v.

*4 Lewis, Jr., b. 1800, q. v.

5 John, m. Harriet Pierce, 1829; set. in Bris.

6 Eliphalet, m. Elizabeth L. Pierce, 1829; set. in Bris.

Second Generation.

(*2) WILLARD² THORPE (*Lewis*¹) m. Mary, dau. of David Kenniston, 1822. They lived on the homestead of his father. He commenced tanning, building his tannery on the home place, early in life and conducted the business many years successfully. He died Mar. 9, 1868; she died Oct. 2, 1854. Children: I, Hannah D., dec.; II, Cyrus, dec.; III, Ann Mary Hall, unm., res. B. H.; IV, Frances, unm., dec.; V, Emily Dodge, unm., res. B. H.; VI, Caroline, unm., res. B. H.; VII, Elizabeth, m. William J. Thorpe, q. v.; VIII, John Warren, see Chap. XXIII.

(*3) CHARLES² THORPE (*Lewis*¹) m. (1) Mary, dau. of William and Rebecca Orne, 1827; (2) Charlotte, sister to first wife, 1833. They lived west of Campbell's Cove bridge, where William J. Thorpe did later. Children:

7 William J., b. 1828; m. Sarah E., dau. of Willard Thorpe. He d. Apr. 2, 1900; she d. Jan. 19, 1893. Their chil. were: Charles W., res. E. B., Lewis D. and Grace.

8 Mary J., m. Charles Reed, 1852, q. v.

9 Rebecca Ellen, b. 1834; m. Silas Smith, q. v.

(*4) LEWIS² THORPE (*Lewis*¹) m. Mary Parker, 1829. Was partner with his brother Willard in tannery at West Boothbay. He d. Sept. 4, 1880; she d. Aug. 31, 1891, a. 84. Children: I, Harriet, m. Benjamin Lewis. II, Ann Maria, m. Sumner Tibbetts. III, Eliphalet, m. Augusta, dau. of Silas Orne; they had two daus., Mary A. and Annie C. He was a merchant at B. H.; d. Mar. 5, 1871. IV, Franklin, m. — Hurlburt. V, Clara E., unm., d. 1870. VI, Charles D., unm., d. 1865.

TIBBETTS.

I NATHANIEL TIBBETTS settled in Townsend in all probability at the time that Joseph Giles did, about 1759. He was born Aug. 30, 1727. He married Elizabeth, dau. of Mark and Lydia (Tibbetts) Giles, all of Dover, N. H. She was born in 1729 and died Apr. 1, 1822. They built first a log house on what is known as the McClintock place in Dover, but later moved north and built where his son, Giles Tibbetts, afterward lived, the place still later going to Frank, son of Giles, Jr. The ancestry of Nathaniel Tibbetts is clear from the start on American soil.

- I, Henry¹ and Elizabeth Tibbetts, both born in 1596, in England, sailed at the age of 39, on July 13, 1635, with two children, Jeremiah, four years old, and Samuel, two, in the ship *James*, from London for New England. They are found in Dover, N. H., almost as soon as they reached America. Four more children were born to them.
- II, Jeremiah,² b. 1681, son of Henry and Elizabeth, m. Mary Canney (an ancient form of spelling Kenney), of Dover. He was a farmer and d. in 1677. They had twelve children.
- III, Samuel,³ sixth child of Jeremiah and Mary, b. 1666, m. Dorothy Tuttle, Dover. He was a tanner and farmer, and a captain in the Colonial army. He d. in 1788. They had nine children.
- IV, Ichabod,⁴ b. 1690, fifth child of Samuel and Dorothy, m. his cousin, Abigail Tibbetts. He d. Feb. 25, 1746. He was a farmer and tanner, also a captain in the Colonial army and saw service in the early wars. He was father of eight chil., the fourth of which was Nathaniel, b. Aug. 30, 1727, the founder of the Boothbay branch of this numerous family.

It has been repeatedly stated that Nathaniel Tibbetts married Abigail Alley, but there is a misconception as to the parties. John Alley, founder of that family in town, was but little older than Nathaniel Tibbetts, Sr. His daughter Abigail was born in 1749, the same year that Nathaniel and Elizabeth Tibbetts' oldest child, Ichabod, was born. Two of the sons, however, of the Tibbetts family married two of John Alley's daughters, which is consistent as to age and shown by record. Children:

- *2 Ichabod, b. Dec. 17, 1749, q. v.
- *3 Nathaniel, b. Apr. 9, 1752, q. v.
- 4 John, b. Feb. 1, 1755; m. Lydia Lamson, 1778.
- *5 Giles, b. June 9, 1757, q. v.
- 6 Abigail, b. June 24, 1759; m. Benjamin Hutchings, 1779, q. v.
- 7 Mark, b. May 12, 1761.
- 8 Judith, b. May 12, 1764; m. Nathaniel Gove, Edge.
- 9 Rebecca, b. Jan. 9, 1767; m. John Lewis, q. v.
- *10 James, b. Dec. 9, 1768, q. v.
- 11 Sarah, b. Oct. 7, 1771; m. Lemuel Lewis, q. v.
- 12 Polly, b. Oct. 21, 1773; m. John Giles, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*2) ICHABOD² TIBBETTS (*Nathaniel*¹) m. Elizabeth Hutchings, York, 1774. His publishment to De appears in records. Elizabeth, wife, died July 25, 18

- *18 John, b. Dec. 17, 1775, q. v.
- 14 Abigail, b. Mar. 13, 1777; m. Nathaniel Tibbett
- 15 Ichabod, b. Jan. 6, 1779; d. 1797 in West Indies
- 16 Betsey, b. June 11, 1780; m. Paul Hartford, Lib
- *17 Mark, b. Nov. 27, 1788, q. v.
- 18 Benjamin, b. Nov. 20, 1785; m. Sally Crommett
- 19 Samuel, b. Dec. 28, 1788; m. Martha Matthews
she d. Dec. 30, 1866; s. p.
- 20 Rhoda, b. July 4, 1791; m. John Dodge.
- 21 Timothy, b. May 5, 1795; set. in Rockland.

(*3) NATHANIEL² TIBBETTS, JR., (*Nathaniel*¹) m. Alley. He was a minister and settled in New Sharon Jr., b. Oct. 16, 1775; m. Abigail, dau. of Ichabod T Tib Nathaniel, was drowned in the "Chops" in the Ke tha, b. Sept. 24, 1777. III, Elizabeth, b. Aug. 8, 177 2, 1782. V, Phebe, b. Apr., 1784. VI, Abigail, b. A b. Nov. 2, 1788. VIII, Mary, b. July 24, 1791. IX, X, Jesse, b. Mar. 6, 1796.

(*5) GILES² TIBBETTS (*Nathaniel*¹) m. Hannal 1784. He succeeded to his father's homestead. He Oct. 22, 1824. Children:

- *22 Joseph, b. July 4, 1785, q. v.
- *23 Giles, Jr., b. May 1, 1787, q. v.
- 24 Mehitabel, b. July 18, 1789; m. James Adams, q
- 25 Lydia, b. Nov. 5, 1791; m. Moses P. Whittaker,
- 26 Hannah, b. Mar. 12, 1794; m. William Lewis, Jr
- 27 Phebe, b. May 25, 1797; m. Ephraim Lamson, 1
- 28 Sally, b. Oct. 1, 1799; m. David Dunton, Edge.
- 29 Louisa, b. Nov. 7, 1802; m. Caleb Whittaker, 18

(*10) JAMES² TIBBETTS (*Nathaniel*¹) m. Abigail, 1790. He lived on the place taken up by Michael Sin by the press-gang, elsewhere mentioned, next south Matthews now lives. He d. Dec. 15, 1858; she d. M

- 30 William, b. July 27, 1791; m. Susan Bryer; set. :
- 31 Isaac, b. Jan. 13, 1793; m. Sarah Hutchings; set
- 32 Lois, b. Apr. 5, 1795; m. Stephen Lewis, q. v.
- 33 Nathaniel, b. Feb. 27, 1797; m. Clarissa Southa
- 34 Eunice, b. Mar. 15, 1799; m. John Reed, 2d, q. v
- 35 Frances, b. Dec. 2, 1801; m. Timothy Hodgdon
- *36 James, b. July 10, 1803, q. v.
- 37 Mary Carleton, b. Sept. 3, 1805; m. Clement H
- *38 Payson, b. Sept. 8, 1808, q. v.
- 39 Sarah A., b. May 1, 1811; m. Ebenezer Matthew
- 40 Eliza A., b. Mar. 14, 1816; m. Austin Greenleaf
- 41 Abigail, b. Dec. 13, 1818; m. Jason Pinkham, q.

NOTE.—James Tibbetts, after the death of his fir Capt. John Matthews; he was 87 yrs. old at the time; sl

Third Generation.

(*13) JOHN³ TIBBETTS (*Ichabod*², *Nathaniel*¹) m. and Martha Giles, 1800. They lived at Linekin. H d. Jan. 6, 1858. Children:

- 42 Charlotte, b. July 26, 1801.
 43 John, Jr., b. Sept. 11, 1803; m. Maria Wooten, 1828.
 44 Betsey, b. Aug. 27, 1806; m. William Preble, 1827.
 *45 Mark, b. July 6, 1807, q. v.
 *46 Artemas, b. Feb. 10, 1809, q. v.
 47 Polly, b. Nov. 19, 1810; m. Samuel Brewer, q. v.
 48 Ichabod, b. Oct. 9, 1812; m. Elizabeth Sargent, 1838; d. 1844, see Cas.
 49 Lucinda, b. Oct. 3, 1814; m. Francis Sargent, 1834.
 50 Rufus, b. Feb. 20, 1817; m. Asenath Grimes, 1841; he d. May 28, 1894; she d. Nov. 20, 1877.
 51 Lydia, b. June 16, 1819; m. William Thompson, 1838.
 *52 Hiram, b. Jan. 4, 1822, q. v.

(*17) MARK³ TIBBETTS (*Ichabod*,² *Nathaniel*¹) m. Ann, dau. of Joseph and Martha Giles, 1809. Children: Rhoda, b. July 6, 1810; Andrews, b. Mar. 24, 1812.

(*22) JOSEPH³ TIBBETTS (*Giles*,² *Nathaniel*¹) m. (1) Sally Crommett, 1807; (2) Mrs. Elizabeth Dockendorff, 1814. He d. Feb. 11, 1860; Sally (1st w.) d. Nov. 7, 1813; Elizabeth (2d w.) d. Sept. 23, 1865, a. 82-3. Children:

- 53 John, b. Mar. 23, 1808.
 54 Mary Ann, b. Oct. 30, 1811.
 55 Joseph, Jr., b. May 15, 1815.
 56 Ephraim, b. Nov. 23, 1817; m. Sarah Tibbetts, Liberty, 1842.
 57 William, b. Dec. 17, 1819.
 58 Syrena, b. Jan. 7, 1821; m. Eleazer Giles, q. v.
 59 Helen M., b. Aug. 8, 1826; m. Willis W. Palmer, 1864.

(*23) GILES³ TIBBETTS, JR., (*Giles*,² *Nathaniel*¹) m. Jane Crommett, 1809. Lived on his father's place. Children:

- 60 Jane Louisa, b. June 1, 1810.
 61 Sophronia, b. Dec. 8, 1811.
 62 Emily, b. Oct. 23, 1813; m. Stephen Matthews.
 *63 Benjamin F., b. Jan. 14, 1815.
 64 Giles, b. June 17, 1822; d. 1839.

(*36) JAMES³ TIBBETTS (*James*,² *Nathaniel*¹) m. Eunice Brookings, Woolwich, 1826. He d. Oct. 26, 1874; she d. Aug. 29, 1876. He lived on Back River. Children:

- 65 Arabella N., b. June 26, 1827; m. Stillman Matthews.
 66 Albert S., b. Mar. 26, 1830; m. Angelet Sherman, Edge.
 67 Sumner R., b. May 18, 1832; m. Ann Maria Thorpe, 1853.
 68 Lincoln W., b. Sept. 18, 1834; m. Elizabeth Merrill.
 69 Mary L., b. Sept. 13, 1838; m. Leonard Lewis, 1854.
 70 Harriet T., b. Dec. 19, 1840; m. John W. Dow; set. Los Angeles, Cal.
 71 Frances E., b. Mar. 10, 1843; unm.
 72 Eliza H., b. Aug. 9, 1845; m. R. G. Hodgdon, q. v.
 73 Abby J., b. Apr. 27, 1850; m. Wadsworth H. Lewis; res. in Portland.

(*38) PAYSON³ TIBBETTS (*James*,² *Nathaniel*¹) m. Elizabeth, dau. of James Adams, 1835. They lived at Back River, and the wid., at the age of 95, is now (1905) living on the homestead with her daughter's family. He died Sept. 10, 1892. Chil.: I, Thomas J., b. Oct. 9, 1836; m. Sarah E. Harris; res. Back River. II, Lydia A., b. Mar. 1, 1840; m. George Adams. III, Mary E., b. July 11, 1843; d. 1867. IV, Charles C., twin brother to preceding. V, Elizabeth J., b. Dec. 23, 1850; m. William T. Giles, 1875; res. on her father's homestead.

Fourth Generation.

(*45) MARK⁴ TIBBETTS (*John*,³ *Ichabod*,² *Nathaniel*¹) m. Pauline Reed, 1832. He d. Feb. 9, 1838. Children: I, Capt. Gardner G., b. Dec. 23, 1833;

m. (1) Julia S. Brown, 1855; (2) Aldana Brown, 1865; chil. by 1st m., Eldora E., Mary J., Lizzie D., dec.; by 2d m., Gertrude G., dec., Elijah H. He d. Nov. 19, 1888, see Cas.; Julia, w., d. Dec. 24, 1863; Aldana, w., d. Jan. 23, 1874. II, Lucinda A., b. June 22, 1835; m. Leander Fuller. III, Emily J., b. Mar. 12, 1837.

(*46) ARTEMAS⁴ TIBBETTS (*John*,³ *Ichabod*,³ *Nathaniel*¹) m. Sarah Bennett; lived at Linekin. He d. 1844, see Cas. Children: Sarah A., b. 1830; Elsie J., b. 1832; Arletta, b. 1833; John, b. 1835; Daniel, b. 1838; Artemas, Jr., b. 1840; Milton, b. 1842; Eliza, b. 1845.

(*52) HIRAM⁴ TIBBETTS (*John*,³ *Ichabod*,³ *Nathaniel*¹) m. Sarah Alley, 1842. They lived at Linekin. He died July 20, 1899; she died July 20, 1884. Children: I, Lydia, b. June 5, 1842; d. Feb. 5, 1854. II, Mark, b. Nov. 22, 1843; m. Lois Vanhorn. III, Eliphalet, b. Mar. 12, 1847; m. Mary E., dau. of Andrew Adams. IV, Alfred, b. Feb. 24, 1855; m. Phebe A. Poor. V, Gardner, b. Sept. 4, 1857; m. Flora Swett.

(*68) BENJAMIN F.⁴ TIBBETTS (*Giles, Jr.*,³ *Giles*,³ *Nathaniel*¹) m. Martha L. Decker, 1843. He represented the fourth generation of his family on the old homestead at Dover. He d. Nov. 19, 1881. Children: I, Hartley, m. Casilda G. Lewis; II, Eliza, m. Albion Lewis; III, Giles T., m. and res. in Mass.; IV, Lafayette, m. Amanda O. Dixon; V, Abbie A., m. William Davis, No. Collins, N. Y., dec.; VI, Irving J., m. Flora, dau. of Stephen Matthews; VII, Laburton, unm., res. on homestead; VIII, Nellie C., m. Orville E. Page, Dam.; IX, Ida B., m. William Davis, No. Collins, N. Y.; X, Alma H., m. John H. Welsh, Jr.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

ELI TIBBETTS, b. in B., Jan. 11, 1813, set. in Camden; m. Ruth Spaulding, Lincolnville, 1836. He d. Mar. 22, 1897; she d. Dec., 1848. He m. (2) Emily Smith, Searsmont. By the 1st m. they had four chil.: Emily H., 1838; Amanda, 1840; Harriet, 1842; Eli, 1848. By 2d m. they had chil.: Ruth, 1849; Roseltha, 1850; Eli, 1852; Samuel, 1855; Harriet, 1857; Mabel, 1861; George, 1863. Eli's descent is as follows: Eli,⁴ Nathaniel,³ Nathaniel,³ Nathaniel.¹

TIMOTHY TIBBETTS, standing No. 21 under "(2) Ichabod," settled in Rockland and is ancestor of a numerous and prominent family, members of which live in Rockland and Camden, principally.

TUPPER.

Cyrus R. Tupper was b. in Starks, June 17, 1860, the son of Simon and Diana (Rogers) Tupper. The father was a native of Waterville, but settled as a young man in Starks. The subject of this sketch came to B. H. in Oct., 1890, after his admission to the practice of law at the Somerset bar, Sept. 20, 1890. He m. Nellie C., dau. of Asa S. and Rose E. Duley, Starks, on July 20, 1891. Additional to his law practice he is engaged in real estate transactions, is a director of the First Nat. Bank, and in 1904 was elected senator from Lincoln County on the Democratic ticket. For town service see Chap. XVI. They have one child, Asa D.

VANHORN.

ALEXANDER and HANNAH VANHORN came to B. from Yarmouth, N. S., in 1866. They set. on Linekin Neck. They had seven sons and four daus. The sons were: I, Alexander, m. and lives in N. S. II, Edward, q. v. III,

Roland, m., d. in 1869, see Cas. IV, Abial, m., d. in 1869, see Cas. V, Amos, m., two chil., Nellie M. and Gilbert A.; his wife d. Mar. 8, 1877. VI, George, m., lives at Linekin. VII, Cornelius. VIII, Louisa, m. and set. in Bris. IX, Etta, m. and set. in Bris. X, Lucy, m. Capt. Mitchell Reed, q. v. XI, Lois, m. Mark Tibbetts, q. v. The six sons who had wives were all m. in N. S. before coming to Me. The mother d. Oct. 9, 1879; the father d. in Dec., 1904.

Second Generation.

EDWARD² VANHORN (*Alexander*¹) m. Sarah E. Pinkenny. She was b. Aug. 28, 1842; d. Dec. 10, 1903. Children: I, David A.; II, William A.; III, Edward; IV, Charles M., m. Bessie L. Amiro; V, Simeon B., m. Julia P. Dodge; VI, Norman N., m. Lizzie Amiro; VII, Ida M., m. Alfred S. Dodge; VIII, Freeman O.

GEORGE E. VANHORN, collaterally related to the foregoing fam., and his wife, Mary L., had two chil.: I, Ella M., b. Aug. 2, 1860; m. John S. Marson, q. v. II, George A., b. Jan. 23, 1871; d. in 1874. With his son-in-law, as Vanhorn & Marson, a bakery and restaurant was opened in 1885, succeeding M. Gunnell. He continued in the business until a few months before his death, which occurred Jan. 9, 1891, at the age of 53-10.

WEBBER.

1 JAMES and MARGARET (Ellison) WEBBER came from Liverpool, Eng., a few years after marriage and set. in Harpswell, from where they rem. to Bris. Three of their chil. set. in B. and South., namely:

*2 James, Jr., q. v.

*3 George, b. 1823, q. v.

4 Jane, m. Thomas Pierce, South.

Second Generation.

(*2) JAMES² WEBBER, JR., (*James*¹) m. Julia A. Perkins. They lived at E. B. She d. June 24, 1886; he d. Sept. 30, 1903. Children:

5 Martha, b. Nov. 9, 1839; d. Sept. 27, 1864.

6 William, G., b. Mar. 27, 1841; d. Sept. 8, 1864.

7 Harvey H., b. Nov. 23, 1843; m. Sarah F. Denham.

8 John P., b. Feb. 13, 1847; m. (1) Ella Sproul, (2) — Winchenbach.

9 Mary E., b. Aug. 27, 1850; m. Luther Barlow, now dec. She is in trade at E. B.

10 Zina H., b. Oct. 5, 1854; m. Fannie Reed.

11 Clara E., b. Aug. 20, 1856; d. 1866.

12 Susie (adopted), b. Dec. 3, 1868; m. John W. Race.

(*3) GEORGE² WEBBER (*James*¹) m. Eliza, dau. of William Orne. He was a farmer, living at West South. She d. July 7, 1896; he d. July 1, 1904. Children:

13 Albert O., b. Feb. 28, 1847; d. Oct. 23, 1902. He m. Anginette Rush.

14 Warren W., b. Apr. 11, 1857; m. Mary Rose; chil.: Fred M. and George R.

15 Thomas, m. Lizzie Gardner; chil.: George W., John G., Annie M.

16 Annie G., m. James E. Orne.

WELCH.

Stephen E. Welch was born in Sandford, 1836. He set. at B. Ctr. in the sixties and was for a time in trade. After the loss of his store by fire, abt. 1873, he engaged at blacksmithing, which he followed till nearly the time of his death, Feb. 19, 1891. His wid., Octavia E., now lives at B. Ctr. Chil., b. bet. 1861-80: Addie E., see Cas., Winfield S., Edith M., Violetta O., Minnie B., E. Lewis.

WELSH.

John and Margaret Welsh came from the north of Ireland and set. at B. Ctr., living for a time in a house of Nicholas T. Knight, but afterward had their home in a house that stood some distance easterly from the road, opposite the home of the late Eben Clisby. They were Protestants and descended from a similar ancestry to those who settled about the Harbor in 1730. He d. June 19, 1875, a. 88; she d. Sept. 9, 1843, a. 49. They had two chil.: I, Margaret, who m. Christopher Lewis and lived on Baiter's Island. II, Capt. John H., who went early to sea and, as a young man, became master mariner. He set. in Gloucester, marrying Sarah Elizabeth Ellery, a great-granddaughter of William Ellery, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. With his first earnings, as a boy of eighteen, Capt. Welsh had bought the farm at Dover, of Capt. Silas Lewis, where Joseph Giles settled. This he retained during his long residence in Gloucester. Soon after the breaking out of the Civil War he sold his vessel, in which he had been engaged in the West India trade, to the U. S. Government and she was turned into a privateer, he continuing her master. In 1888 he came back to B. and made his home on the Dover estate. In 1892, with his sons, John H., Jr., and Fred, the firm of J. H. Welsh & Sons was started in general trade at B. Ctr. He d. July 14, 1905, a. 76. Children: I, Mary, grad. of Wellesley, teacher. II, Margaret, lives with her mother and brother Fred at B. Ctr., the present home, where she has carried on millinery and fancy goods trade in connection with the store. III, John H., Jr., m. Alma H. Tibbetts; lives on the Dover farm; they have five chil.; he is a partner in the store. IV, Fred, unm., res. at B. Ctr.; conducts the store. V, Annie, grad. of Wellesley, teacher. VI, Mabel, grad. of Farmington Normal School, teacher. VII, Gertrude, grad. of Hayden Hall, teacher. Two daus., Jennie and Daisy, d. in youth.

WESTMAN.

1 PETER WESTMAN was born in Sweden, in 1785. Before 1806 he was impressed in the British Navy and that year fought under Nelson at Trafalgar in the flagship. Preferring the American service he ran away and joined a man-of-war about to sail for Boston. There he left the ship, married Susan Brock and settled. He lived for a time in Bath and Georgetown, but in 1828 Capt. Jonathan Pierce built a house on Joe's Island and sold the property to Westman. There he lived the rest of his life and reared his family, dying May 1, 1859. Children:

- 2 Andrew, in U. S. Navy 21 years; killed at Hilton's Head; unm.
- *3 Peter, Jr., b. 1822, q. v.
- 4 Susan, twin sister to above; m. Walcot Hamlin, Amherst, Mass.
- 5 Joan, m. (1) Robert Fountain, (2) William Collins.
- 6 John, b. 1830; m. Nancy J., dau. of Hiram Marr; their chil. set. elsewhere; he d. Nov. 11, 1868, and his wid. m. Davis Elsmore, 1865.
- 7 Catherine, m. Jeruel Marr, q. v.
- 8 Abigail, m. (1) Charles Lundburg, (2) George Sorenson, Gloucester, Mass.
- 9 Hannah, m. David McCabe, Bath.

Second Generation.

(*3) PETER² WESTMAN, JR., (*Peter*¹) m. Martha A. Moore, Westport. They lived at Marr's Harbor. He followed the sea, coasting and fishing, as his father had done. He d. Mar. 24, 1871; she d. June 3, 1900. Children: I, Melissa, m. John Mullin; res. West B. H. II, Nathaniel, m. (1) Hattie Pierce, (2) Edith Pierce, (3) Annie —; two sons, Frederick and Herbert. III, Peter, m. Sarah Brewer. IV, Robert, m. Addie, dau. of Porter Pierce; res. Gardiner. V, Sarah, m. Samuel Farmer. VI, Georgiana, m. (1) — Brewer, (2) Merritt Grover.

WHEELER.

1 JOHN WHEELER m. Elizabeth, dau. of Daniel Knight. They lived at Pleasant Cove. They had sons, John, Jr., Abraham, William and Joseph, all of whom served in the Rev. War. He d. before Nov. 7, 1777, at which date his estate was prob. He was half owner of Damariscove with Knight, and evidently lived there before 1775, but came to the mainland when the war broke out. They also had a dau., Hannah, who m. and set. in Bris., and two younger sons, Benjamin and Abijah. It is thought that all this fam. set. elsewhere except Benjamin.

Second Generation.

- 2 BENJAMIN² WHEELER (*John*¹) m. Martha McFarland, Bris., 1797. They lived at Pleasant Cove. He d. Nov. 15, 1864; she d. Feb. 7, 1859. Children:
 - 3 John, b. Oct. 19, 1798; m. (1) Jane McClintock, Bris., 1831; (2) Paulina Tibbetts, 1840.
 - 4 Daniel, b. Aug. 8, 1800.
 - 5 Mary, b. Feb. 11, 1803.
 - *6 Andrew M., b. Jan. 2, 1805, q. v.
 - 7 Arthur, b. Apr. 10, 1806; d. May 14, 1824.
 - 8 Simeon, b. Mar. 14, 1809; m. Mary A. Bailey.
 - 9 Sewall, b. May 2, 1811; d. 1836.
 - 10 Nancy, b. Mar. 23, 1813.
 - 11 Martha, b. June 2, 1816; m. Amos Anderson, Trenton.
 - 12 Sarah, b. Feb. 11, 1818.
 - 13 Willard, b. July 29, 1821.

Third Generation.

(*6) ANDREW M.³ WHEELER (*Benjamin*², *John*¹) m. Elizabeth McKown, 1835. She d. June 27, 1881. Children: I, Jerome, b. Apr. 21, 1838; d. Nov. 19, 1862. II, Albert M., b. Dec. 4, 1840; m. Izora, dau. of Osgood Reed; lived in B. H. until recently rem. to Mass. III, Alonzo R., b. May 4, 1844.

WHITEHOUSE.

1 GEORGE WHITEHOUSE, who was b. in 1797, was a Baptist minister and lived in Jefferson. The following sons set. in E. B.

*2 Ralph C., b. Apr. 25, 1820, q. v.

*3 George W., b. Dec. 2, 1825, q. v.

Second Generation.

(*2) RALPH C.² WHITEHOUSE (*George*¹) m. (1) Susan Burgess, 1845; she died July 25, 1865; (2) Agnes A. Radcliff, Nov., 1865. He was a ship calker. He is dec. His wid. now lives in Mass. with a dau. of her first m. Children: I, Helen I., b. Sept. 13, 1846. II, Mary O., b. Apr. 11, 1850. Both live elsewhere, but residence is unk.

(*3) GEORGE W.² WHITEHOUSE (*George*¹) m. Martha S. Tibbetts, Nov. 26, 1848. She was b. in B., Apr. 11, 1831. They live at E. B.; he is a ship calker. Children:

4 Laura A., b. Aug. 29, 1850; m. Melville A. Bennett.

5 Edward, b. July 23, 1853; m. Sarah Denham, Bath.

6 Frederick, b. Nov. 14, 1855; d. Sept. 13, 1885.

7 Nellie, b. Apr. 1, 1858; m. George W. Gatchell.

8 Melinda, b. Sept. 20, 1860; d. May 5, 1870.

9 Arletta, b. Nov. 3, 1863.

10 Annie, b. Sept. 28, 1867; m. George L. McKown.

11 Catherine, b. Aug. 1, 1874; m. Sedgwick Laverty, Medfield, Mass.

WILSON.

Samuel G. Wilson, Jr., Edgecomb, son of Samuel G. and Margaret McFarland Wilson, b. 1817, m. Laura A. Preble, b. 1827. He set. on her father's place at Cape Newagen. He d. 1866; she d. 1892. Their chil. were: I, Courtland, owner of the Newagen House; unm. II, Fred A., lives at Newagen with his brother; unm.

WINSLOW.

William J. Winslow was b. in Pittston, Aug. 21, 1839, the son of William B. Winslow, Nobleboro, who was b. Mar. 8, 1815. He was the son of John and Charlotte Winslow, b. in 1780 and 1788, respectively. William B. Winslow m. Abigail Linscott, Jeff., who was b. Dec. 27, 1813. The subject of this sketch m. Fannie Hall, Noble., b. June 23, 1841, the dau. of Frederick and Fannie (Ross) Hall. They came to B. H. in 1878. He has carried on shoemaking, keeping a stock of the same goods together with harnesses and stable supplies. Children: I, Nellie A., m. Charles F. Kenniston. II, Harriet E., m. Jesse Butler, Rumford Falls. III, William F., m. Alice I. Dutton, Waterville; engaged in shoe trade, B. H. IV, James H., m. Rena Gillette, Leominster, Mass. V, Herbert A., m. Margaret Rowe; he is a painter, res. in B. H. VI, Everett L., m. Ethel, dau. of Charles Reed; res. at Rumford Falls. VII, Hermon L., m. Elizabeth Todd, Dorchester, Mass., where they reside.

WITHAM.

George L. Witham was born in Washington, Me., Dec. 10, 1832. He came to Southport Mar., 1850, and engaged at work for T. & N. Marr; m. Emma, dau. of Joseph and Mary (Maddocks) Huskins, 1858. Set. at his present home in 1865. Has followed his trade as carpenter and builder or coopering since that time. See Civil War list. Children: I, Charles S., m. Lena Hulseman; set. in Malden, Mass.; dec. II, Mary, m. Charles J. Marr, q. v. III, Vesta M., m. Ralph Hulseman; res. in E. Boston. IV, George L., Jr., dec.; unm. V, Fred E., m. Grace A. Greenleaf, South.; res. in Somerville, Mass.

WOODWARD.

Samuel Woodward was b. in Brunswick, May 10, 1824, the son of Washington and Susan Woodward. He m. Octavia, dau. of William and Octavia Masters, Brunswick, 1853. She was b. Mar. 27, 1834. He went in 1849 to Calif., later kept store in Brunswick for several years. Late in the fifties he purchased Ragged Island, off Harpswell, where he lived until 1866, then at Orr's Island in trade until 1871, when he set. in B., purchasing the farm where Col. Edward Emerson formerly lived; also purchasing the Pinkham Mill of the Baker estate and engaging in the feed and grain business, which he continued until his death, Nov. 29, 1875. Mrs. Woodward m. (2) William Keniston, 1883. Children:

- 1 Frank W., b. Nov. 27, 1854; m. Emma, dau. of Giles Dunton; res. on his father's homestead. Children: Herbert D., Samuel G., Eugene F., John L., dec., Nettie F., Octavia M., George M., Lurena C.
- 2 Nettie Florence, b. Feb. 21, 1861; m. Francis B. Greene, Feb. 25, 1885.

WYLIE.

1 ROBERT and MARTHA WYLIE were probably the first settlers at West Harbor. They evidently preceded the Reeds by a few years. It is thought that all their children were b. in Townsend, and if so they were here before 1740. Three of the daus. m. three of the sons of Andrew Reed, one m. Joseph Lewis and one Thomas Boyd, which, together with their own descent in name, places them as one of the very largest inter-related families in the three towns. Several of their children had families before our town records began, so that the family of Robert and Martha can only be made up from miscellaneous sources. They had at least twelve chil. His est. was prob. Sept. 26, 1770; Martha, his wid., was admix. It amounted to £307 8s. 9d. A division of the est. did not occur until Oct. 21, 1794, and the heirs then named were: "Robert, son of Neal Wylie; Easter, wife of Abijah Kenney; Jane, wife of Joseph Lewis; Robert Wylie, the heirs of Samuel Wylie, Mary Reed, the children of Joseph Reed; Martha, wife of David Reed; the heirs of William Wylie, Alexander Wylie, John Wylie; Catherine, wife of Thomas Boyd." The place of settlement was undoubtedly where the old stone house stood. He d. Feb. 2, 1770, a. 67; she d. June 15, 1799, a. 92. Chil.:

- 2 John, b. 1740; d. Jan. 20, 1826; unm.
- 3 Martha, m. David Reed abt. 1757, q. v.

For interest,

“ observance of Memorial Day,

“ electric lights,

“ State Road,

The above with other special approp-
total of \$10,348.00.

Rate of taxation \$20.00 on \$10

STANDING OF TOWN :

Real Estate, taxes unpaid and extended
from sundry sources,

DR.

Bonds outstanding, \$600.00

Net assets exceeding liabilities, 283.4

In the above summary only available
uled ; town house, schoolhouses, etc., are o

For municipal officers, postmasters, etc.

ASSOCIATIONS and LODGES : See Chap. X

BARBER : Leonard Webster, E. B.

BLACKSMITHING AND CARRIAGE WORK :

Lester McFarland, E. B. ; W. D. Dod

Henry Elden, B. Ctr.

BRICK : E. C. Dodge, Pleasant Cove.

CLERGYMEN :

Rev. A. L. Mayo, Free Bapt., B.

Cong. at B. Ctr. vacant ; Rev. A. Loc

CONSTABLES :

Edward P. Corey, John E. Kelley, I

Hodgdon, E. B. ; Elton H. Lewis, Tr

CONTRACTORS AND CARPENTERS :

Paul Giles, Forest Wylie, Orin L. I

Pinkham, Charles G. Pinkham, G

William T. Giles, Sumner M. Giles, B

Robert S. Hyson, W. W. Seavey, J

Seavey, Dennis M. Hagan, E. B.

DAIRY FARMS :

Enos Spinney, B. Ctr. ; Benjamin M. Giles, Benj. S. Emerson, Walter S. Carlisle, No. B.

DRESSMAKING :

Miss Mary O. McDougall, Miss Florence Hagan, E. B. ; Mrs E. B. Corey, B. Ctr. ; Miss Della Lewis, Trevett.

HALLS :

Town, B. Ctr., John S. Spinney, Agt. ; Citizens' Union, E. B., Allen Murray, Agt.

HOTELS :

E. B.—*Seavey House* (s.), Mrs. Granville J. Seavey ; *McDougall House*, James McDougall ; *Forest House* (s.), Walter S. McDougall ; *Reed House* (s.), Mrs. E. Ella Reed.

Ocean Point.—C. E. Hoxie (s.), F. W. Harlow (s.).

Mt. Pleasant.—*Bay View House* (s.)

Sawyer's Island.—*Sawyer Island House* (s.), Elton H. Lewis.

Linekin.—*Ledge Lawn House* (s.), E. H. Linekin.

ICE :

Metropolitan Ice Co. (wholesale), Trevett, Alpheus Dodge, Agt. ; Frank Blake, E. B., and Samuel Boyd, Bayville (retail).

INSURANCE :

Boothbay Mutual Fire Ins. Co., John R. McDougall, Pres., James A. Reed, Secy. Assets \$6,166.80.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE :

Royal R. Giles, Alpheus Dodge, B. Ctr. ; John R. McDougall, E. B. ; James A. Reed, No. B. ; Alfred M. Sidelinger, Back River.

LUMBER :

C. Hodgdon & Sons, James L. Race, E. B. ; Dodge & Giles, No. B.

MASONS : Alfred D. Sherman, Granville P. Matthews.

MERCHANTS :

Adams, Frank C.—Stationery, E. B.
 Barlow, Mrs. M. E.—Dry and Fancy Goods
 Chapman, Charles—General, E. B.
 Giles, Byron—Groceries and Grain, B.
 Hodgdon, S. G. & Son—General, Trev
 Holbrook, E. & E.—General, Linekin.
 Lewis, Elton H.—Groceries and Meats
 Macaulay Bros.—General, Barter's Island
 McDougall, A. O.—General, E. B.
 McDougall, J. R. Co.—General, E. B.
 McDougall, Simon—Boots, Shoes, Clothing
 Montgomery, Victor K.—Paints and Oils
 Olsen, Oscar—General, Barter's Island.
 Race & Co.—Drugs, Medicines and Toilet
 Reed, Levi S. & Co.—Furniture and Upholstering
 Seavey, Frank—General, E. B.
 Welsh, J. H. & Sons—General, B. Ctr.

MINERAL SPRING : Race & Co., E. B.

OIL AND SCRAP : Maine Fishery Co., Linekin

NOTARY : W. Irving Adams, E. B.

PAINTERS :

Coburn P. Gilman, Back River ; V. K. M

PHYSICIANS : H. E. Fernald, M. D., E. B.

RIGGERS :

Herbert G. Dunton, No. B. ; Elisha Co

SHIP AND YACHT BUILDERS :

W. I. Adams & Son, Hodgdon Bros.,
 Freeman Murray, E. B.

SHIP CALKER : Edward Whitehouse, E. B.

SHOEMAKER : E. Farnham, E. B.

SPAR MAKERS : Farnham & Seavey, E. B.

STABLE (LIVERY) :

Charles C. Smithwick, Fred Hodgdon, F

STABLE (SALE) : Horace M. Miller, B. Ctr.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY : James L. Race, E. B.

TRIAL JUSTICE : Lyman M. McDougall, E. B.

TRUCKING :

Charles Smithwick, Franklin Blake, Millard F. Blake,
E. B.

SOUTHPORT.

Value of Real Estate, resident,	\$ 90,231.00
“ “ “ “ non-resident,	221,489.00
“ “ Personal Estate, resident,	61,765.00
“ “ “ “ non-resident,	2,647.00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$376,132.00
 Total property tax,	 \$6,018.11
126 Polls at \$3.00,	378.00
	<hr/>
Total commitment,	\$6,396.11

APPROPRIATIONS :

For support of poor,	\$200.00
“ common schools,	700.00
“ free high schools,	500.00
“ town officers,	350.00
“ contingent expenses,	125.00
“ abatements, interest and discounts,	300.00
“ repairing roads and bridges,	600.00
“ free text-books,	100.00
“ repairs on school buildings,	100.00
“ apparatus and appliances,	75.00
“ State Road,	100.00
“ improvements on islands,	1,000.00

The above with other special appropriations making a total of \$4,855.00.

Rate of taxation \$16.00 on \$1,000.00.

STANDING OF TOWN :

Real Estate, taxes unpaid and extended, deposits, cash
on hand, dues unpaid from several sources, \$8,613.29

DR.

Bonds and notes outstanding, unpaid
dues, etc., \$5,232.

Net assets exceeding liabilities, 3,380.

In the above summary both available
property is scheduled; schoolhouses, how

For municipal officers, postmasters, e

BAIT: Austin P. Greenleaf.

BOAT BUILDERS:

Everett Clifford, E. L. Decker, Charl

CLERGYMEN: Rev. A. P. Thompson, Me

CONSTABLES: J. F. Rand, William Camero

CONTRACTOR AND CARPENTER: George L

HALLS: Casino, Benjamin W. Thomas.

HOTELS (Summer only):

Mouse Island, *Samoset House*, J. C.

Capital Island, *Capital Island House*.

Squirrel Island, *Squirrel Inn*, K. H.

Southport (including summer boar

Mrs. Rhoda M. Thompson; *Cove Co*

Dyer; *The Lawnmere*, M. H. & H.

Gray's, Abial W. Gray; *Point o*

Charles S. Gray; *Cozy Harbor House*

son; *Newagen House*, Courtland Wil

House, Daniel B. Strout; Mrs. W. &

Robbins.

ICE: W. M. Sawyer.

INSURANCE: Sumner Orne.

LOBSTER POUND: Austin P. Greenleaf.

MERCHANTS:

Gray, Ellsworth—Groceries, Newage

Grover, W. N.—Groceries, Capital.

Pinkham, Everett E.—General, West

Richards, K. H. & Co.—Groceries at

Squirrel Island.

Thomas, Benjamin W.—Groceries, F

BOOTHBAY HARBOR.

Value of Real Estate, resident,	\$661,320.00
“ “ “ “ non-resident,	174,056.00
“ “ Personal Estate, resident,	147,939.00
“ “ “ “ non-resident,	20,212.00
Total,	<u>\$1,003,527.00</u>
Amount of Real Estate tax,	\$17,542.89
“ “ Personal Estate tax,	3,531.17
593 Polls at \$3.00,	1,779.00
Total commitment,	<u>\$22,821.53</u>

APPROPRIATIONS :

For support of poor,	\$1,100.00
“ common schools,	4,200.00
“ free high schools,	1,350.00
“ town officers,	800.00
“ contingent expenses,	900.00
“ abatements and discounts,	950.00
“ repairing highways, bridges and walks,	2,500.00
“ free text-books,	400.00
“ repairs on school buildings,	250.00
“ apparatus and appliances,	200.00
“ interest on bonds,	500.00
“ electric lights,	1,557.50
“ State Road,	200.00
“ Night Watchman,	500.00
“ observance of Memorial Day,	40.00

The above with other special appropriations making a total of \$18,511.88.

Rate of taxation \$21.00 on \$1,000.00.

STANDING OF TOWN :

Real estate, taxes unpaid and extended, dues unpaid
from sundry sources, \$87,427.73

DR.

Total indebtedness,	\$52,102.41
Net assets exceeding liabilities,	35,325.32
	<u>\$87,427.73</u>

In the above summary, both available and non-available property is scheduled, including school houses and water system.

For municipal officers, postmasters, etc., see Chap. XVI.

ASSOCIATIONS AND LODGES: See Chap. XX.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.: Arthur G. Lewis, Agt.

BAIT:

F. C. Littlefield & Co., M. D. Sawyer, Boothbay Harbor Cold Storage Co., B. H.; Asbury M. Powers, Sumner Swett, Byron Swett, West B. H.

BAKERS: J. S. Marson, L. S. Fickett.

BANKS:

First Nat. Bank, K. H. Richards, Pres., John A. Maddocks, Cashier; Boothbay Savings Bank, R. G. Hodgdon, Pres., B. C. Matthews, Cashier.

BARBERS:

A. P. Wylie, F. C. Blake, R. A. Schatzer, E. Tibbetts, S. L. Buker.

BILLIARD AND POOL ROOMS: F. C. Blake, S. B. Dolloff.

BLACKSMITHS:

Ingraham & Harris (ship), Charles A. Davis, G. C. Reed, Alden Winslow (ship).

BOARDING HOUSES:

Mrs. Thankful McIntire, Mrs. Sarah Knight, Mrs. James McCaulay, Mrs. Charles Brewer, B. H.; Mrs. A. McDonald, Bayville.

BOAT LETTING:

Alvah C. McKown, E. Tibbetts, S. B. Dolloff.

BOAT AND YACHT BUILDING:

Reed & Adams, McKown Coal Co., E. Tibbetts.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR COLD STORAGE CO.:

James C. Poole, Mgr., general cold storage of fish.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR ELEC. L. AND P. CO.:

L. Maddocks, Mgr.; est. Aug. 1, 1900: 40 miles of wire, 140 street lights, 145 services, 3,000 lights of 16 candle power, capacity 150 H. P.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER CO. :

K. H. Richards, Mgr. ; three miles of pipe, 1,000 light capacity, 50 services, 600 lights of 24 candle power.

CIVIL ENGINEERS : T. W. Baldwin, J. H. Blair.

CLERGYMEN :

Rev. F. B. Hyde, Cong. ; Rev. J. H. Gray, Meth., B. H. and West B. H.

CONSTABLE : Hiram A. Spofford.

CONTRACTORS AND CARPENTERS :

Samuel Boyd, T. J. Emerson, W. R. Holton, C. E. Carlisle, C. N. Reed, W. L. Dolloff, George Corey, E. E. Dodge, John E. Knight, Randall McLellan, George Dunton, George M. Reed, John Adams, Rufus Auld, Henry Holton, David A. Pinkham.

COOPERAGE : John F. Mosher.

DAIRY FARMS : Willard H. McCobb, Mrs. L. Chaney.

DENTISTS : O. W. Baker, E. A. Sprague.

DRESSMAKERS :

Mrs. Clara Low, Mrs. Mary J. Williams, Miss Martha Swett, Mrs. T. L. Montgomery, Mrs. F. H. Albee, Mrs. A. C. White, Mrs. Maud Davis, Mrs. Cyrus Pinkham, B. H. ; Mrs. Sarah Farmer, Mrs. C. E. Orne, West B. H.

FERTILIZER :

Cumberland Superphosphate Works, Spruce Point, B. H., Herman Hartung, Supt.

FISH CURERS : D. A. Greenlaw & Co., smoked fish.

FISH MARKETS (Retail) :

A. C. McKown, D. W. Hodgdon, M. D. Sawyer.

FISH (Wholesale) :

Nickerson Bros., Baldwin Fish Co., George Nelson & Co., D. A. Greenlaw & Co.

GASOLINE AND POWER BOAT SUPPLIES :

R. H. Fuller & Co., H. T. Thurston.

GRANITE AND MARBLE CUTTERS : Pierce & Watts.

Ingraham & Harris—Marine Hardware, Cordage and Ship Supplies.

Kenniston, A. H.—Furniture, Carpets and Toys.

Kenniston, Charles F.—Stationery and Fancy Goods, News Stand.

Lake, J. H.—Stoves, Tinware and Kitchen Furnishings.

Lewis, E. W.—Groceries, Provisions and Grain.

Lewis, R. A.—Coal.

Lynch, M. J.—Dry and Fancy Goods, Millinery.

McCobb, J. L.—Dry and Fancy Goods.

McCobb, W. O.—Groceries and Provisions, Paints and Oils.

McDougall, H. W.—Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

McFarland, N. C.—Groceries, Provisions, Confectionery, etc.

McKown Coal Co.—Coal and Wood.

Marr, C. J. & Co.—Clothing, Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps.

Marr, W. T.—Hardware, Crockery, Paints, Oils and General Variety.

Nickerson, R. H.—Dry and Fancy Goods.

Pierce & Brewer—Furniture, Carpets, Hardware and Paper Hangings.

Pierce & Hartung—Coal and Wood.

Pinkham, H. F.—Confectionery, Fruit, etc.

Porter, E. L. & Co.—Drugs, Medicines, Stationery and Toilet Articles.

Orne, Charles T.—General Store, West B. H.

Orne, T. W.—Confectionery and Periodicals.

Reed, W. H. (wholesale)—Confectionery.

Rich, Joseph F. (two stores)—Groceries and Provisions, Fancy Goods and Millinery.

Richards, K. H. & Co.—Groceries, Provisions, Meats and Fruit.

Sawyer, W. M.—Ship Chandlery.

Simpson & Perkins—Groceries, Meats, Provisions and Fruit.

Trask, Mrs. M. H.—Variety and Dry Goods.

Winslow, W. F.—Boots and Shoes.

Winslow, W. J.—Harnesses and Stable Supplies.

NOTARIES :

C. R. Tupper, George B. Kenniston, John A. Maddocks,
J. W. Brackett, Weston M. Hilton.

OPTICIANS : W. F. Dudley, Lester E. Hodgdon.

PAINTERS :

Charles E. Clisby, Fred Campbell, Ray Sherman, T. L.
Montgomery, W. S. Richards, W. A. Williams.

PHOTOGRAPHER : Frank H. McDougall.

PHYSICIANS :

George A. Gregory, M. D., Ernest C. Blake, M. D., O.
E. Haney, M. D.

PLUMBING AND HEATING : W. T. Holton, H. T. Thurston.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING :

Charles E. Kendrick, Job Printing, Publisher of the
Boothbay Register.

REAL ESTATE :

George B. Kenniston, Cyrus R. Tupper, Samuel Boyd,
Merrill A. Perkins.

RESTAURANTS :

T. W. Orne, J. S. Marson, H. F. Pinkham, W. E. Spof-
ford, L. S. Fickett.

RIGGER : Robert Olson.

SAILMAKERS : Lewis A. Dunton, Eben A. Poole.

SARDINE FACTORIES :

Maddocks Packing Co., L. Maddocks, Mgr. ; L. Pickert
Fish Co. ; Boothbay Packing Co., W. F. Bishop, Mgr. ;
McNichol Bros.

SHIP BROKERS : Simpson & Perkins, W. M. Sawyer.

SHIP CALKERS : George Marson, Z. F. Swett.

SHOEMAKERS : W. J. Winslow, Solomon David.

STEAMBOAT AGENTS :

R. A. Lewis, E. S. B. Co. ; W. T. Marr, P. & B. S. B.
Co., P. & R. S. B. Co.

early in 1906. Nearly all this pipe is two inch, except what crosses, submarine, to Squirrel Island, which is three. There are now 37 hydrants. The estimated value of the system now is \$60,000.

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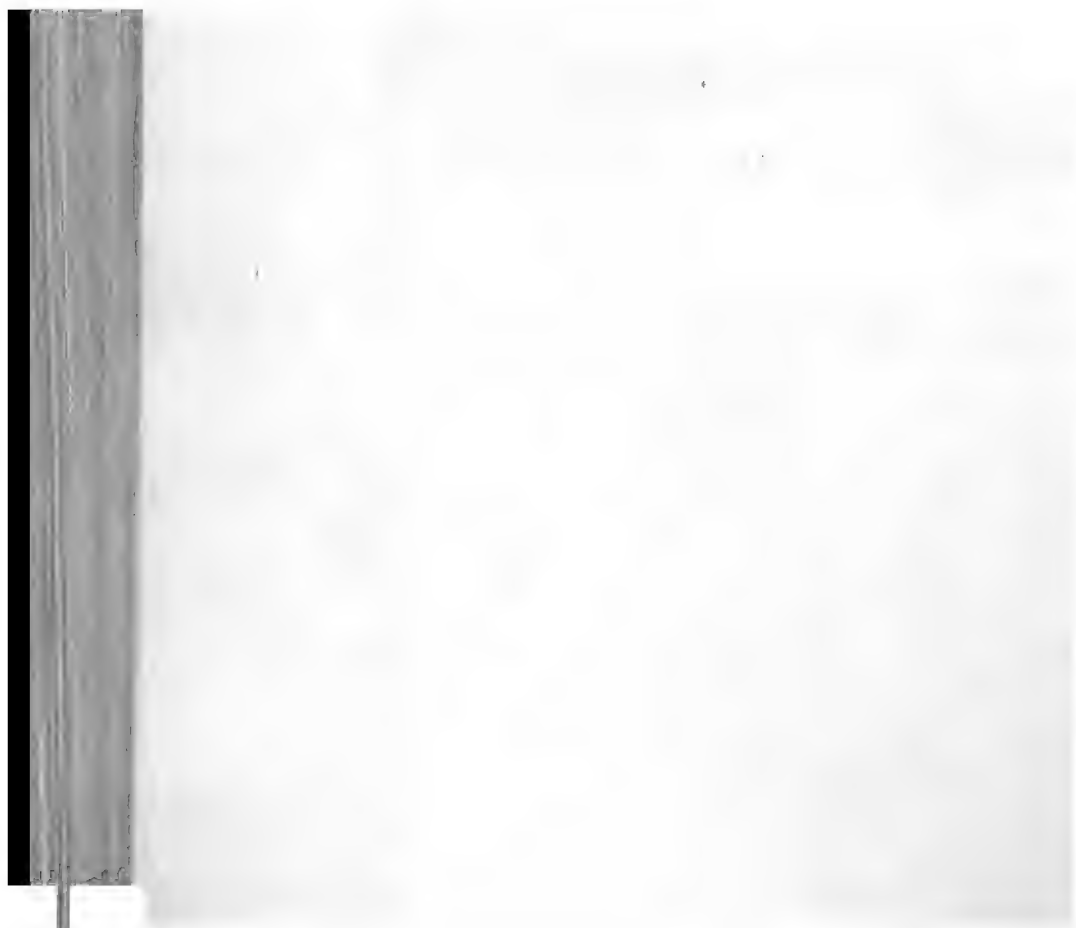
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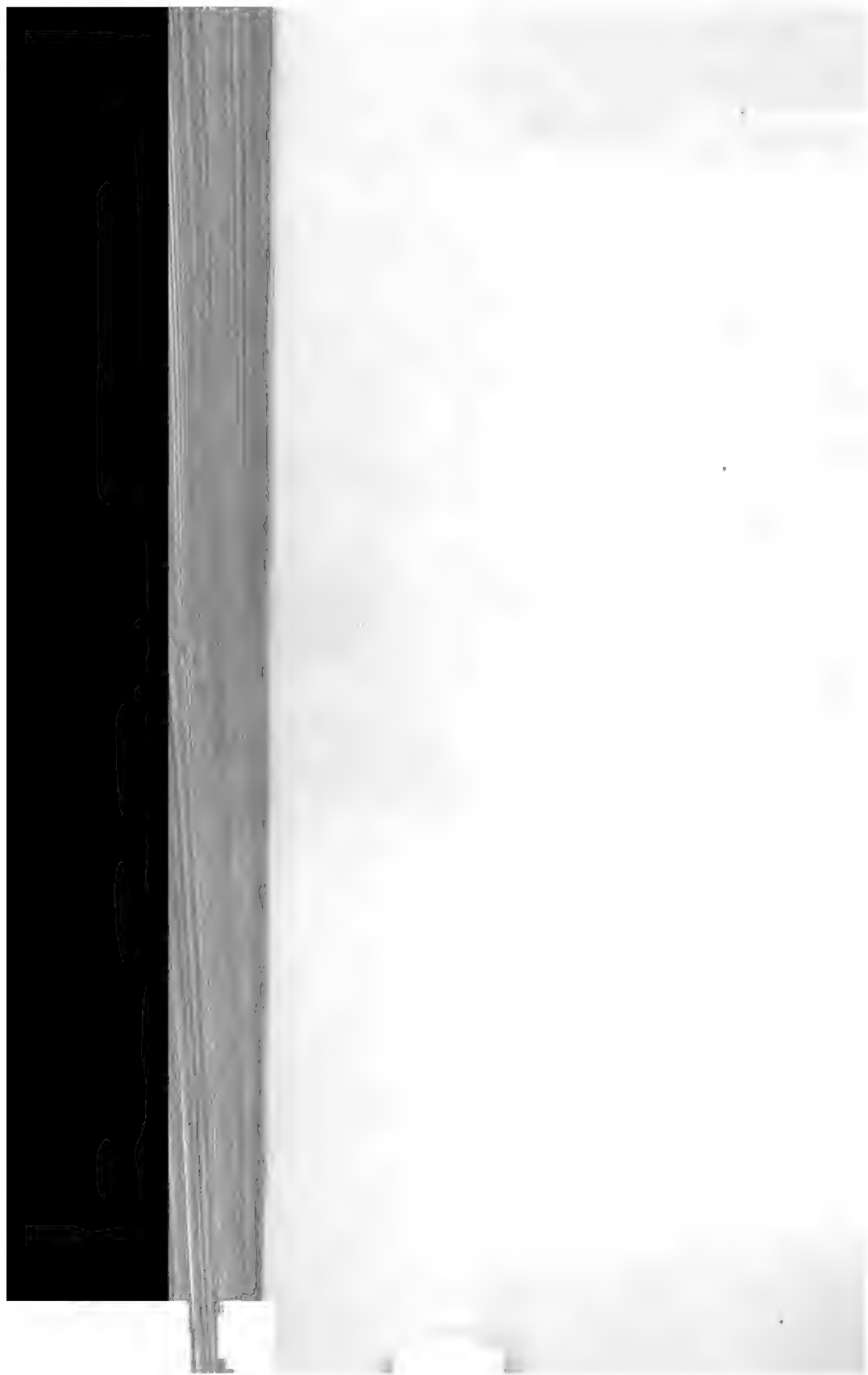


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This index contains all names of persons appearing in the volume except in Chapters XV and XVI, which chapters are simply bodies of names and indexing was found to be impractical. A similar exception occurs in the list of High School Graduates appearing on pp. 402-404. The Family History is arranged alphabetically and, therefore, not indexed.

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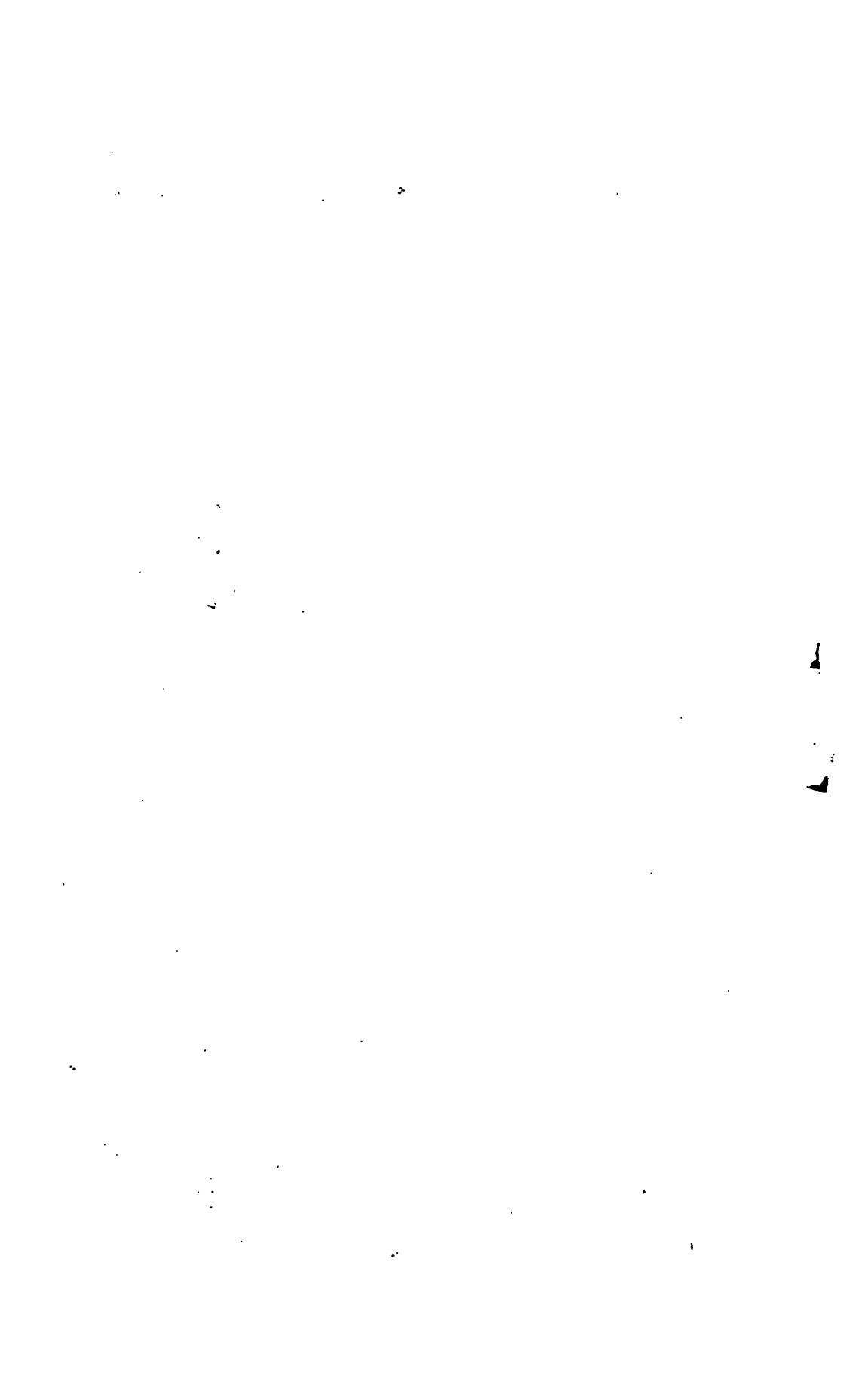
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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

I.

1. ORIGIN OF THE TOWN NAME—.The consideration of this has been purposely omitted with the hope that before the volume was completed some information might be obtained that would satisfactorily dispose of the uncertainty surrounding it. It has been said and repeated many times that Boothbay took its name from "Old Boothbay" in England. This was undoubtedly guesswork, suggested by the fact that many early towns took secondhand names. It has been many times copied, for copying is easier than investigating. I have examined all the modern gazetteers and several that were a century or more in age. Two well-known librarians, who possess capacity for such work, have rendered assistance. We are all of the opinion that there is not now, and never has been, a place in England or elsewhere by the name of Boothbay or Old Boothbay, other than that name applied to this locality. The name is undoubtedly original, and facts to support this assumption are consistent.

On January 31, 1764, our petition to the General Court bears date, asking that a place called Townsend be incorporated as a town. This was read in the House October 31, 1764, and on November 3d, following, the town of Boothbay was incorporated. A town already existed in Massachusetts by the name of Townsend, which forced our petitioners, or their representatives before the Court, to select a new name. The four days between reading and incorporation afforded no time to consult the inhabitants.

In the early part of the last century were old residents who stated that an agent was sent to Boston to look after the petition, and that when he appeared before the legislative committee he was confronted with the fact that Townsend could not be given as a name. Immediate action must be taken. A member of the committee asked the agent if there was any peculiarity in geographical formation about the place. The agent replied: "We have a harbor as snug as a booth." "Have you a bay?" was the next query. "Yes, a fine bay." "Well, then," said the committeeman, "why not name it Boothbay?"

The Rev. A. G. Vermilye, Newburyport, Mass., in writing of our locality in 1859, and in relation to his work carried on a correspondence with several of our oldest and most representative citizens, gives the substance of this matter in the *Maine Hist. Coll.*, Vol. VI, p. 156. The late R. K. Sewall stated that he heard this version of the origin of our name at an early age from old inhabitants. The late Dr. Alden Blossom, who commenced practice here in 1843, told the author that he had heard it many times in the early years of his practice from the oldest persons in the community. From all the investigations I have made I believe Boothbay to have been an original name and likely to have been attached as an expedient in some such way as these traditions tell us.

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2. **THE TOWNSEND REAL ESTATE CO.**—This company was organized August 9, 1905, with a capital of \$20,000. It is composed of O. S. Yates, Pres., S. T. Maddocks, Treas. and Manager, K. H. Richards, W. M. Simpson, C. J. Marr, F. H. Harris, C. R. Tupper. Their first purchase was the buildings and lot which included the stores of J. L. McCobb and the late Leonard McCobb, corner of Oak St. and Townsend Ave. The next purchase was the lot on Oak St. opposite the Weymouth House. In the fall of 1905 the buildings on the former lot were removed and put in position on the latter one in the form of two stores and a tenement. A large amount of ledge was removed on the corner lot preparatory to building on it, and during the fall of 1905 a three-story wooden structure was erected on Oak St., with fifty foot frontage and thirty-nine depth. It was divided into two stores and two tenements and during the winter was occupied; the easterly store by J. L. McCobb, the other by Mrs. E. Marcus. During the fall season a brick block of four stories with a fifty-one foot frontage on the Avenue and forty feet on Oak St. was commenced and completed in 1906. The street floor was occupied on September 20th by the two banks, the First National locating in the corner rooms and the Savings Bank in those on the northerly side. The second and third floors are devoted to offices, and they, having been engaged some months previous to completion, were fitted specially for their occupants. Luther Maddocks took quarters in the room over the First National Bank and Cyrus R. Tupper the office on that floor looking upon Oak St. The third floor is divided by the corridor into two office suites, the one occupied by E. C. Blake, M. D., and the other by O. E. Haney, M. D. The fourth floor is at present leased by K. H. Richards and being used as a hall. The first and second floors have plate glass. The banking and office rooms together with the corridors are finished in hard wood, cherry being used in the First National rooms and oak in the Savings Bank. The corridors are laid in mosaic with marble bases, bearing at the entrance to each bank its name inlaid. The vault is in the rear of the National rooms, being nine by eleven feet and eight and one-half feet in height. It has fifty deposit boxes. It is on the plan of Mosler's safe construction, with time lock on the outer door. The iron and steel work aggregates seventeen tons. All doors are glazed with Ondoyant ripple glass. A steam heating system reaches all parts of the block, while the plumbing system is thorough and complete throughout. The lighting is from combination fixtures attached to both gas and electric public plants. The organization of the Townsend Real Estate Co. originated with S. T. Maddocks, who is its manager. A part of the real estate he purchased with the present end in view several months prior to organization.

3. **THE OAK GROVE HOUSE.**—In the early part of 1906 a double annex was made to this summer hostelry, the larger of which was four stories, thirty-three by fifty feet, affording thirty-four guests' rooms besides extensive additions to the parlors and other public rooms.

4. **THE LAWNMERE.**—This well-known summer hotel underwent very general changes and enlargements in the early part of 1906 by its proprietors, M. H. & H. L. Thompson. A double annex was made; the one to the north being twenty-six feet, affording fourteen guests' room, and one on the south of eighteen feet, giving increased dining capacity.

5. **SHORE LODGE.**—This is a new summer hotel on Decker's Cove,

Southport, completed ready for occupancy for the season of 1906. It stands on the site of the old homestead of William Decker, and the house he built in 1858 served as a nucleus for this one. It is surrounded by broad verandas, has thirty guests' rooms, with commodious and convenient public ones. Capt. John A. Thompson did the rebuilding and conducts the house, he having purchased the property in 1889.

6. FAMILY OF JEREMIAH BEATH. — This family, for one so broadly connected in our town, appears in a very unsatisfactory manner on p. 498. When that sketch was prepared no further facts were at hand. Through Mrs. G. W. Stone, Berkeley, Cal., I have obtained the Worcester, Mass., records which cover his marriage and first five children. This enables me now to give them all in their proper order, with dates of birth. Nearly all of the Beath descent in town to-day, as well as the Fullerton, comes from this family, while daughters married the founders of both the Holton and Kenniston families. The family probably came to Boothbay soon after the birth of the daughter Eunice, who is the last recorded in Worcester. The record follows:

"Jeremiah Beath, of Sutton, Mass., married Elizabeth Cowden, September 10, 1747, in Holden. Their children born in Worcester were:

Mary, born Dec. 30, 1753.

Priscilla, born Feb. 29, 1756.

Molly, born April 2, 1758.

Experience, born July 27, 1760.

Eunice, born Mar. 20, 1763."

The other children, born in Boothbay, were:

Margaret, birth unknown.

Sarah, born June 20, 1767.

Jeremiah, Jr., born Jan. 1, 1770.

The marriages are as given on p. 498.

II.

Pages 48-50. The modern form of the family name, Weymouth, differs from that of the English navigator, Capt. George, who spelled the first syllable of his name with an *a* instead of an *e*. Most authors, writing of him, have followed the old spelling.

Page 150, lines second to fourth from top. This is correct as to town records, but if Dr. McKecknie, referred to in William McCobb's deposition, p. 173, practiced medicine while living here, he probably preceded Creamer.

Page 195, sixth line from top. John E. Spinney should read John G. Spinney.

Page 274. The first publishment under 1811 should read Holton instead of Wooten.

Page 333, fifth line from bottom. Caleb Hodgdon purchased real estate at East Boothbay in 1823 and probably settled there before 1826.

Page 385, third line from top. Should read "load of rockweed."

Page 419, third line from bottom. Read Crooker instead of Crocker.

Page 335, second paragraph. Substitute Edward B. for Stephen in the Sargent name, and farther in the same paragraph omit "Jr." after Stephen Sargent. This appears correctly in the genealogies.

Page 451, under Monograph VIII. Simeon should read Simon.





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